Lausche's Statement On Equality Rapped By Woman Leader

COLUMBUS — "Governor Frank J. Lausche and his racial advisors are either absolutely unfamiliar with the laws of the state of Ohio and the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court regarding segregated schools or have absolutely no respect for the intelligence of the people of the state of Ohio," Mrs. Cora Jordan White, outstanding club woman and church leader, charged this week.

"At the state convention of the Democratic party of Ohio last week, Governor Lausche spoke of urging a state law that will give the Department of Education the right to act in those cases 'wherever the members of a local school board fail to provide equality of treatment to the school children of the particular community.'

"Is the Governor unfamiliar with the present law of the state", Mrs. White asked.

Ohio Law

Mrs. White called attention to Vol. 36 Ohio Jurisprudence, Sec. 297 which reads:

"Present Law — Separate schools for colored children were abolished by the Act of 1887 (84 O.L. 34), and no child may no wbe excluded from school on account of his color. The repeal of the former statute clearly showed the intention of the legislature to take away from the boards of education the right to make any such distinction between white and colored children. And the fact that prior to the repeal of the former statute a board of education had, under its provisions, established a separate school for colored children does not authorize it to continue the same after such repeal, and to require the colored children, against their will, to attend the same, and unless they do, to be deprived of the benefit of public schools of the district."

"Governor Lausche is obviously also unaware that on May 17, 1954, the Supreme Court of the United States submitted the following on the matter of segregated schools: **'We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of separate but equal has no place!'**

"It is my understanding . . . not having the legal training of Attorney William Brooks, and other outstanding attorneys who rally to the side of the present Governor, that this places the responsibility of ending the segregated schools squarely in the lap of the chief executive of the state.

"The hearings which are to be held in Washington in December are to allow the states to tell the Supreme Court just when they will implement the ruling of the highest judiciary body in the nation. Ohio legislators saw fit to decide upon this fact in 1887 . . . and there is no record that such action was repealed to date.

Statement Hoax

"Obviously Governor Lausche's entire statement on the Hillsboro situation is nothing but a hoax and he is still talking about 'separate but equal facilities for Negroes . . . while the rest of the nation is facing the matter of full integration in a straightforwad manner. The Governor, has said absolutely nothing about integration . . . and his advisors haven't awakened him to the fact that the 'separate but equal' doctrine has been erased.

The Governor in his 'brave' speech referred to the 'decision of the U. S. Supreme Court requiring schools of our country to provide equality of teaching services and building accommodations to all children'. The decision which Governor Lausche refers to is the 'Plessy vs. Ferguson' decision of more than 50 years ago. I cannot understand how a former law professor such as the Governer doesn't know that the matter of equality in education was thrown out by the present U. S. Supreme Court in May . . . now we want to hear about **full integration** and the supreme Court has told the states to set their time table as to how soon they can effect such.

Fodder For Talmadge

"Governor Lausche in his statement is giving fodder to the Talmadges and the Byrnes who have already publicly stated that if the matter of full integration cannot be worked out in Ohio . . . how can it be effected in Georgia and South Carolina.

"I gave little credit to that picture of Governor Lausche and Governor Talmadge appearing arm in arm at the Governors' convention when it was published . . . but after Lausche's display of complete ignorance of laws relative to segragated schools and his recent public statements . . . I am becoming convinced that there was more to this bit of comradeship than anyone wants to admit!

"I am surprised at a young Negro attorney . . . who sets himself up a leader of his people, making such a statement as that made by Attorney Brooks last week . . . charging that I am unfamiliar with the law of the land.

"'Obviously Governor Lausche . . . and Attorney Brooks who must have advised the Governor on his statement . . . are the ones who are unfamiliar with the law of the land when the Governor speaks of equal rights. The isssue of equal rights is passe.

"The Supreme Court has ruled that we deserve full rights and officials of the NAACP should follow the leadership of Thurgood Marshall and demand that we receive full rights. Have the people of the state of Ohio contributed to a fight for full rights only to have them sacked by a handful of irresponsible political captives?

"In his charge against me, Attorney Brooks said that 'I will be the first to criticize the Governor if he fails to act' . . . well, speak out Attorney Brooks and tell the Governor about the law which I quoted above. It is Ohio law.

Raps Brooks

"And as for speaking out . . . did Attorney Brooks speak out against the Governor on this 'for white only' job business? . . . did Attorney Brooks speak out against the revelation that less than 2% of the jobs available in state government go to Negroes? . . . did Attorney Brooks speak out against the inhumane treatment of our girls and boys in state institutions?

"No, Attorney Brooks and his fellow captive cohorts join others crying smear whenever persons of courage speak out against these things and hide behind the word 'politics?' . . . 'politics' brought these things about . . . let 'politics' that work in our favor bring them to light and have them corrected.

"Governor Laushe has had four terms to prove that he can do something about the situations that exist in this state. Even newspapers that endorse him admit that he has failed to do anything about the state institutions and has made some poor appointments.

"Why should Attorney Brooks come to his defense when the Governor has done nothing for the Negro people in the state. He should join others who insist on the defeat of a man who has done nothing but talk for the past ten years.

"How can a man do anything when by his own admission he is completely ignorant of the laws of the state . . . and of the interpretations of the laws of the nation as handed down by the United States Supreme Court.

"Even Mr. Brooks should know that ignorance of the law is no excuse!"

NAACP Attorneys To Appeal Hillsboro, O., School Case

Daily World - p. 1

NEW YORK — NAACP attorney announced here today that the will appeal the ruling of a federa judge to hold over a school segregation case in Hillsboro, Ohio, until after the Supreme Court hands down its final decrees in the decision banning segregated schools.

On Sept. 29 Federal District Judge John H. Druffel said in Cincinnati that he would withhold his decision in regard to the case brought by the NAACP.

The association's case sought a preliminary injunction against the Hillsboro board of education to restrain the board from requiring Negro students to withdraw from two previously all-white elementary schools, pending the final determindation of an action brought by five Negro mothers on behalf of their children.

Tues. 10-5-54

Judge Druffel ruled that the case be continued until two weeks after the Supreme Court hands down its final decrees.

The Negro children were allowed to enroll in the white schools on registration day, Sept. 7, and were assigned to seats in regular classrooms on Sept. 8. They attended classes each day until Sept. 15, when the board of education advised their parents that schools zones had been established and that the streets on which they lived were in the Negro elementary school zone.

No white children under the board's zoning order was assigned to the Negro school.

The Negro children have been kept from school by their parents since Sept. 15. Their parents refused to send them back to the Negro elementary school.

Judge To Rule In Segregation Case

Records Awaited In Cincinnati

Cincinnati, Dec. 29 (AP)—United States District Judge John H. Druffel today heard additional evidence on claims that there is deliberate segregation of Negroes in the elementary schools in Hillsboro, a Highland County town of 5,100 population.

After hearing testimony from four witnesses and brief closing arguments, the judge took the case under advisement. It was indicated there would be no decision for at least two or three weeks.

Paul Upp, superintendent of schools at Hillsboro, one of the witnesses today, told the court that the school problem in Hillsboro "is not racial," but is one of room for the pupils.

Attorneys for both the Hillsboro School Board and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asked for a transcript of the proceedings in the two-part hearing.

The court reporter said he could not complete the record for two or three weeks, and Judge Druffel said after the hearing that he could not rule until the record was available.

The case is one in which five Negro mothers in Hillsboro have filed suit through N.A.A.C.P. attorneys for an injunction to prevent the school board from enforcing a school zoning resolution.

They contend the resolution amounts to segregation, in that although 12 Negro pupils now attend the formerly all-white Webster and Washington schools, Lincoln School is solidly Negro.

There was testimony today that there have been no white children in Lincoln School for at least 22 years.

Overcrowding Blamed

The board contends the zoning resolution was designed to prevent overcrowding of the two schools and that, as soon as additions are completed at Webster and Washington schools Lincoln School will be abandoned and there will be integration of the pupils.

Judge Druffel first heard the case several months ago, but declined to rule pending a decision by the U. S. Supreme Court on how its antisegregation ban could be put into effect. The Supreme Court still has not ruled, and Judge Druffel reopened the case today after the N.A.A.C.P. attorneys petitioned the U. S. Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit, to order him to rule.

Segregation Foe Sets School Fire

HILLSBORO, O. —(UP)— Phillip Partridge, 43, was held for the grand jury for setting fire to a school attended by Negroes because he wanted to force authorities to send the Negro children to classes with White children.

The engineer, father of three children, told county authorities that he set fire to the Lincoln School because he hoped that his action would force school authorities to send 40 to 50 Negro children to school with White children immediately.

Damage to the school building was estimated at $5,000

TO TEACH Cincinnati's exceptional children, Miss Reba Tallay Clark, who received her master's degree from Tennessee State University last May, has been appointed to an instructorship in the Lincoln Heights city school system. Miss Clark, a native of Elizabethton, Tenn., studied at Nashville's Peabody College for Teachers this summer on a Tennessee State Department scholarship.

Ask Hillsboro School case action at once

CINCINNATI—The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit was asked last week to order the Federal District Court Judge John H. Druffel to act immediately in the Hillsboro, O. school segregation case.

The court had said it would wait until two weeks after the U.S. Supreme Court issues its decrees spelling out the May 17 opinion outlawing segregation in public schools.

The request was made in a petition filed by NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund attorneys on behalf of the Hillsboro parents and children who charge the school board with racial discrimination.

The petition asks that District Judge Druffel act immediately on a request for a preliminary injunction restraining the Hillsboro School Board from forcing the colored children to return to the segregated school.

* * *

THE CASE is the result of the colored children of Hillsboro attempting to enroll in two previously all-white schools in the fall term.

They were allowed to register and attend classes one week before the parents were advised by the board that the children would have to return to the previously all colored school because the board had instituted, for the first time, school zone lines.

Zone lines were drawn in such a way that only colored children were forced back into the Jim Crow school. All of the streets on which colored live, regardless of the location of the streets within the city, were included in one zone.

On Sept. 21, the District Court refused to issue a temporary order restraining the school board from forcing the children who had registered at the two white schools to return to the colored school.

School Segregation Case

Ask Immediate Ruling On Hillsboro Bias

CINCINNATI, Ohio — The U. S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit was asked last week to order Federal District Court Judge John H. Druffel to act immediately in the Hillsboro, Ohio, school segregation case instead of waiting until two weeks after the U. S. Supreme Court issues its decrees spelling out the May 17 opinion outlawing segregation in public schools.

The request was made in a petition filed with the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit by NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund attorneys on behalf of the Hillsboro Negro parents and children who charge the school board with racial discrimination.

The petition asks that District Judge Druffel act immediately on a request for a preliminary injunction restraining the Hillsboro School Board from forcing the Negro children to return to the segregated school.

* * *

THE CASE is the result of the Negro children of Hillsboro attempting to enroll in two previously all-white schools in the fall term.

They were allowed to register and attend classes one week before the parents were advised by the school board that the children would have to return to the previously all Negro school because the board had instituted for the first time school zone lines.

The new lines were drawn in such a way that only Negro children were forced back into the jim-crow school. All of the streets on which Negro school children live, regardless of the location of the streets within the city, were included in one zone.

Judge In Ohio Viewing Case On Segregation

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29 (AP)—The question of whether there is deliberate segregation of Negroes in elementary schools at Hillsboro, a Highland County town of 5,100 population, today went to U. S. District Judge John H. Druffel for decision. But it's a decision that probably won't be made for at least two or three weeks.

Attorneys for both the Hillsboro School Board and the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People asked for a transcript of the proceedings in a two-part hearing. The court reporter said he could not complete the record for two or three weeks and Judge Druffel said after the hearing he could not rule until the record is available.

School Zoning

The case is one in which five Negro Hillsboro mothers have filed suit through NAACP attorneys for an injunction to prevent the school board for enforcing a school zoning resolution.

They contend the resolution amounts to segregation in that although 12 Negro pupils now attend the formerly all-white Webster and Washington schools, the Lincoln school is solidly Negro.

There was testimony today that there have been no white children in the Lincoln school for at least 22 years.

Resolution Designed

The board contends the zoning resolution was designed to prevent overcrowding of the two schools and that as soon as additions are completed at the Webster and Washington schools, the Lincoln school will be abandoned and there will be integration of the pupils.

Judge Druffel first heard the case several months ago but declined to rule pending a decision by the U. S. Supreme Court on how its antisegregation ban could be put into effect. The Supreme Court still has not ruled and Judge Druffel reopened the case today after the NAACP attorneys petitioned the 6th Circuit U. S. Court of Appeals, to mandate him to

NAACP Asks Prompt Decision In Hillsboro School Jim Crow Case

CINCINNATI, — The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit was asked this week to order the federal District Court Judge John H. Druffel to act immediately in the Hillsboro, Ohio school segregation case instead of waiting until two weeks after the U. S. Supreme Court issues its decrees spelling out the May 17th opinion outlawing segregation in public schools.

The request was made in a petition filed with the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit by NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund attorneys on behalf of the Hillsboro Negro parents and children who charge the school board with racial discrimination.

The petition asks that District Judge Druffel act immediately on a request for a preliminary injunction restraining the Hillsboro School Board from forcing the Negro children to return to the segregated school.

The case is the result of the Negro children of Hillsboro attempting to enroll in two previously all white schools in the fall term. They were allowed to register and attend classes one week before the parents were advised by the School Board that the children would have to return to the previously all-Negro school because the Board had instituted for the first time school zone lines.

The new lines were drawn in such a way that only Negro children were forced back into the Jim Crow school. All of the streets on which Negro school children live, regardless of hte location of the streets within the city, were included in one zone.

On September 21, 1954, a petition was filed with the District Court seeking a temporary restraining order restraining the School Board from forcing the children who had registered at the two white schools to return to the Negro school. The restraining order was denied by Judge Druffel. However, the judge set down the preliminary injunction motion for hearing.

At the conclusion of the hearing, held September 29, the judge ordered the motion continued until two weeks after the U. S. Supreme Court formulates final decrees spelling out specific implementation of the May 17th decision.

The argument on the Supreme Court implementation decrees, scheduled for December 6, has been postponed indefinitely.

Judge told not to delay school order

Appellate Court directs him to act in Ohio case by Jan. 1

CINCINNATI — A Federal judge, who has been sitting on an Ohio school segregation case awaiting a Supreme Court decree, has been told he can no longer delay a decision.

The United States Court of Appeals Friday ordered U.S. District Judge John H. Druffel to show by Jan. 1 why it should not direct him to act in the Hillsboro (Ohio) school dispute.

Mothers of five colored youngsters have charged that their children are being segregated by the Hillsboro School Board in direct violation of both the Ohio and United States Constitutions.

* * *

JUDGE DRUFFEL earlier had ruled that he would wait until two weeks after the Supreme Court issues its decrees spelling out the May 17 opinion outlawing segregation in public schools.

Attorneys for the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, acting on behalf of the parents, then filed a petition asking the appellate court to order Judge Druffel to act immediately on a request for a preliminary injunction restraining the Hillsboro board from forcing colored children to attend a separate school.

Judge Florence Allen signed Friday's directive requiring Judge Druffel to show cause on or before January 1 why a writ of mandamus should not be issued against him.

Druffel has set Dec. 29 as the date for a hearing on the Appeals Court order.

* * *

THE CASE is the result of the colored children of Hillsboro attempting to enroll in two previously all-white schools in the fall term.

They were allowed to register and attend classes one week before the parents were advised by the board that the children would have to return to the previously colored school because the board had instituted, for the first time, school zone lines.

Zone lines were drawn in such a way that only colored children were forced back into the jim-crow school.

All of the streets on which colored live, regardless of the location of the streets within the city, were included in one zone.

On Sept. 21, the District Court refused to issue a temporary order restraining the school board from forcing the children who had registered at the two white schools to return to the colored school.

Order Sought to Permit Negro Children to Attend White School

CINCINNATI, Sept. 29 (AP)—U. S. Dist. Judge John H. Druffel declined today to rule immediately in a case in which the Hillsboro, Ohio, School Board is accused of segregation of Negro elementary school pupils.

Judge Druffel declared any decision he would make might turn out to be contrary to a policy yet to be determined by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Case Continued.

The judge continued the case until two weeks after the Supreme Court makes its final entry on its ban on school segregation, given several months ago, shall be put into effect.

The case here, believed to be the first of its kind in a northern state, involved a petition for an injunction to restrain the Hillsboro School Board from enforcing a school city rezoning which would send most Negro pupils to the all-Negro Lincoln school.

Under the rezoning a few Negro pupils now attend the former all-white Webster and Washington schools.

After a two hour hearing, Judge Druffel pointed out that Chief Justice Warren has called the matter of carrying out the segregation ban "a complex problem." Judge Druffel said the Supreme Court is "setting the pace" for the policy which will be followed by the lower courts.

He also pointed out that Hillsboro school officials testified at today's hearings they plan to integrate school pupils when construction of new buildings at the Webster and Washington schools is completed. School Supt. Paul L. Upp testified the city hopes to have all of that construction work completed within two and a half years.

At Columbus, R. M. Eyman, state director of education, also declared today that Hillsboro's segregation problem would vanish when the new buildings are completed. He asserted "people who were a little impatient" brought up the problem."

There was no immediate word as to what some of the Negro parents at Hillsboro plan to do. Since the rezoning went into effect they have continued to take their children to the Webster and Washington schools and then have taken them home when they were denied admission.

In Behalf of Five.

The suit heard today was brought in behalf of parents of five Negro children and was supported by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mrs. Constance Baker Motley of New York, assistant counsel for the NAACP, declared in arguments before Judge Druffel today that barring of some Negro pupils from the Webster and Washington schools was "solely because of their race and color."

Although for several years the Washington and Webster schools have been all-white and the Lincoln school all-Negro, Hillsboro, a town of 5,100 population, has only one high school and both whites and Negroes attend it.

Supt. Upp also testified today that the rezoning had "no reference whatsoever to racial conditions." The school board has said it was done to avoid overcrowding at the Washington and Webster schools.

He declared the present zoning followed a pattern which had been "inherited" but that he "wouldn't call it segregation."

Referring to the future integration plans, Upp said: "I started this integration program with a clear conscience and I want to carry it out in a clear and intelligent manner."

found the body while putting up a snowfence along a little traveled country road about two miles north west of Sioux City.

John Bock, one of the trio, said he sighted the body lying in the grass and the thought flashed into his mind. "There's Jimmie Bremmer."

The body was about 15 feet in from the roadway fence line and was not visible from the road. The head was lying a few inches from the body which was in an advanced state of decomposition. Police said Jimmie probably came to his death a very short time after his disappearance.

Discovery of the body came a day after thousands of persons in this area turned out for a mass search for Jimmie. The mass hunt was staged after police circulars mailed throughout the nation failed to yield any reports of the missing boy.

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MUSKOGEE TEACHER CLASHES WITH SCHOOL BOARD PRESIDENT CONCERNING PARADE ACTION

Doughty Music Instructor Refuses to Let Her Band Play Behind "Aunt Jemima"

TWO-YEAR FEUD BURSTS INTO OPEN

MUSKOGEE. — Manual Training high school's band refused to fall into the line of march for the Santa Claus parade through downtown Muskogee Friday afternoon, but there was a difference of reports as to the cause of the incident.

Palmer Procter, who served as parade marshal and who is president of the Muskogee Board of Education, said that the Manual band director, Avalon Reece, refused to fall in line because Manual's band couldn't be first.

Manual's women band director said this was not so and that the reason the Manual band did not march was, "We resent the fact of following an Aunt Jemima pancake advertising car in the parade."

Proctor said that the Rotary Club brought up the rear of the parade with an automobile bearing Aunt Jemima pancake advertising, "but was not a part of the parade and would not have been ahead of the Manual band.

"I sent word to the Manual band that they were to follow the Santa Claus float," Proctor said "I was informed that the Manual director said they would not fall in line for the parade until told what position they would have and if Manual Training was last in the line they would not march."

L. R. Kirkpatrick, principal of Manual Training, said he was not present when the difficulty took place and had not yet completed his investigation.

OKLAHOMA

A Courageous School Teacher

The Black Dispatch wants to doff its hat to Avalon Reece, of Muskogee, director of the Manual Training high school band, who last Saturday refused to allow her band to enter into the Santa Claus parade line behind an obnoxious float depicting "Aunt Jemima."

The action of this courageous young woman marks the second year she has protested the placement of her fine band at the tail end of the parade, and this year we assume she felt insult was added to injury when the parade captain, and incidentally the president of the school board that employs Mrs. Reece, ordered her to fall in line behind "Aunt Jemima."

Oklahoma City had this trouble for a good many years and this publication continuously rebelled against it. By the cheering that spontaneously arises from the throngs when the Douglass high school band appears, it is definitely ascertained that Oklahoma City street audiences favor the Douglass high school band to any other school organization in the city, but despite the cheering, Douglass high school band always came up on the rear until recent years. Apparently in the past few years the senior Negro high school band of this city has been accorded its rightful place among the best musical organizations in the city.

It took courage for Mrs. Reece to pull her band out of the parade line despite the orders of her immediate superior. It may mean the loss of her job, but Mrs. Reece exhibits the type of sacrifice we believe every Negro teacher should exercise in this period of integration. We are sure every member of her band applauds her conduct and every citizen of Muskogee, both black and white, should be alerted to see that no reprisals are brought against her because of her stand for human dignity.

Mrs. Reece went even further than refusal to fall into the parade line. When a newspaper story appeared in which the charge was made that she refused to march last in the parade line, she stated to a reporter that her reason for not marching in the Santa Claus parade resulted from her unwillingness to march her boys behind a float that depicted the Negro in an "improper light." She refused to march and she refused to be misrepresented.

So we doff our hat to Mrs. Avalon Reece. She has what the world calls "guts." May her tribe increase.

CHANGES IN LAW ON RACE STATUS FACE OKLAHOMA

Tribune p. 3
Chicago, Ill.

Gov. Elect Gary Cites It as Major Problem

Oklahoma City, Nov. 30 [Special]—Revision of state laws to conform with the supreme court mandate ending segregation in public schools will be one of the major problems facing Oklahoma's next legislature when it convenes in January, Gov. Elect Raymond Gary believes.

Gary, the Democratic nominee, defeated his Republican opponent, Reuben Sparks, by more than 106,000 votes in the general election and will be sworn in Jan. 10.

He was elected by the biggest majority of any governor since 1938. It will give him the prestige of strong public backing, and probably will help in getting his program adopted.

Must Change Constitution

Oklahoma's constitution and statutes must be revised when segregation ends, as separate Negro schools now are financed locally by a separate ad valorem tax levy, which apparently will become invalid.

Gary said this week he would ask the legislature to submit constitutional amendments dealing with school finances at a special election during the session.

"If we get a mandate from the United States Supreme court banning segregation in schools, we will be forced to hold a special election to recapture the 4 mills in tax revenue lost for separate schools," he said.

"The legislature could submit the amendments early in

the session and continue to work on other legislation in the interim before the election is held."

Several Proposals Readied

If the constitutional amendments are adopted, the legislature will be called upon to vitalize them. The legislative council education committee has recommended several proposed constitutional amendments, including one for a 5 mill county levy to replace the existing levies for separate schools.

The governor-elect said he would submit a "belt-tightening" budget to the next legislature in a move to block any attempt to increase taxes. Tax collections this fiscal year have dropped slightly below the same period last year, and the next legislature will have a smaller surplus than previous legislatures have had to spend.

Since his election, Gary has called on state department heads to peg the number of employes to prevent payroll increases before the advent of his administration. He believes he will be able to have a $220,000,000 highway program for the four years of his administration.

14d(1) 1954

OKLAHOMA

HENRY WHITLOW SAYS NEGRO TEACHERS NOT OPPOSED TO INTEGRATION IN EDUCATION

"Teachers in the separate schools of Oklahoma are not against integration in the public school system as has become opinion expressed by many." H. Whitlow, principal of the Booker T. Washington high school, disclosed in an address before the Hungry Club at the Carver youth center last Thursday.

According to Whitlow, teachers in Oklahoma have been aware of the programs of organizations fighting for equal rights and have contributed to the fight because they desire integration. "Since the early 40's, through their state organizations, teachers have contributed five hundred dollars annually to the NAACP for its fight; this contribution has added up to several thousands of dollars and does not include the individual contributions made by each teacher.

He continued, ,'Contrary to the belief of many, teachers are definitely for integration in public schools and are working for the same objectives as the NAACP and other like groups. As educators, we are striving for a living democracy rather than one of platitudes and empty words."

Following Whitlow's address, many pertinent questions were asked and the club luncheon developed into a round-table discussion from which it was the concensus that the Supreme court's decision making illegal separate public schools was almost a certainty. Confidence was expressed that Negro teachers, throukh their training and prior service, were fully equipped to take their places in an integrated school system.

Contributions to the discussion were made by Atty. Amos T. Hall, Atty. Primus C. Wade, Pastor Karl Lutz, J. T. A. West and others.

The Hungry club is sponsored by the Public affairs committee of the YMCA of which Attorney Amos T. Hall is chairman. Mr. E. W. Clark acted as moderator at Thursday's luncheon.

NEGROES ASKED FOR SEPARATE SCHOOLS IN TERRITORIAL DAYS

"Occidental Lighthorse" Was Published By J. D. Randolph in Sooner Capital

PIONEERS PLANNED COLLEGE NEAR CHOCTAW

By ROSCOE DUNJEE

A lot of Negroes of the present day think that separate schools are the creature of the white man's prejudice in Oklahoma, but the surprising thing is that Negroes, anxious to secure employment, and assuming they would not be given teaching positions in mixed schools, openly championed separate schools in the early days of Oklahoma Territory. Rev. E. E. Ware, first pastor of Calvary Baptist church, was one of the leaders of this movement.

Private Schools

The first schools were private schools, the pioneers paying out of their pockets money to those who were qualified to tutor their offsprings, but by 1891 public schools were opened, but those who had the private schools continued to cling on to the pracarious professional work they had been doing.

Territorial First Families

J. D. Randolph who headed the first grade school in Oklahoma City, and who came here with a large group of relatives and friends who have migrated during the exodus of 1889, was perhaps an eighth grade scholar, but he was a man of great power and ability and easily towered up and over the mine run of settlers. He arrived in the city along with the Cage, Watkins, and Foster families, all of whom were related by marriage. They laid the foundation for much of the early church and social life in Oklahoma City. Mrs. Edna Slaughter, widow of Dr. W. H. Slaughter, is one of the daughters of J. D. Randolph, as well as Mrs. P. H. L. Rhone, instructor at Page school. Three sons, J. L., druggist, whose business is located at 2nd and Stiles; T. J., dentist, in the Slaughter building; and Taylor, field worker for the state board of affairs, are all the offsprings of this early day principal.

Mrs. Lucy Winslett, deceased, and who for 30 years taught in the city schools, and Mrs. Clara Jones, another city teacher, are daughters of William Cage, one of the early Tennessee pioneers who came to the city with Randolph.

"Deep Fork" Smith

Out in the Deep Fork neighborhood, near Smithville were another group of pioneer families, such as the Wrights, Rolfes "Deep Fork" Smith, Montgomery, Butlers, Rogan, and scores of families who used to ride horses back from that area to Spencer just as we who lived over near Choctaw and as far East as Luther, used to bring shelled corn to the water mill and exchange it for meal. I recall also that as a barefoot boy I used to walk down the bottom on dad's farm in a southeasterly direction to old lady Dean's farm and buy milk, before dad purchased a cow for the old Dunjee farm. We used to also walk about once per week over to the Rock Island track about three miles West to a stop called "Dixon" where we purchased at least once each week sorghum mollasses.

Salary $10.00 Monthly

Dad hired a young fellow named Jim Briggs to work on the farm, and as we recall, Jim was paid the magnificent sum of $10.00 per month, room and board. Jim used to leave for Oklahoma City at least once per month for a spree on this large salary, and we can recall how we stood in wonderment as he used to go over the hill leading west to old man Campbell's place on Saturdays, returning to tell of the gay time he had had in Oklahoma City. Jim of course walked to the city and back. We never did know where Jim Briggs went following his release from employment.

White and Black Differentials

It was during this time dad rented an old log house just south of our house to a man named Sawney Winslett, who had come to the Territory from Cameron, Texas. Old man Winslett's oldest son had worked on the railroad, and it was during the time we sat under the spell of Henry Winslett, who died in early manhood, we thought the most wonderful job in the world would be to work on the railroad where Henry said the white workers got $1.25 per day while the Negroes were paid $1.00 for identical services. From what we know about the early days in Oklahoma, the pay differentials now practiced between whites and black in the Panama Canal zone, were first figured out on the railroads running through Texas and Oklahoma. They had the gold and silver standards of the canal zone on the railroads during the time Henry Winslett used to tell fabulous tales about the wonders of working on the railroad.

Pioneer Excursions

Travel was uncommon in those days ,and we know people in the Choctaw neighborhood who would work all month planning to ride an excursion train advertised to run from Oklahoma City to Chandler and Wellston. As I recall it now, those places were somewhere behind the moon, for dad was a very stern character who would not permit any of his children to go on an excursion. We basked solely in the reminiscences we heard later of those long trips to Wellston and Chandler, sometimes Bristow, just as one would today think romantically about a trip to the Caribbean.

View The Grand Viaduct

Some idea of how the people stood in wonderment at any public improvement and what attracted them then as compared to the sophistication of today, we recall back as late as 1914, when Peyton Glover and William Beaver, now an elderly man here in Oklahoma City, they used to bring great crowds to Oklahoma City to their dances by announcing on their hand bills, "Come to Oklahoma City and view the grand viaduct."

These early day entertainers were talking about the Walnut street overpass which no one pays any attention to today, and yet among the early day settlers this viaduct was a masterpiece in engineering wonderment. None had ever seen anything like it in their lives, and certainly there was nothing like it in Oklahoma Territory.

The Occidental Lighthorse

J. D. Randolph the first school principal was a very versatile individual and published the first newspaper, "The Occidental Lighthorse," a folio, in which was listed all of the activities of colored people. In those days the Western Newspaper Union put out a boiler-plate two column article each week called "Afro-American Jottings" and Negro publishers could very economically purchase these two columns, along with the use of the stero-typed ads the supply house ran with its ready prints in that day. Randolph ran this publication for many years and was succeeded by John C. Leftwitch, who started what was known as the Western World. Leftwitch was somewhat of an orator and politician and later, after the Fort Smith and Western was run from Oklahoma City, through Boley to the West Arkansas metropolis, started the town of Bookertee down in Okfuskee county. The Western World was short lived.

Abby's Printing Plant

It was shortly following this Joseph Abby came here from Nashville, Tennessee, bringing with him his wife, Olivia, and her sister, Mrs. Ted Watson. While both of these ladies were for many years instructors in the Oklahoma City schools, Joe died

at an early date, and it was from Mrs. Abby this writer purchased his first printing plant in 1914. Abby ran a newspaper, but he restricted his circulation for the reason he confined his interests to the AME church to which he was connected. He was a fine printer and set some high standards in this chosen field.

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Diarrhoea of The Mouth

There are a whole lot of folk who should keep their "trap" shut just at this time, who, to the detriment of Negroes, seem to have diarrhoea of the mouth, and are making comments about the Supreme Court decision that would better be left unsaid. Reaction is impatiently standing by just at the moment, awaiting some sort of morsel to drop from the lips of stupid Negroes which will give them justification in their attempt to evade, escape and go around the court's edict regarding second-class citizenship.

A Negro school teacher over at Chickasha seems to feel, according to reports in the daily paper in that city, it will be a "hard job" to train Negro children to mix with white children, and he says it "can't be a rush job"; it will have to be done gradually, while the white superintendent of schools at Cement, within rock-throwing distance of Chickasha, along with the state superintendent of Arkansas, says the task of integration should start immediately. The Cement superintendent says he wants to start now from the kindergarten on up.

Now the prediction of the Black Dispatch is that there will be less difficulty integrating black and white children in the grades than there was in graduate work, and we believe a white boy at the high school level hit the bull's-eye when he said over television last Monday night, "If trouble comes it will eminate from our parents."

No trouble came in the high schools in Phoenix when integration came, except a spontaneous attempt on the part of the white schools to gobble up the stars on the Negro football squad, and a city-wide attempt among the competing white high schools to capture the Negro coach. The school board in Phoenix seriously made decision to place the Negro principal of the separate high school over an integrated institution, only to discover impediments, for which the Negro principal was solely responsible, prevented their making this selection. It appears to the Black Dispatch integration in Phoenix was a very inspirational experience for both black and white.

But the Negro teacher at Chickasha: Inadvertently, we feel, is making an admission when he infers it is going to take a long time to train Negro students, victimized by separate school training, to mix with white students. Is this not an admission separate schools are inferior, just as the Supreme Court says they are? We will accept his interpretation of what he said if he cares to prepare one for this paper, but off hand the only conclusion we can reach following perusal of Principal Hancock's statement is that the white child in the majority school is farther advanced in social outlook than the black child.

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What we all should do is await the discussions now being held in Atlanta by representatives of the NAACP. They met there for the exprest purpose of planning a proper and intelligent approach to the judgment of the high court. There is a great deal of difference between the fellow who runs from a challenging situation, and another who deliberately pauses to attack. The folk who are noisy and lousy with their chatter just now had nothing to do with the fight which has ended in victory against segregation. They have been defeatists all along. They were the folk who told us for the past fifty-seven years the high court would never reverse itself on the separate but equal theory. Quite evidently after we have won they still flounder in the mire of defeatism. They are the folk spoken of in the Holy Writ, "having eyes see not, and having ears, hear not."

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Catholics Enroll Negroes

While no whites have applied for enrollment at the Negro Catholic grade school on Northeast 7th street, ten blacks have embraced the opportunity to continue their high school work at the Catholic high school, according to Sister Mary Mercedes.

Inquery at Blessed De Porres, Negro grade school, 413 N. E. 7th street, revealed that the registration was normal for this time of the year, and that there had been no applications from whites in the area for enrollment.

Negroes who have enrolled in the high school include seven boys and girls who completed their work in the city grade school this year, operated by the church and two 11th grade boys and one girl recently moved here from San Antonio.

Sister Mercedes said there may be additional enrollment before the period closes, and she said she was very happy to open the doors of the church school to Negro enrollment.

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Carolyn, Marolyn and Alvin will take part in the Glee club and band. All three are 9th grade students this year.

Benediction; Mrs. Mildred Dixon who sang a solo; Mrs. John H. Smith, President McKissack School PTA; Mr. Calvin McKissack, architect of the building; Dr. L. J. Wilis, General Elementary Supervisor, City Public Schools who presented other members of the Supervisory staff; Dr. Walter S. Davis, President A&I State University, who spoke for the colleges and universities of the city; Mrs. Andrew Hunter, School Safety Officer, who presented additional guests; and Robert H. Jordan, a youth who made a splendid little speech as a representative of the student body.

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OKLAHOMA

When Integration Came Out of the Ritual

We were told when the Negro teachers recently held a regional meeting at Cushing, one prominent instructor showed evidence of stage fright when integration was discussed. He was obviously concerned regarding the place the black teacher would land when the schools finally were mixed up. Well, we have news for this frightened instructor.

Rev. L. B. Nelson, Baptist minister, Phoenix, Arizona, who resides in a city and state where public schools have been totally integrated—pupils and teachers, from the kindergarten on up—Saturday told us an inspirational story of what has happened there, and we think our Oklahoma teachers should have the information possessed by this Arizona pastor.

Oklahoma City Okla

We are going to state here what Rev. Nelson told us, but we believe some of our Oklahoma City instructors should go out to Shiloh Baptist church this week where Rev. Nelson is the evangelist in the simultaneous revivals now in progress in the city, and learn first hand what integration actually does when put into practice, having to do with the pattern of democracy.

Dat. 4-10-54

"Not a single one of the seventy-five Negro instructors have lost their jobs in Phoenix since integration came," said Rev. Nelson. "The truth is, more Negro instructors have been added since the program of integration was launched two years ago." The visitor says many of the county teachers have been integrated in the system for the past three years and not once has there been an unpleasant incident reported.

P. 4

The astonishing thing about the new school program in Phoenix develops out of the fact most of the white high schools are trying to capture the coaches in the Negro high schools and all of the white high schools are making open bids for the stellar black athletes in Carver high school. "Merit, not color, really gets a hearing and a standing in an integrated system," said Rev. Nelson.

The Arizona pastor says the children, regardless of race, attend the nearest school, and the Phoenix school board seriously considered placing the former principal of Dunbar school over one of the major schools, formerly all white.

If integration is going to follow such a pattern in Oklahoma it will mean that Prof. F. D. Moon can now have ambitions to administer affairs at Central, Classen or Capital Hill, and that Pi-Y Miller can think in terms of moving finally from the coaching job at Taft on down to Norman to eventually take over Bud Wilkerson's job when Wilkerson finally decides to go back to Minnesota.

If we send our children to the nearest school there will be no need for the contemplated school bus to bring Negro students from West and Sandtown to the new Douglass senior high. The Oklahoma City school board would be rendering a public service to fly out to Phoenix for a day and find out what's going on in the Maricopa county school system and in Phoenix. Looks like to us, for this distance, the whites and the blacks in the Far West are enjoying a fine experience in genuine democracy. The money planned to spend on the jim crow bus in Oklahoma City will be well spent if it is used to fly to and from the Arizona capital and see what integration actually does when it is honestly taken out of the ritual.

And we hope before the state teachers meet in October some of the funds in the O. A. N. T. exchequer will be used to send a delegation of instructors out to Arizona, who can report intelligently and accurantely to the O. A. N. T. what sort of place and opportunity the black teacher finds in the realm of integration and educational equality. We seriously believe some effort should be made to take integration out of the category of rumor and hearsay, and just as we said recently in this column, we believe efforts should be made to secure factual information regarding what is going on right here in Oklahoma at Stillwater and Norman. It's an unwise approach which deals solely in surmise and arrives at, and concludes opinions based solely upon academic and theoretical discussions.

The best approach to this question is going to come across the table where white and black teachers sit together. What we have in mind is that white and black instructors in Oklahoma should immediately abandon their separate associations and begin serious discussions dealing with integration. In fact it is a mixed group that should make the pilgrimage to Arizona and survey integration as Rev. Nelson says it operates in the Salt river valley below the Roosevelt dam.

Educational Strategy

Abandonment of segregation in parochial schools in the United States by the Catholic church may be the prelude to an effort on the part of this religious denomination to take over the public school system in those sections of the United States where determined opposition has been indicated on the part of state authorities.

We have it this week, on fairly good authority, in the event the threats of Byrnes in South Carolina and at least two other governors are carried out, that the Catholic church will immediaely open its parochial schools to students of all races, and surely the Protestant church will be placed in a very ugly position if men like the Reverend William Carter, Baptist minister at Hobbs, New Mexico, lead in a movement to defy the edict of the Supreme Court of the United States.

While Reverend Carter is stepping into the background at Hobbs, probably at the suggestion of some of the higher-ups in his denomination, he has already, without further action, identified Protestantism with the forces of revolt, and unless some positive action is taken by his church organization the church will be scarred with the charge that a Baptist minister is leading a mob in the New Mexican oil town to prevent a program of brotherhood in that community.

The fact one school principal at Hobbs told a newspaper reporter things were going to happen the day of enrollment indicates clearly that Reverend Carter has launched a movement that may eventually end in violence, all of which will play nicely into the rumored campaign of the Catholic church to support observance of law and social decency. Religion in most climes always entwines itself around organized society and existing law, and it will be an interesting experience to observe an effort that might be put forth to abort Catholic attempt to operate desegregated schools in Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi.

The church would, of course, have all of the power of the federal government behind it, and the use of federal troops could well be envisioned as a powerful religious organization promoted an educational program within the precincts of the Supreme Court decision. It will be recalled during the Reconstruction period, and up to the Hayes administration, troops were utilized in the South to enforce the rights of Negroes to vote. It should not be as hard to enforce integrated school systems as it was to anchor the black man and woman safely in the voting booths of the Southland.

This writer had previously said in this column it might be that the federal government would institute an integrated school system in the South in the event state government abandoned its tax-supported system of public education, and would be constitutionally able to do this under the welfare clauses of the federal charter. But if the Catholic church develops the program indicated here it will not be necessary for the federal government to interfere in this manner in the domestic situation.

This patriotic move on the part of the Catholic church into the realm of brotherhood should incline the 15,000,000 black people in the United States toward this religious denomination more than ever before. This is an occasion and an experience which teaches us the place and point in our religious establishment where segregation is most deeply rooted. In a certain respect the assault of Reverend Carter upon desegregation out at Hobbs materially assists one in adjusting his glasses and learning where to strike in this fight for observance of law and social decency in the United States.

We believe our Negro Baptist leaders should seize upon this incident at Hobbs, and the subsequent action of the Catholic church, as an opportunity to call a conference with leaders in the Southern Baptist Convention, pointing out of course, the denominational danger in permitting white and black students to secure their early plastic training in a religious school.

Do you recall the old Catholic adage:

"Give me your child until he is seven. You may have him after that"?

If Catholics are going to teach brotherhood in the United States, as contrasted to the Protestant approach of the Reverend William Carter down in New Mexico, we prefer that the black boy and girl be immediately swallowed up in parochial schools under the direction of the Pope. What America needs to do in this hour is to take brotherhood and democracy out of the ritual. An everyday program of intermingling and association of our country's population is demanded. If the Protestant church has been found wanting in this capacity, let us accept the good offices of the Catholic church.

Whites and Negroes Integrate At Perry

PERRY — M[illegible]hester Craig (white) and the children of the Highvie[illegible] school of District 16 of Noble county, upon the invitation from Princip[illegible]l R. S. Waugh of the Blaine school of Perry, agreed to spend a day of school at Blaine. He and his group arrived at Blaine between 9 [illegible] o'clock and children were dispersad to their various grade levels to spend the day with their classmates, of Blaine. There were nine children of the Highview school and this is the entire enrollment of the school. One first grader; one second grader; one fourth grader; two fifth graders, two six graders; and two eighth graders. Mr. Craig is the only teacher.

Class work was carried on in the usual manner with the Highview children taking part in the activities as they were able and willing. They went to the lunch room at the noon hour with their classmates and ate lunch together. At recess they went out on the playground and played volley ball and football together. In fact they did everything that all school children do together without anyone becoming concerned about it and most certainly without anyone anticipating anything but a very wholesome experience. When the day was over all were sorry to have the experience terminated having formed some very close friendships and having had an experience, teachers and children alike, that was most enjoyable to a future democracy.

Mr. Craig visited in all of the class rooms where the children of the Highview school were having class. The experience is to be written up by the children of both schools. The teachers of Blaine expressed appreciation for having had the experience but also stated that there had been nothing different in their day's work. An invitation was extended to the Blaine school to come and visit the Highview school which will be accepted in the near future.

The experience was not intended as a test case for integration for this was not in the minds of either of the persons who planned the day. The whole thing was in outgrowth of an accidental coming together of the two principals in a summer class at Oklahoma A. & M. college last summer. Mr. Craig, who is carrying on a very unique experiment at Highview was invited to discuss some of the things he does and to show some of the work done as a result of this experiment to a class in "Curriculum Improvement" of which Principal Waugh was a member. Having become fastinated by what he saw and heard Principal Waugh asked Mr. Craig to be a consulting participant in a pre-school workshop that was to be held at Blane August 30-31 and September 1. It was at this workshop that the plans for this visit were made. Although it was not planned to prove that integration in Oklahoma will not posce any serious problems, one can not deny the facts that all went well at Blaine.

JUDGE'S ORDER STOPS NEW GROUP FROM ACTION UNTIL INJUNCTION SUIT IS HEARD

MUSKOGEE—District Court records disclosed last week that resignation of the old Taft school board and appointment of a new one has failed to solve the problems of the Negro school district. District Judge E. A. Summers issued an order June 30, barring four of the five members of the Taft board from taking any official action until hearing can be held on an injunction suit against them.

The injunction suit was filed late Wednesday by Dewey Grimmett, fifth member of the board and wife of C. R. Grimmett who heads a "Citizens Committee" which has been probing Taft school affairs.

The suit went against Jeff Lowe, Earl Foster, S. H. Russell and Audie L. Sanders, records show.

After the entire old Taft School Board resigned last month, Lowe, Foster and Dewey Grimmett were appointed by Governor Johnston Murray as members of the new board.

Law Not Followed

Under Oklahoma law, these three were supposed to meet and select the remaining two members of the Taft board, but the injunction suit contended that this regulation had not been followed.

Instead, the petition alleged Lowe and Foster met at "times unknown to the plaintiff" and tried to appoint Russell and Sanders as the remaining board members.

Such action was illegal since a "quorum" wasn't present," the petition charged.

Grimmet displayed a photostatic copy of minutes of a school board meeting June 17, which said that Lowe was elected board president, clerk and Sanders member—"by unanimous vote."

Denies Signature

Grimmett said the minute book contained his wife's signature, but that she was not present at the meeting, and did not sign the book. She didn't even take her oath of office until June 23, he added.

"The Citizen's Committee," he said, "is going to find out who signed her name to the book."

The Taft board resigned after an investigation by the County Attorney's Office and County Auditor Wendell Brawley led to filing of criminal charges against old board President Duncan Curl and School Superintendent D. Council Noble. Noble since has resigned. He now awaits trial in District Court on two charges.

Oklahoma Ponders Integration

More and more there is developing sanity and common sense in discussion of the Supreme Court's recent decision regarding desegregation of the school system. Intolerants who do not want change said at first blush the new arrangement would cost the state more; that Negro teachers would suffer, and that there was a social problem involved that southern states would not accept. Even our own governor is quoted as having made some very derogatory statements about integration during a recent trip to Dallas.

But F. E. Willingham, Tecumseh, newly elected president of the Oklahoma Educational Association, was quoted last week as saying:

"Desegregation is an inevitable and workable route toward greater economy and efficiency in state education."

We are agreed with the new head of Oklahoma teachers that "Negro children will secure sounder education under the merger," because in the same classrooms as the whites, black boys and girls will secure the same and identical training as all other children in the state, and they will be exposed to use of the same instructional equipment and facilities, which in many instances have been utterly lacking in the separate school. The intentional lags that have been enforced in Negro education by biased labor unions will end, and the Negro boy will leave high school benefitted by useful terminal courses such as are given white boys at Central, Classen and Capitol Hill high schools right here in Oklahoma City.

President Willingham admits that in many instances the Negro teacher is academically better qualified than the white teacher, but just as the Black Dispatch has argued for years, he also discloses "Negro facilities have been poor." Negroes made this startling discovery during World War II when it was instantly observed that courses in separate schools were entirely inadequate to place a black boy or girl on a production line in defense industry and the effort to retard Negroes in this field was completely exposed by this writer during the NYA period, when as chairman of the advisory committee of the NYA, we went to Muskogee and proved in the sheet metal division of the white NYA the white director had a huge machine, anchored in concrete, the same as was being used on a production line in defense industry, for the training of white youths, while over in the Negro NYA a little miniature sheet metal machine, pinned down on a wooden bench, was used by the Negroes enrolled to make water sprinklers and a few other household appliances, all of which were foreign to war work and would in no wise prepare these black boys to work on a war defense production line.

Likewise, all high school courses in Negro high schools are studiously slanted to prevent Negro boys from being proficient in the building trades. Integration will halt all of this, and Negro boys will come out of high school as plumbers, electricians, draftsmen, photographers, printers, etc. There is no charge that can be brought against the Negro teachers because of this situation just disclosed. The Negro teachers have not been able to teach anything other than what the school board permits them to teach in the separate schools. A fine example of this developed out of the fact Negro teachers had to secure permission to teach Negro history in the separate systems several years ago. A stiff censorship has been set up in Negro schools respecting reading matter and with the coming of integration this will be materially liberalized.

We can't follow the reasoning of those who President Willingham says want to provide a new county-wide levy to take the place of the out-lawed four-mill separate school levy, and allow this tax item to follow the Negro child into the integrated classrooms. Anyone who thinks in any such terms has certainly gotten up on the wrong side of the bed. If the Negro child is integrated into the classrooms of this state there is no longer to be any separate school dollars to follow him or her anywhere. Legislation should be passed to provide a common educational fund out of which every school child, irrespective of race, will have an equal share.

The most vicious thing about the separate school has been the opportunity it has given to unprincipled school officials to actually steal a large portion of separate school funds and appropriate it to unlawful purposes. This has been facilitated and made possible for the reason the average Negro school patron, not having easy access to county records, has been unable, especially in the smaller counties, to actually know what goes on.

We have in our safe a court record that shows a county superintendent in Cleveland county, some twenty-five years ago, actually abstracted from the Cleveland county separate school funds a sum sufficient to build a schoolhouse. This county official actually got the money for a building that did not exist except as designated in the figures prepared by the county official. He was of course later caught, but the question arises, how many more who have been raiding separate school funds did not get caught?

The NAACP sometime ago instituted a suit down in a southeastern Oklahoma county where the records showed the school board was renting a building because there were not sufficient funds available to erect a separate school. But the evidence the NAACP produced in the preliminary survey showed the separate school has been charged with the purchase of a Ford chassis, but the school board could not prove from whom they purchased the chassis, and the separate school was charged with the purchase of many tons of coal, when the facts showed the school had never had anything other than wood stoves in the structure. This is fairly representative of what constantly goes on all over Oklahoma. It is the most shameful aspect of the separate school system.

Separate school principals met year before last in Oklahoma City and decided to hire a CPA to check separate school records in at least half a dozen counties, and they spent all morning at Douglass high school detailing to one another how the separate school funds were being dissipated in their particular political county unit. They meant business and were red hot to stop the racket going on.

But when the news got out that such an attack was being prepared to protect separate school funds, every one of those Negro principals were called in by the county superintendents and had to abandon their intention to prove this

Segregation Decision

The United States Supreme Court handed down a historic decisision on May 17. By declaring racial segregation in the public schools to be unconstitutional, the Court took a step which will inevitably destroy present forms of segregation wherever practiced. The "separate but equal" fiction as legal doctrine now joins the horsecar, the bustle, and the five-cent cigar. While the NAACP and *The Crisis* hail this decision as marking a turning point in American race relations, we also feel it necessary to temper our exultation with the warning that this is a major battle won, not a campaign concluded. In fact, implementation of the decision remains to be argued this fall before the Court issues its decrees.

We are at that point in our fight against segregation where unintelligent optimism and childish faith in a court decision can blind us to the fact that legal abolition of segregation is not the final solution for the social cancer of racism.

While the South as a whole has taken the Supreme Court decision in its stride, and there is more than a little evidence that many white Southerners are willing to comply with the decision, opponents of unified white and Negro public schools are trying to sow disunity by creating the impression that our highest tribunal has asked the South to do something that neither its white nor Negro citibens really want. A liberal Southerner like Dr. Howard W. Odum has already been quoted (*Tarboro Southerner*, N. C.) as fearing that the South might lose its gains by reacting to the segregation ruling:

> Talmadge and his cohorts, on the one hand, and the NAACP extremists, on the other, by openly fanning the fires of physical conflict must surely be playing into the Communist strategy of divide and conquer as well as strengthening the demogoguery of McCarthy in the South.

Dr. Odum must know that he is talking nonsense when he halters us with Talmadge and suggests that the NAACP is an extremist organization. The Association has always worked within the law without appeals to violence; actually its goal is enforcement of basic constitutional law, because we want America to maintain her spiritual solvency by practicing her democratic principles.

On the other hand, there are those in the South who are arguing against immediate integration in the schools on the ground that "the change-over may require decades." This group is much more dangerous than the one that accuses us of extremism. They are the fellows who are inviting *local Negro leaders* to sit around the conference table to work out amicable solutions which will be "fair to both races." What this group wants is continued segregation. And they are stressing the achievements of southern Negroes in the segregated South.

We shall, therefore, have to be on our guard against those who would stir up dissension by pinning hobgoblin whiskers on integrationists as well as those peddlers of soda-fountain syrup who are suddenly fearful of souring "friendly race relations in the South."

What should we Negroes do to facilitate integration? For what we do or fail to do will determine both the character and the speed with which we unify the bi-racial public school system of the South. First, the NAACP is absolutely opposed to any compromise of principle in the integration of white and Negro pupils in the public schools of the South. The Atlanta Declaration (P. 358) is emphatic on this point. Secondly, the NAACP is aware of the administrative problems involved in the changeover, but we are not going to coddle school boards and superintendents who may attempt to use these problems as an excuse for unnecessary delay or to avoid desegregation. The Association's credo is that the quicker the integration the better it will be for Negroes, the South, and America. And remember that we have other battles ahead of us.- -*The Crisis.*

Sign the Petition

Petitions are being circulated all over Oklahoma City asking the Oklahoma City school board to to immediately desegregate the school system. If you believe this should be done your duty is to sign this petition when it comes to your door. What we want in Oklahoma City is full and complete freedom, and nothing can provide this for you more than the elimination of segregation from our schools.

At a meeting held the other night, when the petitions were passed out, perhaps a half hundred signed the petition, but what we want is at least one thousand names attached to a petition asking that this unnecessary duplicaion of educaional facilities in Oklahoma be immediately abandoned. If you sign the petition we will need only 999 more. Do not discount the value of your signing this petition. Such failure to act might be justifiable in Jackson, Mississippi, or some other prejudiced berg, but not in Oklahoma City.

You should keep in mind the Oklahoma City school board is composed of white men anxious to have justification or excuse not to desegregate, but when these men realize there is determined opposition to segregation under their jurisdiction they will be impressed to act. Get your name on the dotted line and do it at the first opportunity.

The Bath school should be our first opportunity to operate an integrated school in Oklahoma City and effort should be made to that end. We should start now getting ready for the decision we believe the courts will render in October or November, requiring the City of Oklahoma City to get in line with progress and democracy.

The Bath school is in a white and Negro neighborhood, and we are absolutely certain there are whites in this neighborhood who would have no objection whatsoever in sending their children to that school if the faculty is integrated as we have in mind. Such arrangement is operating beautifully in Phoenix, Arizona and California and it can also operate here. The folk who live in California and Arizona came from Texas and Oklahoma. It is just that simple. They have learned to live under the form of government where they live. You can just bet your bottom dollar integration will work here just as well as it will in San Francisco, Mesa or Tempe. Negroes are the ones who must start preparing white folk for this advance in social understanding.

A white superintendent down at Cement said he is ready now, and wished integration was launched immediately. A white patron up in the Arbuckles was squabbling ten years ago because his daughter had to go five miles to Gene Autry to school, when she should have been going across the road to the Negro school, and right here in Oklahoma City a white lady who resided two years ago close to the Edwards school, wanted to send her kids there rather than send them almost a mile up in Creston Hills. That's the answer to what will happen if the politicians will get out of the way and let the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States prevail.

Get your name on one of the petitions now being circulated by the NAACP, and take a stand for social decency. Why should anyone assume his child is any better than yours? Your kid has got to get rid of some of his squeemishness and belief he is inferior. You cannot promote this end continu-

u and tell you what I know and you tell me what you meet you are both mentally bigger for having met."

That's just a bad word in the English We a petition is not brought to your door, go to J. E. ing with segregation. Your kid attending an all-Negro school does not know. Wes office at Fourth and Durland, or the Black Dis- language. know he is the equal, or perhaps the superior, to the white office, 324 Northeast Second street, and you will find boy with whom he plays ball. Give your boy an opportunity the big idea is to get your name on the petition to find this out. Stewart's office work for you. This is your first opportunity t

Your kid is going to find out some of the white boys in patch office, one. The b speak out publicly on the question of equality before the law the community are his superior, but it is not a deficiency based upon color or race. It is important your boy find this out, and find it out immediately. There will be friendships formed in school that will last through college and university life and this is important. It's the difference between being inside the house instead of being outside. White people control this civilization and we need some method or arrangement by which we can get in there and find out what they are doing. The school is the best path and road to that laudable objective.

The younger generation should embrace this opportunity more quickly than the older group, for integration offers more to those who have their entire life before them. This is going to be a finer social order by reason of integration the blacks will make a contribution to the whites and vice versa. The principle of the association of ideas will prevail. "I

NON-WHITE TEACHERS INCREASE instead of declining in the city of Portland, Oregon. For the coming year 10 additional non-white teachers will be employed, 6 Negroes, 2 American Indians, 1 Chinese and 1 Japanese. Integration was voted in Oregon several years before. According to the gloom boys, the Negro teachers should be declining. But according to the facts they are increasing.

South Won't Abandon Public Education, S. C. Group Hears

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Enlightened public opinion in the South will not permit abolition of state public school systems should the U. S. Supreme Court rule against school segregation, a national civil rights leader declared here this week.

Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, pointed out that for states to contribute funds to private schools would be illegal.

The governors of South Carolina and Georgia recently have threatened to abolish their public schools by state constitutional amendments if ordered to integrate their public education systems.

"Byrnes and Talmadge," Mr. White continued, "haven't got a chance of abandoning public schools. Neither the intelligent white people nor intelligent Negroes would permit it. Such threats are merely excuses for further delays."

He told his audience of 3,500 that if the NAACP fails to win total victory in the five school segregation cases now pending before the Supreme Court, the organization will "go back to the Supreme Court again and again and again and never stop until every vestige of segregation in tax-supported education is wiped out in U. S."

Mr. White spoke at Charleston's Emanuel African Methodist Episcopal Church on January 31.

TRADITION UPSET IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Timmerman, Next Governor, Will Be First in 169 Years Rising From Second Post

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 9 (AP)—George Bell Timmerman Jr., winner of yesterday's Democratic primary race for Governor of South Carolina, will be the first man in 169 years elected to that office while serving as Lieutenant Governor.

Others have been elected Governor after succeeding to the office through death or resignation. But not since 1785 has a Lieutenant Governor been elected to succeed the man under whom he served. Gen. William Moultrie, a Revolutionary War hero, turned the trick that year.

[Mr. Timmerman's vote, according to the United Press, was 178,984 from 1,555 of 1,572 precincts. His opponent, a Columbia insurance company president, Lester L. Bates, polled 112,795.]

Mr. Timmerman's election in November is assured. Democratic nomination always is equivalent to election in South Carolina. He will succeed Gov. James F. Byrnes next January. The state constitution bars Governors from succeeding themselves.

The small and internally divided South Carolina Republican party does not hold primaries. It has until sixty days before the November election to put up candidates for Governor and other officers.

At 42 years, Mr. Timmerman, a lawyer and the son of a Federal district judge, will be one of the state's youngest Governors. He campaigned on a "a good government" platform.

He promised to use "every means available to me as Governor to work with our General Assembly for the continued development of our state and to preserve separate and equal schools for the children of South Carolina."

Mr. Bates and Mr. Timmerman agreed that public school segregation should be retained if at all possible in spite of a United States Supreme Court ruling against it. Mr. Timmerman has suggested continuation of the present segregated schools on an optional basis.

The only two opposed South Carolina Representatives in Congress were renominated. They are James P. Richards of the Fifth District and Robert T. Ashmore of the Fourth.

Senator Burnet R. Maybank and the other four House members were unopposed.

SEPARATE AND EQUAL?

Enrolled in the school system of Colleton County are 3,142 white students.

There are enrolled 4,490 Negro students.

Schools participating in the hot lunch program in Colleton for March are listed as 12 white and seven Negro, for a total of 19.

Average student participation in March is given in a recent report as 2,001 white and 655 Negro.

This report shows that one third of the white students and six and seven of the Negro students did not participate in the lunch program.

Another interesting figure, from the same report, is the mouth. This is for the 20 meals during the 20 days which constitute a school month.

Of 41,996 lunches in March, roughly one seventh, or 5,732, were served free to students who could not pay for the meal. Of the 14,891 lunches served Negro students, over one third or 4,051, were free.

The legislative delegation as asked for $5,000 to aid the school lunch program in the county. This would have permitted a one cent per meal served reimbursement to the schools.

This request was reduced to half, or $2,500, enough for a half-cent reimbursement.

Originally plans were for school lunches to be operated with the major cost paid by the Federal government in reimbursement and surplus commodity allocations.

Then, as the program gained experience in operation, the state, and then the county, were supposed to increase their share of the cost of the program.

One problem, in so far as small schools are concerned, and especially with the large number of such Negro schools, was lack of adequate room in such schools for a lunch program.

This problem is being met with consolidation, and is almost nonexistent in white schools, and by consolidation of many small Negro Schools.

Crosses Burned In So. Carolina

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Cross burnings in front of the local Burke High School and the Murray Vocational School (white), plus crude signs warning against integration in the public schools have been attributed to "pranksters" by Arthur Clement Jr. Police Chief Kelly termed the incidents "regrettable."

S. C. Building Negro Schools Despite Ban

CONWAY, S. C.—Despite the Supreme Court's decision banning race segregation in public schools, education officials here are going ahead with the construction of two new Negro schools.

The buildings, scheduled to be completed by August and ready for the new term in September, will replace three Army barracks set up after fire destroyed the Whittemore high school in December 1944.

School officials expect to separate the elementary students from the high school students when the building are opened for use in the Fall.

One is composed of 21 classrooms and a cafetorum (a cafeteria and assembly room combined). This building will take care of the 525 elementary students how sharing quarters in the high school built in 1948.

The other new building is located on the high school grounds and will include a Cafeteria and gym.

Gov. Byrnes advises schools to keep segregation this year

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 2—(AP)—State school officials have been advised by Gov. Byrnes to maintain segregated Negro and white schools during the 1954-55 school year.

In a statement released here yesterday, Byrnes said all school districts except Clarendon County should "ignore the threats of the NAACP (National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People)" to push for Negro admission to white schools and "refuse to admit Negro students."

School trustees of Clarendon, where one of the successful cases to end segregation originated and which would be affected first, should also "deny admission to Negroes unless or until they are ordered by the court to admit them," Byrnes said.

IN ADVISING schools to continue their present policy, Byrnes said he does not believe the U. S. Supreme Court will be able to formulate plans for ending segregation until after the next school year.

He added that if an order did come before the end of the school year, however, Clarendon trustees "could close the schools for that term and decided what their future course should be."

S.C. Will Ignore Court Bid For Non-Segregation Briefs

'Nothing Can Be Gained,' Says Attorney General of State

By S. L. LATIMER JR.
Editor, The Columbia State
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

COLUMBIA, S.C., June 26—The Attorney General of South Carolina takes the position that no action should be taken by his office which would indicate that the legal department of South Carolina considers this state as officially a party to the segregation suit decided recently by the Supreme Court.

Therefore he feels that he should not accept the invitation of the court to submit briefs regarding methods of implementing the policy of non-segregated schools.

Contending that the pending action "is purely a local matter," the Attorney General cited that he had declined "to make the state of South Carolina a party defendant" so as "to leave the state free to consider some course of action."

The state of South Carolina went to the assistance of the local school district, from which the case arose, but never itself entered the case as a litigant.

The attorney general, T. C. Callison, said that what has happened so far has borne out what

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he anticipated when he held the state of South Carolina aloof legally.

"You will recall" he said "that the three-judge federal district court gave the Clarendon district six months in which to show the court the progress being made toward providing equal facilities. Had such an order at that time been directed against the entire state it would have been extremely difficult for us to have made a satisfactory showing.

"As to what action should be taken with reference to filing briefs now, it is my thought that attorneys for the district should probably take some notice of the court's request and at least oppose the writing of any decree implementing the opinion of the court by the Supreme Court itself. The Supreme Court should leave the matter where it is; but, if it takes any further action in the instant case, it appears to me that it should only remand the case to the district court for further action."

Stresses Position

The Attorney General said he could see nothing to be gained in the way of submitting new arguments. He said he agreed thoroughly with the contention of the school district in its original brief that neither the Supreme Court nor the court below "can impose a particular plan of non-segregated schools upon the legislature of the state or upon local school boards acting under legislative authority, nor can it constitute itself a superboard of education to direct the operation of the state's public schools according to a judicially advised plan."

Summing up the attorney general said that what he was trying to say was (1) that the state of South Carolina should not participate in further argument in such a manner as to indicate that it is officially acquiescing in, or aiding, the court in Washington in drafting any decree or directive, (2) that the school district should insist that the Supreme Court not undertake to direct further action even by the school district involved and (3) that the state as such should avoid any action which would tend to show that "we consider the state a party to this suit."

S.C. and Other Dixie States Exchange Segregation Ideas

Discussions Shrouded in Silence As Leaders Strive for 'Solution'

By S. L. LATIMER JR.
Editor, The Columbia State
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

COLUMBIA, S.C., July 3—If cooperative action among certain Southern states in meeting the problems brought about by the segregation decision is not planned at least there appears to be a desire to know what others have in mind.

This is deduced from the visits certain officials are making to other states and the interchange of correspondence among leaders.

After a delegation from the Alabama Legislature came to Columbia to talk with Gov. Byrnes, who hopes to find a way to maintain segregation within the framework of the Supreme Court's decree, it was decided that the Gressette Committee, which is studying South Carolina's course, should send a subcommittee to visit Louisiana and Mississippi and report back its findings to the full group at a meeting called for next Wednesday. The South Carolina group was in Louisiana and Mississippi this week. Perhaps other trips will be made later.

The Gressette Committee, so called because its chairman is Sen. Gressette of Calhoun, was named three years ago by legislative resolution to make recommendations in case the Supreme Court ruled adversely on the question of segregation in the public schools. It has been holding executive hearings in Columbia. There are five senators, five representatives and five appointees at large chosen by the Governor.

S. C. to Mark Time

While it is difficult, if not impossible, to chart a course until the terms of the court's decree are known, and it will be months before the final order is issued, there is some demand that a positive approach be evidenced earlier.

For this reason there may be an interim report from the Gressette group.

It has been decided by the governor, after conferring with legislative leaders, that a special session of the South Carolina General Assembly at this time would be fruitless. As Mr. Byrnes said in announcing his decision, the court has stated its opinion that segre-

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gation in the schools is unconstitutional, but has not taken any steps toward implementation. Until the Court is specific, the problem faced is not fully known.

The delegation for Alabama that came to Columbia to confer with Gov. Byrnes met with him in his office at the State House. There was a free discussion, but no formal action was taken, and details of the conference were not revealed.

Groundwork Is Laid

When the South Carolina group reports on its trip to Mississippi and Louisiana (which has already entered the lawmaking stage in its preparation to continue segregation), it is presumed it will do so in executive session, since this is the announced policy for the time being of the study group, though interest is so keen in what the committee is doing that some public statement might be made. The committee in its sittings in Columbia has heard representatives of various groups, and certain public officials, all behind closed doors.

The only legislative step South Carolina has taken is to pass a constitutional amendment which removed a section making it mandatory upon the General Assembly to maintain a public school system. This action was taken prior to the Supreme Court ruling, but after the school case arose in Clarendon County, this state. The people approved the amendment at the 1952 general election and it was ratified by the last legislature. The amendment did not abolish the public schools, as some interpreted, but left their continuance in the hands of the General Assembly. The schools are operating under this revision this year and there is no difference whatever in the program.

Exchange of Ideas

As further evidence of exchange of ideas the governor of Virginia has suggested that the Constitution of his state likewise be amended to eliminate a mandatory provision to maintain a public school system.

Also the director of Alabama's legislative reference

the argument that it might be difficult to define aggression. Suppose, for instance, he asked, that the Reds take over the Indochinese states of Laos and Cambodia not by force of arms but by infiltration? Would India, Eisenhower asked, go to war over that?

The two men finally agreed to conduct bilateral talks between England and the United States toward a NATO for Southeast Asia, but to broaden it from a military pact into one covering

S. C. Will Keep School System --- Official

GREENVILLE, S. C. — Despite the threats of Gov. James F. Byrnes and the preparatory steps already taken, the State of South Carolina will not abandon the public school system, Dr. L. P. Hollis, a member of the State Education Finance Committee, said here this week in an address to a local club.

Upon instigation of Gov. Byrnes the voters of the state approved a measure in 1952 authorizing the State Legislature to abandon the public school system in the advent of a Supreme Court ruling banning segregation. The Legislature has not yet acted on issue.

"We have sinned against the colored race because we have been unfair to them," Dr. Hollis said. "Now we must atone for our sins of the past." The state, he pointed out, is spending $162 annually for education of each white child and only $96 per Negro child.

S.C. to keep state schools

Educator tells club, 'we've been unfair'

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"We have sinned against the colored race because we have been unfair to them, Dr. Hollis said. "Now we must atone for our sins of the past." The state, he pointed out, is spending $162 annually for the education of each white child and only $96 per colored child.

The educator indicated that each community must work out its problem on the community level regardless of what is done in Washington or Columbia. He further declared: "We have plenty of time in which to work out the school problem."

Byrnes Simmers Down; Still Wants Jim Crow

COLUMBIA, S. C. — (ANP) — Gov. James Byrnes, avid white supremacist who along with Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia, has been threatening to abolish the public school system of his state, last week said that South Carolina "must in good faith try to operate within the law," but must try at the same time to keep separate schools for Negroes and whites.

But he gave every indication that he and his cohorts are still looking for ways to get around the recent U. S. Supreme Court decision banning segregation in public schools of the nation.

SCHOOL SYSTEM

A 15-member legislative and governor's committee is currently at work, trying to find legal ways of keeping the dual school system. It is due to report to the General Assembly in 1955.

"We must first see" what sort of decree the high court will issue to implement its decision, Byrnes told a news conference. "We can't tell whether we can live within the law without knowing what it is. I will not undertake to predict what the Legislature will do."

He then trained his sights on supporters of integrated education. He said that many people believe that Negroes will go to their own school if left alone. "But they will not be left alone," he emphasized.

He also recalled that he had stated in 1951 that his state would try to operate within the law if the Supreme Court should rule against segregation, but failing to do so, "reluctantly we will abandon the public school system."

It was on his recommendation that the General Assembly submitted a constitutional amendment to eliminate the requirement for such a system.

Byrnes also discussed the Clarendon County suit, saying he believes the Supreme Court will return it to the Federal District Court with instruction to draft a decree in accordance with the high tribunal's decision.

He then returned to law enforcement. His target: the state's compulsory attendance law. The law, though providing for separate schools for Negroes and whites, calls for compulsory attendance.

Byrnes said that if race integration comes in the schools, "we would have to consider what to do" about the compulsory law. Retention of the law would mean that Negro and white children would have to attend the same schools, he pointed out.

Retaliation Move?

12 Teachers Fired in Dixie

Ousted Tutors Had Refused to Sign Petition Calling for Segregated Schools

By A. M. RIVERA JR.

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C.—The spotlight on the South's battle to circumvent the U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public education shifted here as twelve veteran teachers of Marlboro County were fired without notice.

The Rev. L. W. Ware, president of the local chapter of the NAACP, told the Courier that "Twelve or more or our best teachers — teachers with the highest certification and the best degrees, were summarily dismissed just prior to the opening of school for the summer session two weeks ago."

THE COURIER learned that the county school administrators fired teachers:

(1) Who had figured in a 1953 petition asking for improved schools; (2) those who refused to sign a recently distributed petition favoring the continuation of segregation in the schools, and (3) relatives of NAACP officials.

The Rev. Harry Wright said "I went with a group to the County Board of Education in an effort to find out if the petition was circulated by the board or at its direction." He said the superintendent, Charles Hunter, told them that the origin of the petition wasn't any of their business and furthermore it didn't make any difference where it came from.

* * *

ONE OF THE dismissed teachers who asked that her name be withheld told this reporter that she understood that efforts are being made to place the teachers, or some of them, in the city school system.

She said according to school law, if a teacher had not received notification to the contrary her contract for the ensuing year was automatically operative. Some of the teachers reported for work, however, on the opening day of the summer session Monday, July 19, and were told that they had been fired since the preceding Saturday.

The Rev. Mr. Ware explained, "Our dilemma is not an easy one to solve. In Malboro County we have problems within problems." He said "The Negro outnumbers the whites in the county but most of them are sharecroppers who get only a third of what they produce."

* * *

IT APPEARED that the defiance of the whites to the Federal law was buttressed by the fact that the landlords have a virtual life and death hold on a vast segment of the county's Negro population.

The Rev. Mr. Ware admitted that the state NAACP had been given the facts and James M. Hinton, state president, was being advised. Another source close to the situation said that if the teachers were not rehired the FBI would be called in to determine if the new Federal law had been violated.

National Whirligig

By Ray Tucker

[While Ray Tucker is on vacation there will be guest columns by several prominent newspaper editors. Today's column is by S. L. Latimer Jr., editor of The State, Columbia, S.C.]

COLUMBIA, S.C.

THE report seems to be abroad that South Carolina, where the prime case in the United States Supreme Court segregation ruling arose, has abandoned, or is abandoning, her public school system. This is not correct.

When public school bells rang for the new session, not only did pupils of both races take up where they left off last May, but many were enjoying new facilities, and better transportation. Attendance is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 16.

South Carolina proportionately carries the heaviest public school education load of any state in the Union, and with about the most limited means of financing it. This state ranks 43rd in per capita income, but tenth in the nation in percentage of per capita spent on education. There are 642 children of school age for every 1,000 wage-earners. Of the state's entire budget, this year, 40% goes to the schools, not including capital outlay. In addition, local communities spend large sums.

★ ★ ★

ERRONEOUS RUMORS—Rumors about the status of South Carolina's public school system stem, no doubt, from a state constitutional amendment voted in the 1952 general election, while the segregation case was pending, but before the court's decision.

This amendment struck out a paragraph making it mandatory upon the General Assembly to provide for the operation of a public school system. Most people hadn't known of the provision, which was inserted in 1895, and furthermore, there was no yardstick by which to measure compliance. So it was of no real effect.

The schools are operating now without such a mandate, and with the largest appropriation in history. Just because a state has the power to abolish a service, does not necessarily mean that it will exercise that power. At least one state in the Union has never had such a requirement in its constitution and there may be others.

Frankly, the amendment was passed with the idea that if South Carolina ever wanted to revise the present system of education there would be no constitutional prohibition to overcome, not even an ineffective one.

★ ★ ★

GOVERNOR WAS MISQUOTED — No one in authority, including Gov. James F. Byrnes, who often has been misquoted on the matter, has ever said that South Carolina was going to abandon public education. In the first place, the governor has no such prerogative, and in the second place what he said several years ago in a public address was that while he would regret to see it, if the court's decision was adverse to the separate, but equal, facilities doctrine, this state might reluctantly, as a final resort, be forced to abandon the present system. But the authority is with the legislature, not with the governor. And he has recommended no such legislation.

South Carolina officialy makes no bones of the fact that it is hopeful that it may continue segregation within the framework of the Supreme Court ruling. A committee, appointed on authority of the all-white, all-Democratic legislature, is studying circumvention possibilities, though it can make no final report until it knows the terms of the Supreme Court's order.

The state branch of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, which would like for segregation lines to be broken down without delay, has announced that it will not formulate a statewide plan of action of its own before its annual meeting in October.

★ ★ ★

DECREE YET TO COME—So far, it should be remembered, the Supreme Court has only issued a pronouncement outlining a basic doctrine. A decree is yet to come, and no one knows what it will provide—what time will be allowed for compliance and by whom, or how, the order will be enforced. The court is to hear, at a date yet to be set, arguments as to what the terms of implementation should be.

The State of South Carolina was not a party to the case from this state and therefore only the Clarendon District from which it arose will be affected by the original Supreme Court order. The NAACP, however, has started suits in several other districts. The State of South Carolina aided the Clarendon school district in its fight, but never was joined in the action.

In 1951, South Carolina began a program of improvement of facilities and transportation involving around $175,000,000, a lot of money for so small a state. Much has already been done, and work is proceeding on all building previously approved. The total so far spent is $100,000,000. A 3% general sales tax provides the money. But equalizing the schools began years before the present controversy over segregation.

★ ★ ★

SEPARATE SCHOOLS — Schools for both races have the same number of grades (12), teachers get the same state pay, and have the same retirement rights. They work the same number of months. Every child living a mile and a half from school and outside the corporate limits of a town or city is transported to and from classes free. All Negro schools are manned by Negro teachers and principals; all white schools by white teachers and principals.

The situation is being approached calmly. There is no excitement, but there is a long, hard fight ahead with every legal means being used to keep segregation in the public schools. Leaders of both races see years and years of litigation.

In the meantime, let no one think that South Carolina has abolished her public education, or that she intends doing so soon.

N. Carolina Teachers Ok Integration

DURHAM, N.C. — (ANP) - One hundred and twenty of the states Negro principals and supervisors have unanimously approved a resolution favoring "wholehearted support of the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregated schools.

The resolution was approved without a dissenting vote at the closing session of the fifth annual Principal-supervisors conference held here at North Carolina College last week.

Dr. W. L. Greene, executive secretary of the North Carolina Teachers Association, parent organization of the principals supervisors group, said he thought the resolution was "good index of the feelings of the membership of the North Carolina Teachers Association."

In the resolution, the principals and supervisors said, "..We pledge ourselves to wholehearted support of the decision and stand ready to work cooperatively and faithfully for its implementation.

The group voted to send copies of the resolution to the Governor's Advisory Commission on segregation and the schools and to the State Board of Education's committee that is studying the segregation problem.

In other actions taken by the group at its final session, C. B. Stewart of Kinston was named chairman of the 1955 planning committee, replacing W. B. Wicker of Sanford.

In Charleston, S. C.

1,635 Whites, 3 Schools 1,940 Negroes, 1 School

CHARLESTON, S. C.—In this city, where three white high schools house 1,635, and where one high school must serve the needs of 1,940 Negro youngsters, the erection of a new elementary school for Negroes has been approved.

Despite a strong, but unavailing protest by members of the minority, Avery High School has been merged with Burke High School to allocate all non-white for one school.

In a recent report on the situation, the local Education Board stated that Burke opened with less than its capacity and that it, the board, feels free to plan and construct an elementary unit. The S. C. Finance Commission has approved the sum of $25,000 as a purchase price for the Old Charleston Home on Columbus Street.

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SOUTH CAROLINA

S.C. SCHOOL OFFICIALS IRKED:

Fire principal, teacher after integration petition is signed

Afro American Sat. 4-17-54

By JOHN H. McCRAY

MULLINS, S.C.— Seething hot over a petition demanding integration in Marion County District Two officials Thursday summarily fired the high school principal and a teacher at an elementary school, who is the wife of the PTA president.

James T. McCain, principal of Palmetto High School, was re-elected, last week, treasurer of the Palmetto, Education Association (state teachers).

Dismissal Routine, Says School Head

(Story Page 2)

Mrs. Mary Agnes Morgan, wife of Julian L. Morgan, who is president of the Palmetto PTA, is a state PTA officer.

Both reported they had been fired.

Mrs. Morgan Civic Leader

Mrs. Morgan is also Marion County chairman of Progressive Democrats and former president of the powerful Mullins NAACP chapter.

School officials had no comment for the press, but the firings came about ten days after formal petitions demanding segregation be ended in the district were received.

Preliminary reports are that further reprisals are to follow similar to those which so angered Clarendon citizens that they unleveled a bitter legal attack on segregation, switching from the earlier plea for simple equalization. P. 1

Reprisals Vary

One report is that Mrs. Galine Pickett, one of the 24 signers, has had notice from a white firm here that insurance she carries with it has been cancelled.

An unidentified man among the signers has been kicked out of his job in a grocery store.

The Enterprise, one of two weekly newspapers here, reported the petition was directed to district trustees, of which Mrs. Derham Lewis is chairman. Other trustees are Aubrey Jones, Pearsall L. Rogers, A. W. Hayes and Stafford Rogers.

Other Counties Active

Addressed by petitioners also are District Superintendent Edgar Cox and County Superintendent of Education Rev. Iverson Graham. All are white.

The streamlined petition, some 15 or more of which already have been circulated in other South Carolina counties since the long wait began in the Clarendon case, calls attention to the 14th Amendment.

It also asks a halt to the state's custom and practice of maintaining segregated schools.

News of the firings has caused this tobacco center to explode; and Saturday morning it appeared that every other parent in the district was eager and ready to add his or her name to the list.

They were also ready to follow through on any legal action which would force recalling both the dismissed teacher and principal and wiping out school segregation.

Not Among Signers

Mrs. Morgan, with more than 10 years' teaching experience, was employed in the elementary school at Ichols.

Mr. McCain, a former college dean, has more than 15 years teaching experience and came here about four years ago, resigning his post at Morris College in Sumter.

Neither Mr. McCain's nor Mrs. Morgan's names appear on the list of petitioners.

Officials, a reliable source says, charged that Mr. McCain knew of the unrest but failed to report it.

Mrs. Morgan, they say, is the wife of a man in the thick of the action. Afro American

Petition Signers Listed

Among those who signed the petition in Mullins are:

Rev. S. W. Fordham, 521 N. Smith st.; Grady Carmichael 217 Smith st.; Fred D. Phillips, 107 Seaboard ave.; Julian L. Morgan, 407 Mullins st.; S. W. Hughes; Clyde Boatwright, 220 Laurel st.; President Gerald, Route 3; Johnnie King, Route 3;

Jules Gerald, Route One; Clarence Floyd, 301 Barnes st.; Mrs. Galina Pickett, 302 Cypress st.; Mrs. Joann C. Brown, 209 W. Laurel; Mrs. Louise G. Malone, Route 2; Mrs. Will Owens, 410 W. Wine st.;

Harvey Hodge, Route Two; Mrs. Lila Reed, 212 Seaboard ave.; Mrs. Elwood Davis, Smith st.; Joseph S. Smith, Route 3; Mrs. I. O. Thompson, 426 Jones st.; Luke Roper, 330 Odom st.; Mrs. Carrie R. Carmichael, 217 Smith st.; and Mrs. Maxie Bell Phillips, 107 Seaboard ave.

Dismissal 'routine,' says S.C. school head

14d(1) 4-c

MULLINS, S.C. — Superintendent Edgar Cox denied Saturday that a petition demanding school integration figured in the dismissal of two of the three principals in the district and a classroom teacher.

Cox said all were "routine" and that the board's action in the case of James T. McCain of Palmetto High was taken two weeks before the formal petition was filed. Afro American

He declined to give either the names or numbers of teachers being dismissed; but said other than McCain's the firings were based on recommendations of principals largely. P. 2

However, but one classroom teacher is involved, other sources indicate, unless notices haven't yet been served all affected.

Mrs. M. A. Morgan was fired five days after the petition hit the district. Bulletin

Unconfirmed reports are that Principal Monroe Johnson of the Zion School was also fired.

Meanwhile PTA officials planned a district wide meeting Tuesday night when a formal petition of protest against the dismissals is to be drawn and served. Sat. 4-17-54

At Columbia, President James M. Hinton of the State NAACP said he was dispatching the Rev. A. C. Redd., executive secretary, to the community for three days to get facts and lay ground for legal and any other action possible.

Walker E. Solomon, executive secretary of the Palmetto Education Association, said at Columbia also that his organization was eager and ready to back the cases of the teachers, if these warranted it.

Mrs. Hinton said Thurgood Marshall had been asked to speed to South Carolina and Mullins.

Policies Cancelled

Three persons reported that real estate and automobile insurance policies that they carried with a local company had been cancelled, since the petition reached here.

One man said he had lost his job at a feed and seed store. A contractor said he was advised by some whites in the community that he'd not get further contracts, because he signed.

Only one of the 24 signers reported has withdrawn from it. He is Luke Roper, who said his name was written by someone other than himself.

A local weekly quoted him as saying he walked a long distance to and from school himself early in his 55 years and didn't object to his children doing the same.

The AFRO learned that the petition was signed last summer during a mass meeting in Ebenezer AME church, whose pastor, the Rev. S. W. Fordham, asked permission to sign it first. He's now transferred to Marion, located in another district.

All names on the papers were read aloud and checked for spelling and correct addresses before that meeting closed.

One for the books

Two weeks ago 24 parents in School District Two of Marion County, S. C., filed a petition with school authorities asking that segregation be discontinued.

Ten days later, authorities struck back, but not at the petitioners directly.

They fired Principal James T. McCain of Palmetto high school for the unofficial reason that he knew what was cooking and refused to be a stool pigeon. Bulletin 14d(1)

Then, they fired Mrs. Mary Agnes Morgan, ostensibly because her husband is PTA president and for a decade has been leading in NAACP and Progessive Democratic activities. Sat. 4-17-54

Neither had signed the petition.

There are unsubstantiated reports that other reprisals, similar to those known in Clarendon County, S.C., are being used against our people in Marion County.

That's the gallantry of Jimmy Byrnes' precious white supremacy in the State of South Carolina. Bulletin

Here we have the case of two very good, capable and efficient school workers being economically lynched by embittered adherents to a doctrine which has long since expired.

What are we other Americans, what are the South Carolinians, what is the NAACP going to do about it?

Our suggestion is that Thurgood Marshall go down there at once. Let's go to court again and now.

There's more involved than just segregation. Here, a basic right to employment is challenged. And it is on racial lines.

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Southeast Empire

4-F The Atlanta Journal AND CONSTITUTION SUNDAY, JULY 18, 1954

South Carolina Plans to Study Northern Segregation System

Gov. James F. Byrnes Suggests Move After Attending New York Parley

By S. L. LATIMER JR.

Mississippi Bureau Chief, The Memphis Commercial Appeal
Specail to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

COLUMBIA, S.C., July 17—South Carolina, in her search for a way to maintain segregation, yet stay within the framework of the Supreme Court decision, may study on the spot how some Northern cities practice voluntary segregation.

Gov. James F. Byrnes, while attending the conferences of state chief executives at Bolton Landing, N.Y., announced that as a result of information gained while there he would suggest to the Gressette committee, now studying the problem for the legislature, that it send a sub-group to New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and other cities to learn how voluntary segregation works in those places.

Chairman Gressette said from his home in St. Matthews, S.C., that his committee would give serious consideration to the governor's proposal, which likely means that if Mr. Byrnes wants the group to make the study, it will be undertaken, since the governor and the committee are working very closely together in the matter.

Hearings Resumed

In the meantime the Gressette committee resumed hearings this week with representatives of several Negro groups appearing to give a testimony. They came from the Charleston branch of the NAACP, the State Negro PTA and the Palmetto (Negro) State Teacher Assn. Like others who have been heard, these spokesmen for Negro organizations expressed their opinions in executive session.

All prior witnesses were representatives of white organizations, or whites appearing as individuals or in an official capacity, such as the state superintendent of education and the attorney general.

As reported recently, a subcommittee of the Gressette group has visited Louisiana and Mississippi to confer with officials there. A report of their observations has been made to the committee as a whole, but with no announcements as to what was learned.

It is evident that the Gressette group, composed of 15 members—five senators, five representatives and five members-at-large appointed by the Governor—is making a thorough study of the legal and social aspects of the Supreme Court's ruling that segregation, per se, is unconstitutional, but since the content of the decree, itself, is still unknown it is impossible to deal with the ruling in a specific way.

What the committee can do however, is to explore the possibilities generally, and prepare to make directly applicable recommendations when the language of the decree is known, which may be some time next year.

The possibility of a special session of the South Carolina General Assembly has about faded out, insofar as this year is concerned. The court will not even set a date for arguments on implementation until next fall, and the legislature wouldn't act without that information.

After the court fixes the time and hears suggestions as to when, and how, to put its ruling into effect, it will have to study the arguments. And if it is in no more of a hurry to come to a conclusion than in announcing its original ruling, this will mean another long delay.

More Delay Looms

South Carolina's General Assembly meets in January in regular session, but it could convene and adjourn, without knowing the courts mind or implementation. Therefore it might be the incoming General Assembly taking office next January that will have to meet in extra session next year to grapple with the problem.

The general belief in informal circles over here is that integration in the public schools is a long way off in South Carolina.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Byrnes Committee, Race Heads Study School Problems

By A. M. RIVERA Jr.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Precedent was broken here when a South Carolina commission of legislators appointed by Gov. James Byrnes sat down at the conference table with three groups of Negro leaders.

Charleston's NAACP Education Committee, composed of A. J. Clement, Atty. Richard Fields, J. Arthur Brown, Reginald Barrett, and the Rev. R. I. Lemon, appeared first before the commission on Wednesday.

* * *

TWENTY-FOUR hours after meeting with the Negro groups the Gressette Committee of which State Senator L. M. Gressette of Calhoun is chairman, recommended the resumption of the state's school building program and expressed a willingness to visit border states where public schools recently have been integrated at the elementary and high school levels.

A curtain of secrecy was thrown by the Gressette Committee and the Negro groups who declined to divulge the contents of any of the three interviews. The Palmetto State Teachers Association and the South Carolina P-TA met with the all-white, all-male committee on Thursday.

The Charleston NAACP chapter, headed by A. J. Clement, insurance man and former senatorial candidate, was the first to appear before the committee. Clement was virtually noncommital to reporters, saying only that the meeting had been "conducted in the executive session." He intimated to this reporter that he would divulge the proceedings to the South Carolina NAACP or the regional NAACP office in executive session.

* * *

CLEMENT TOLD this reporter, "I went to bed Wednesday night with a whole lot more faith in South Carolina than I got up with Wednesday morning." The Courier learned from reliable sources, however, that all three groups urged the Gressette Committee to seek ways of implementing rather than circumventing the U. S. Court's decision.

The Courier's informant, a white South Carolina political figure who wished his name withheld, said the committee appeared to be just as interested in finding a way to implement the decision as they were to get around it. According to him, "They (the committee) don't seem to know what is the best thing to do."

After the South Carolina Negro P-TA and the Palmetto Teachers' representatives appeared before the Gressette Committee, the Courier has been able to put the following pieces together:

(1) South Carolina has apparently abandoned its threat to close the public schools.

(2) The objective of the three Negro groups was to try to encourage the committee to investigate the possibility of going along with the court's decision rather than announcing a policy of circumvention.

(3) South Carolina is convinced that it cannot successfully circumvent the court's decision.

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SOUTH CAROLINA

Clarendon County School Case

South Carolina Parents Stand Firm Against Bias

Courier p. 5 Pittsburgh, Pa

14 d(1) E

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Reffirming their intention "to hold out with high spirits and firm determination," until racial segregation in public schools is abolished, a group of parents of the children in the Clarendon County School segregation case have issued a public statement of their position. Sat. 1-2-54

"We, the undersigned, plaintiffs in the now famous Clarendon County court case against color segregation of school children," the statement asserts, "again declare our belief that color segregation itself is not only undemocratic and un-Christian, but also unlawful when considered with relation to rights guaranteed to all Americans by the Constitution of this nation. We look forward to the day when color segregation can truthfully be said to be un-American.

* * *

THE CLARENDON County case originated in 1950 and was one of five such cases reargued before the United States Supreme Court earlier this month by attorneys of the NAACP, under direction of Thurgood Marshall, the association's special counsel.

As the day of decision draws nearer, the parents indicate in their statement they are not backing down in their demand for integration of the public schools in their community.

Won't Shirk Duty, Byrnes Says As School Case Ruling Pends

Constitution Atlanta 1-24-54

14 d(1) E

Litigation Seen for Years to Come; NAACP Asks Bi-Racial Study

By S. L. LATIMER JR.

Editor, The Columbia State
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

COLUMBIA, S.C., Jan. 23—Gov. James F. Byrnes, in an address to the South Carolina General Assembly, predicted that either way the United States Supreme Court decides the school segregation case, there will be litigation for years.

J. M. Hinton, head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in this state, says the chief executive is right in his assumption, since the NAACP expects to "file cases for full and complete equalization of facilities if segregation is upheld, and will file cases to implement the decision if segregation is not upheld."

It therefore seems agreed that there will be lawsuits for years to come.

South Carolina has a committee studying the question of what to do in case segregation, per se, is held unconstitutional. It is composed of five members from the Senate, five from the House of Representitives, and five at large appointed by the governor. This group will report after the court acts, but should the doctrine of separate, though equal, facilities be upheld it probably won't report at all.

The NAACP has suggested in a letter to the governor that he name a bi-racial committee "to sit down and to discuss the whole matter in a calm and unemotional manner." The present committee, authorized by the 1953 General Assembly, is all white.

The governor has made no comment on the NAACP letter, a copy of which was given to the

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press. The NAACP letter was prompted by Mr. Byrnes' annual address to the Legislature in which he said: "I shudder to think of the consequences if segregation is outlawed" by the Supreme Court.

In the same speech, Mr. Byrnes commented: "The committee composed of members of this General Assembly and several citizens, appointed by me to consider our course in the event of an adverse decision, has rightly refrained from holding public hearings. The discussions at such hearings might be misconstrued by the court as efforts to influence its action. I hope the committee will continue that course.

"For reasons which I do not now wish to discuss, I am sure that even should there be an adverse decision, this Legislature would have ample time to consider the problem. You will need time and need wisdom, too, because the problem will be more serious than any that has confronted a General Assembly since the end of the Reconstruction Era in 1876.

"The legislators of that day met and mastered their problems. May God grant you the wisdom and courage to meet and master your problems.

"Whatever occurs," he said, "we shall not shirk our duty."

In the meantime the assembly, now two weeks old, is making fast progress with its work. There is an air of haste. The Senate Finance Committee started hearings on the money bill while it was still in the House, and the House Ways and Means Committee, which met in December, in advance of the legislative sessions, presented its supply measure on the opening day.

Should the segregation decision come while the assembly is sitting, there would be no adjournment until time is given for discussion of the course to be followed. If the decision comes after adjournment, and the present rule is upset, the governor has announced he will call an extra session.

During the first week, the Assembly re-elected the chief justice of the State Supreme Court, D. Gordon Baker of Florence, for a 10-year term but he has announced that he will retire when he becomes 72, which will be four years hence. He had no opposition. Yet to be chosen is an associate justice to succeed E. L. Fishburne of Walterboro, who retired as of Jan. 1.

Byrnes Reiterates Stand on Public School Issue

Post p. 26

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 14 (AP). Gov. James F. Byrnes said yesterday in his annual address to the Legislature that he shudder when I think of the consequences" should the United State s Supreme Court rule against race segregation in the public schools.

"Should that occur," he said, "the responsibility for the decision as to our future would be yours and mine."

Byrnes has declared previously that in the event segregation is banned, then South Carolina reluctantly will abandon its public school system. A court decision on the question is pending.

Byrnes of that state, who along with Georgia's Herman Talmadge, has threatened to abolish the state's public school system if the Supreme Court outlaws racial segregation in the public schools.

SOUTH CAROLINA WHITE WOMEN URGE CITIZENS TO BE CALM IN WAKE OF SEGREGATION BAN

Says Obligation of Every Christian Is to Uphold Laws of the Land

OPPOSE STAND OF GOVERNOR JIMMY BYRNES

COLUMBIA, S. C. — (ANP) — Some 100 women of nine diferent Protestant denominations representing members of both the Negro and white races met here last week to consider means of adjusting to a possible Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools.

The interracial group, known as the Social Relations The group of the South Carolina Council of church women, meeting in annual assembly, held an afternoon session devoted to Chris-

ness and courtesy . . . in keeping with our best Christian traditions," Dabbs said.

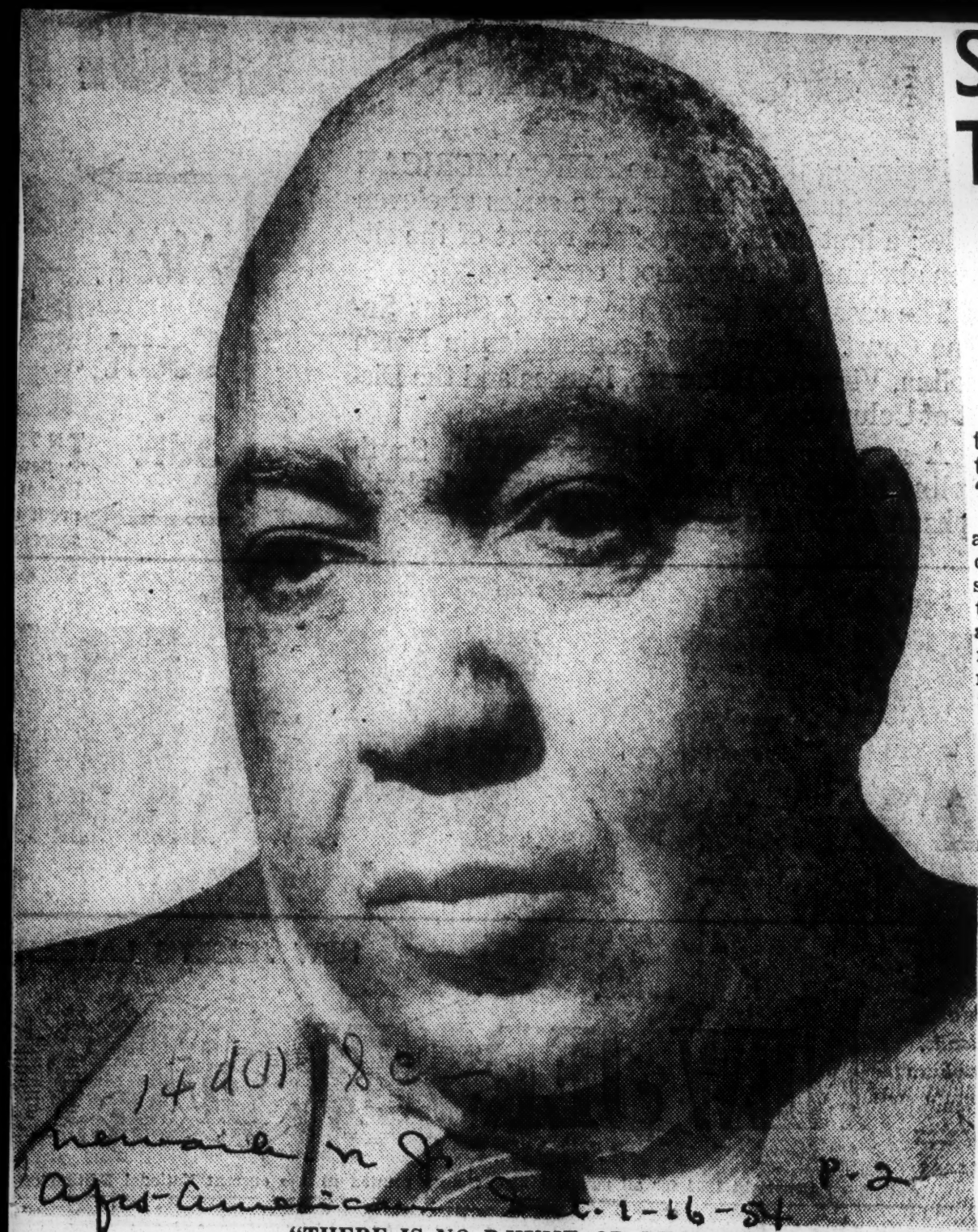
"Whether we want to face it or not," said Mrs. James M. Dabbs, president of the body, "the impending crisis of adjusting to a Supreme Court decision faces us. It is the unmistakable obligation of every Christian to take the initiative in encouraging our people to think and act with calmness and courtesy . . .

Besides the panel also considered "The Supreme Court Outlawed Church Women."

In addition to Mrs. Dabbs, those taking part in the discussion included: Miss Paricilla Shaw, mayor of Sumter, and Mrs. Heratio Nelson, Benedict college professor.

The church women took an opposite stand to that of Gov. James

Post. 3-6-54



"THERE IS NO RHYME OR REASON"

THE REV. JAMES N. HINTON, of Columbia, South Carolina, State President of the NAACP and driving force in the South Carolina school case, says: "You don't explain segregation. There is no rhyme or reason, and no logic to racial segregation." Born in South Carolina, reared in New York, the Rev. Mr. Hinton returned to live in South Carolina in 1938. (See AFRO Magazine for first of a series of articles on school segregation cases.)

South Carolina Speeds Action To Kill 'Must-Schools' Clause

Senate Clears Proposal in 3 Days With Segregation Ruling Pending

By S. L. LATIMER JR.

Editor, The Columbia State
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

COLUMBIA, S.C., Feb. 13—The "wait and see" attitude of the South Carolina General Assembly toward the pending segregation decision has switched to an "action-now" program.

All of a sudden, the state Senate, now in session, took up the question of ratification of a constitutional amendment voted by the people in 1952 under which a section making the maintenance of a public school system mandatory would be stricken from the state constitution.

All during the 1953 session the resolution lay untouched on the calendar, apparently to remain there until the United State Supreme Court spoke its piece on segregation. And for the first few weeks of the present session, there was no move. Then, like a bolt from the blue, there was a conference, attended by Gov. Byrnes and legislators, and ratification was started on its way toward consumation.

The Senate lost no time in putting its approval on the amendment, clearing all the necessary machinery in three days.

Immediate action was not forthcoming when the House received the bill upon reconvening Tuesday after a weekend recess. The proposal could have gone on the calender without reference, but it was moved that it be sent to committee, and so it was referred to the Committee on Education.

At this writing the House has not acted on the direct question, but it is accepted as a fact that it will ratify in due course by an overwhelming majority. This could happen before this gets

SOUTH CAROLINA

into print but approval is not likely to come until next week.

Under South Carolina's protocol, an amendment to the Constitution must be submitted in resolution form to the General Assembly. It must be adopted by three fourths vote of the membership—not just three fourths of those present and voting.

If the resolution gets the nod, it is submitted to the people in the next general election. There it needs only a simple majority. If it gets a favorable vote, as the proposed public school amendment did in 1952, it then must go back to the succeeding assembly for approval by both houses. It is that last named stage that is in process of completion now.

The governor does not have to sign, and does not have the veto power on ratification. But even if he did, there would be no adverse action since the amendment was suggested in his annual message.

As a matter of fact, few people knew the mandatory clause was in the constitution until the present question arose. And its removal is rather technical, since the General Assembly still has the power to control school funds. And no court can say how much that must be.

There has been misunderstanding about the meaning of the amendment. Contrary to reports, it does not abolish the public school system. It simply eliminates a clause placed in the constitution in 1895 to require the legislature to maintain a public school system. The clause was not inserted as a racial measure and has never been looked upon in that light until the case from Clarendon county, this state, arose, and the question of separate, but equal, facilities become a very live issue.

No announcement was made as to why it was decided to press for ratification now, instead of waiting for the court decision. However since early adjournment is sought, and procedure would have to be started all over if this assembly should fail to act, it probably was reasoned that the legislature might as well go ahead now and back up the wishes of the voters, who overwhelmingly approved it at the polls in November 1952.

Should the assembly have waited, however, and had been called back in special session by the governor, as he has said he will do in case of an adverse decision, there would still have been time to act. The present assembly stays in office until after the next general election next November.

SOUTHERN EDUCATION GROUP which met here last week to study and help make plans to implement the recent Supreme Court's decision on segregation in public schools. Left to right, center are: James A. Dombrowski, New Orleans; Aubrey Williams, editor, Southern Farmer, Montgomery, Ala.; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Mrs. Viola B. White, Houston, Texas; Bishop S. L. Greene, Atlanta; Dr. James Hupp, West Va.; Left row sitting: Dr. Lincoln Barker, Maryville, Tenn.; Dr. O. B. Taylor, Knoxville, Tenn.; Mrs. Jessie Guzman, Tuskegee Institute, and Mrs. Lincoln Barker, Maryville. Left to right standing: Charles Gomillion, Tuskegee; Franklin Thomas, Tulsa, Oklahoma; unidentified man in sport shirt; Rudolph Moses, New Orleans; Mrs. Alfred Maund, New Orleans; John M. Cee, Pensacola, Fla.; W. E. Hogan, Dallas, Texas; Dean Odum, Atlanta; John Wesley Dobbs, Atlanta; Howard L. Parson, Knoxville; Alfred Maund, New Orleans, Dr. Alfred E. Barnett of Emory University was not present for the photo. —

14d(1) 1954

SOUTHERN EDUCATION REPORTING SERVICE

On School Desegregation

Young, Johnson Aid in U. S. Study

(Special to the Courier)

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—A potentially great service is in prospect for the press and other information media, educators, public officials, civic and other groups interested in public school desegregation under the May 17 decision of the U. S. Supreme Court.

That service should come about through the operation of the newly formed Southern Education Reporting Service, set up with a grant from the Ford Foundation.

Two Negroes are serving on the board of directors of the reporting service.

* * *

THEY ARE P. B. Young Sr., publisher and chairman of the The Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va., and Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University.

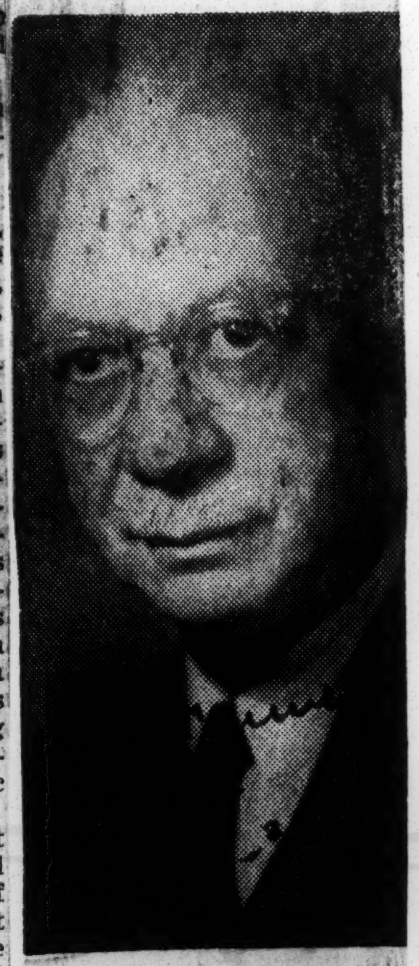
The Southern Education Reporting Service is operating on the conviction "that a major contribution can be made at this time to the advancement of education and to the general public interest by an impartial reporting service which provides accurate and unbiased information concerning the adjustments which various communities in the southern region make as a result of the Supreme Court's recent opinion and forthcoming decrees in the five cases involving segregation in the public schools."

The service "believes that communities can learn useful lessons from the experiences of one another," and declares that "it is our resolve to report the facts impartially as we find them, and to refrain from taking sides on any controversial issues or advocating any particular point of view."

* * *

THE RELEASES and publications summarizing developments will be furnished to newspapers, magazines, radio, television, public officials, school boards, legislators and others.

They will be distributed without charge.



P. B. YOUNG SR.

. . . on board of directors

EDUCATION GRANT MADE

Ford Fund to Finance Report on Segregation Ruling

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 29—A $99,200 grant to the Southern Education Reporting Service by the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Advancement of Education was announced today by Thomas R. Waring, vice chairman of the service's board.

The grant, made to George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, which is fiscal agent for the service, will finance the gathering and distribution of reports on developments resulting from the Supreme Court decision against racial segregation in public schools.

The service established its headquarters on the Peabody campus last week. Th office is under the direction of C. A. McKnight, who is on leave as editor of the Charlotte (N. C.) News and Observer.

Southern Education Writers Selected

By the Associated Press

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 26.—C. A. McKnight, executive director of the Southern Educational Reporting Service, has announced the names of the group's correspondents.

The correspondents are reporters and editorial writers on newspapers in 17 Southern States and the District of Columbia.

Mr. McKnight announced the names yesterday after the closing session of the two-day orientation conference of the correspondents and Board of Directors of the new agency.

The four-hour meeting at Peabody College here was devoted to an explanation by Mr McKnight of the mechanics of the news collecting and distribution phases of the operation, and brief oral reports on the status of bi-racial education in the several States.

The reporting service was organized a month under sponsorship of the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Advancement of Education to collect and disseminate factual information on developments resulting from the Supreme Court's recent decision banning school segregation.

Correspondents include:

District of Columbia—Miss Jeanne Rogers of the Washington Post and Times Herald.

Maryland—Edgar L. Jones of the Baltimore Evening Sun.

Virginia—Overton Jones of the Richmond Times-Dispatch.

12-A THE MIAMI HERALD Tuesday, July 27, 1954

Collection of Data Begins On De-Segregation Story

Herald P 12A

Bert Collier, Herald staff writer, selected to represent Florida in the newly-formed Southern Education Reporting Service, attended an organizational session in Nashville Sunday. This is the first account of the "history-in-the-making" project.

By BERT COLLIER
Herald Staff Writer

Collection of facts to document how 17 states and the District of Columbia comply with the Supreme court decision ending segregation in the schools began Monday.

The enterprise, known as the Southern Education Reporting Service, has been set up to gather objective news about each state. This will be provided without cost to government officials, school administrators and community leaders to assist them in their planning.

Announcement of the project was made Sunday in Nashville where the 18 correspondents met with board members of the SERS at a seminar to discuss plans.

Harry Ashmore, editor of the Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock, told the correspondents the job "is about as fascinating an assignment any newspaper man ever got."

Ashmore, editor of the recent Ashmore Report, "The Negro and the Schools," said the special type of reporting would be of tremendous benefit by letting each community know what is happening in other communities.

"This is one of the most complex social changes ever faced in this country," Ashmore said. "It may well be the severest test of whether our brand of democracy will work.

"It is the tough job of a democracy to defend the rights of the minority in the face of hostility of the majority."

Others who spoke include Dr. Harvie Bronson, chancellor of Vanderbilt University, also an SERS board member.

He said the moves of Southern states to meet the Supreme court decision would set the pattern of the area's development for decades.

"We are having grandstand seats at the solution of one of the most serious and important social problems. The world is watching what we do."

The SERS will issue a regular publication containing reports of developments as the states face the end of segregation. The work is financed by a grant from the Fund for the Advancement of Education, a division of the Ford Foundation.

C. A. McKnight, editor of The Charlotte News, has taken a year's leave of absence from his post to serve as full-time executive director of SERS.

Integration Fact-Finding Body Launches Its Work

Special to Journal and Guide

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — A grant of $99,200 to the Southern Education Reporting Service by the Fund for the Advancement of Education has been announced by Thomas R. Waring, vice-chairman of the SERS board of directors.

The grant will finance the gathering and distributing of objective facts about developments in education in the South as a result of Supreme Court action. It covers the period from July 1, 1954, to June 30, 1955.

* * *

MR. WARING, who is editor of the Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier, made the announcement in behalf of the chairman of the SERS board, Virginius Dabney, editor of the Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch. Mr. Dabney is in England.

Technically, the grant was made to the George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn. Peabody will act as fiscal agent for the Reporting Service.

* * *

THE GRANT was authorized in a letter to Dabney from John K. Weiss, treasurer of the Fund for the Advancement of Education, an independent agency established by the Ford Foundation.

In an earlier to Clarence H. Faust, president of the Fund Dabney explained the objectives of the Reporting Service in part:

* * *

"THE SEVERAL southern educators and newspaper editors whose names appear below have recently constituted themselves as the board of directors of the Southern Education Reporting Service.

"We are convinced that a major contribution can be made at this time to the advancement of education and to the general public interest by an impartial reporting service which provides accurate and unbiased information concerning the adjustments which various communities in the south-opinion and forthcoming decrees in the five cases involving segregation in the public schools.

* * *

The Fund for the Advancement of Education also financed what has become known as the Ashmore Project, a compilation by leading southern scholars and researchers of a mass of data on the system of bi-racial education in the United States. It was directed by Harry S. Ashmore, executive editor of the Arkansas Gazette, whose book interpreting and analyzing the data — The Negro and the Schools—has been widely acclaimed. Three other volumes are to be published later by the University of North Carolina Press.

Reporting Service have been established in Nashville at 1109 19th avenue, South.

C. A. McKnight, editor of The Charlotte (N. C.) News, has taken a year's leave of absence to serve as executive director of the Reporting Service.

SERS WILL report the developments in education in a regular publication, "Southern School News." Target date for the first issue is September 1.

Members of the SERS board of directors, in addition to Messrs. Dabney, Waring, and McKnight, are:

Frank Ahlgren, editor, Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal.

Dr. Gordon Blackwell, director, Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina.

Dr. Harvie Branscomb, chancellor, Vanderbilt University, Nashville.

Coleman A. Harwell, vice president and editor, the Nashville Tennessean.

Dr. Henry H. Hill, president, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville.

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president, Fisk University, Nashville.

Charles Moss, executive editor, The Nashville Banner.

Dr. Henry I. Willett, superintendent of schools, Richmond, Va.

P. B. Young Sr., publisher, Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.

Norfolk Va. Sat. 8-7-54

Race Clause Bid Seen by Talmadge

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Fri. 11-12-54

By M. L. ST. JOHN

BOCA RATON, Fla., Nov. 11—The Georgia Legislature in January will initiate an amendment to the United States Constitution to permit school segregation, Gov. Talmadge predicted here Thursday as the Southern governers talked of segregation.

However, there was doubt among governors attending the Southern Governors Conference that the conference itself will adopt a resolution by Florida Gov. Charley Johns urging united action by the states toward amending the federal constitution. Purpose of the amendment would be to kill the effect of the May 17 United States Supreme Court ruling.

Johns asked the governors either to petition President Eisenhower to call Congress into special session to seek to amend the constitution to legalize "separate but equal" schools for the races, or to call their own legislatures into special sessions now for initiating such an amendment.

Asked by newsmen if he thought the Johns resolution would pass, Governor Talmadge pointed out that under the conference's rules a single vote can kill a resolution.

"It would be difficult to pass any resolution under this rule, other than one opposing boll weevils," Talmadge commented.

The Georgia governor failed to get such unanimity a year ago when he tried to get the Southern Governors Conference to adopt the segregation resolution before the Supreme Court decision was delivered. Thursday he said many governors were "faint-heated" then, when, he felt, a resolution could have had some effect on the court.

Johns was not confident at all about the prospects for his resolution.

Talmadge said it would be useless to petition President Eisenhower to call Congress into session for such a purpose, because "the President is rather proud of the court decision."

The Georgia governor said it is also needless for him to summon the legislature into special session to initiate such an amendment, when the General Assembly's regular meeting opens in January. He forecast that the January assembly will take such action.

Gov.-elect Marvin Griffin had not arrived here Thursday, as he was attending the funeral of the late Gov. Clifford Walker.

The Southern governors launched a regional program in mental health Thursday. They gave tentative approval to a resolution creating a program of research and technical training in the field of mental health. It will cost each state $8,000 annually.

As a regional board, the governors and educators delayed a suggestion to construct a headquarters building in Atlanta and also declined to tell the various states what they should do about the future development of their schools.

Dr. John Ivey Jr. of Atlanta, director of the Regional Education Board, told the governors the South might possibly eliminate one grade of school by better coordination of the secondary schools with the colleges. This would save time and money, he said.

Ivey urged the states to improve the quality of present educational programs instead of adding more and more fields in an attempt "to keep up with the Jones" academically.

The governors adopted a resolution by Tennessee Gov. Frank Clement that the Ivey report be received as information so each state could act on it individually.

Gov. Clement was elected chairman of the Regional Education Board to succeed Gov. Lawrance Wetherby of Kentucky.

Rep. Chappell Matthews of Athens and Pres. O. C. Aderhold of the University of Georgia, Georgians on the board, attended the meeting with Gov. Talmadge.

Seven Dixie Governors Back Jim Crow Schools

Call Fri. 11-19-54
Kansas City, Mo.

By JOHN R. HENRY

BOCA RATON, Fla. — (INS) — Seven southern governors and one governor-elect Saturday, Nov. 13, signed a joint statement protesting abolition of racial segregation in public schools.

The precedent-making move came after the southern governors conference resolutions committee failed to take action on a proposal that the racial issue be framed in a projected constitutional amendment.

Acting Gov. Charley Johns of Florida, who had offered the original resolution asking for legalization of segregation by the amendment process, declared that the statement he and others issued was a "moral victory."

The governors declared:

"Any effort to compel a mixing of the races in our public schools would interrupt progress that is being made." It continued:

"We, the undersigned, will exercise every proper prerogative to preserve the basic principles of our constitutional governments and as applied to education, to preserve the right of the states to administer their public school systems to the best interests of all our people."

The signers were, Govs. Thomas B. Stanley of Virginia; Robert F. Kennon of Louisiana; James F. Byrnes, South Carolina; Allan Shivers, Texas; Herman Talmadge, Georgia; Johnston Murray, Oklahoma, and Johns.

George Bell Timmerman Jr., South Carolina's governor-elect, who also attended the conference, was the eighth to sign.

The resolutions committee which failed to act on Gov. Johns' proposal was headed by Gov. Allen Shivers of Texas.

Gov. Johns emerged from the executive session of the resolutions committee, reporting he had urged the passage of his proposal which, if adopted, would request President Eisenhower to call Congress into special session to frame an amendment legalizing racial segregation.

The Florida governor, who leaves office in January, said he told the committee that he has no animosity toward Negroes but that he feels a traditional principle is at stake in the recent U. S. Supreme court decision to abolish segregation.

Johns told the committee he has no pride in authorship of the resolution and would accept a rephrasing as long as it remains a solid protest against efforts to ban racial separation.

He told newsmen he felt he had done his duty.

Gov. Theodore McKeldin of Maryland, a Republican, later handed newsmen a typewritten speech he had delivered before the resolutions committee. He pro claimed:

"It is the duty of every private citizen as well as every official to accept the decrees of the Supreme court regardless of one's opinions of the merits of the case.

"So the suggestion that Maryland should offer resistance, active or passive, to the court is fantastic non-sense."

"I counsel you to turn a deaf ear to any man rash enough to claim he can answer the segregation problem out of his own unaided wisdom."

Earlier Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina branded the Johns move as impractical. He predicted that if such a resolution is approved by the governors it will serve merely as "a vehicle of protest" at best.

Gov. Lawrence Weatherby of Kentucky was named chairman of the conference for 1955, succeeding Gov. Johnston Murray of Oklahoma. The group decided to gather next fall at Point Clear, Ala.

Twelve resolutions were adopted without opposition.

These included endorsement of President Eisenhower's highway safety program; establishment of a permanent regional council for training specialists and furthering research in the field of mental health; a petition asking Congress to eliminate alleged flaws in the "natural gas act," and establishment of a committee to bolster industrial development in conjunction with the Southern Association of Science and Industry.

Southern Governors Fail To Take Segregation Action

Argus p. 19 St. Louis, Mo.
Fri. 11-26-54

BOCA RATON, Fla. (ANP)—A proposal for a constitutional amendment to retain segregation of the races was rejected by the Southern Governors conference resolutions committee last week.

The three-day conference thus adjourned without any formal action on segregation being taken by the governors.

Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin of Maryland, a member of the resolutions committee, handed newsmen a statement in which he said it was his opinion that it was the duty of every citizen to accept the high court ruling regardless of his own opinion of the case.

"Any other course would undermine the very foundations of the law and order," McKeldin said.

However, seven governors issued a joint statement registering a protest against efforts to "force mixing of the races" in public schools. The statement said the signers would attempt to constitutionally "preserve the right of the states to administer their public school systems to the best interest of all our people."

The governors said experience had proved the wisdom of separate but equal school facilities for the races.

Signers of the statement were Govs. Thomas B. Stanley, Virginia; Robert F Kennon, Louisiana; James F. Byrnes, South Carolina; Allan Shivers, Texas; Herman E. Talmadge, Georgia; Charley E. Johns, Florida, and Johnston Murray, Oklahoma.

Dixie Governors Ponder School Issue

BOCA RATON, Fla., Nov. 8 (AP) —The thorny problem of what to do about the U. S. Supreme Court's edict to end segregation in the nation's public schools will confront southern governors at their annual conference starting here Thursday.

The segregation matter isn't listed on the official program, but there's little doubt this will be one of the most lively topics to come up, either on or off the floor.

The conference, coming less than a month in advance of U. S. Supreme Court arguments Dec. 6 on ways of putting the ruling into effect, will give the southern governors a chance to get together on a common course of action. So far there has been no general agreement on how to meet the problem.

Since the Supreme Court handed down its history-making ruling May 17 outlawing segregation in the schools, Georgia has taken direct action by voting Nov. 2 to set up a private school system, if necessary, in a last ditch effort to preserve segregation.

Another state, Mississippi, will vote Dec. 21 on a proposed amendment which would empower the legislature to abolish public schools as a means of retaining segregation.

Other states have done a lot of talking, but haven't gone this far in meeting the issue.

Florida, the only state thus far to file a brief with the U.S. Supreme Court, has proposed a plan of legal procedure whereby it said the court could put its desegregation ruling into effect with a minimum of disturbance and allow the states to save their public school systems.

The brief, filed by Florida Atty. Gen. Richard W. Ervin, pleaded for time to work out the problems created by the decision, and for a large degree of local determination as to when segregated schools should be ended.

The Florida plan provides in cases where suits are brought to gain admittance to segregated schools, the trial courts should be given wide discretion to hold hearings and to determine on the basis of local conditions whether the petition should be granted.

In conducting these hearings, Ervin said, the courts should determine whether the applications for admittance were filed in good faith; whether school authorities evidenced good faith in trying to comply with the Supreme Court decision and whether the public evidenced such a strong degree of sincere opposition and sustained hostility as to disrupt the school system in the application were granted.

In cases where school authorities and the trial courts determined the races shouldn't be integrated, new hearings could be held at a later date to determine whether conditions had changed.

Ervin said he would attend the southern governor's conference at the request of acting Gov. Charley E. Johns of Florida, but would not be on the official program.

The conference gets under way officially Thursday morning with an address of welcome by Gov. Johns, and a talk by Gov. Johnston Murray of Oklahoma, chairman of the conference.

Round table discusssions are slated during the three-day session on the southern mental health program, highways, water conservation and development and industrial development.

In addition to the governors, governors-elect from many of the southern states will attend.

Among the newly-elected governors to attend will be Gov.-elect LeRoy Collins of Florida. Collins said he hadn't received an invitation from acting Gov. Johns to go, but he understood the conference had extended a general invitation to all incoming governors to be on hand since problems which would affect them would be discussed.

On Thursday afternoon, the southern regional education board will hold a meeting to discuss progress of its seven-year-old program of improving educational opportunities for students at the college level in the South. The program was set up in 1947 to make available to all of the southern states the best in the way of educational facilities and instruction.

Gov. William B. Umstead of North Carolina, who had been scheduled to be a discussion leader on the southern mental health program Thursday, died yesterday. Lt. Gov. Luther Hodges succeeded him.

Dixie Leaders Sign Protest On School Law

Folsom, 5 Governors Withhold Signatures As Conference Closes

BOCA RATON, Fla., Nov. 13 (AP)— The Southern governors conference adjourned today without taking formal action on the explosive school segregation issue but seven governors and one governor-elect issued a joint statement later registering a protest against efforts to force mixing of the races in public schools.

The statement said the signers would attempt by constitutional methods "to preserve the right of the states to administer their public school systems to the best interest of all our people."

It was the first meeting of Southern governors since the U.S. Supreme Court handed down its decision May 17 outlawing segregation in the public schools.

Separate But Equal

The governors signing the statement said experience had proved the wisdom of separate but equal school facilities for the races and it would be damaging to the public school system if schools in the South were desegregated.

Those signing were Govs. Thomas B. Stanley, Virginia; Robert F. Kennon, Louisiana; James F. Byrnes, South Carolina; Allan Shivers, Texas; Herman E. Talmadge, Georgia; Charley E. Johns, Florida, and Johnston Murray, Oklahoma.

This group said Gov. Hugh White of Mississippi and Gov.-elect Leroy Collins of Florida had left Boca Raton before the statement was drafted.

Five other governors and one governor-elect attending the conference did not sign the statement. They were Govs. Theodore R. McKeldin, Maryland; Lawrence W. Wetherby, Kentucky; Frank G. Clement, Tennessee; Francis Cherry, Arkansas, and William C. Marland, West Virginia, and Gov.-elect James E. Folsom of Alabama.

McKeldin issued a statement of his own in which he said that in his opinion it was the duty of every citizen to accept the Supreme Court decree regardless of how he felt about the matter.

"Any other course would undermine the very foundations of law and order," McKeldin said.

The Maryland governor, the only Republican governor attending the conference, said the proper procedure would be for the states to file briefs with the U.S. Supreme Court and to make oral arguments at a hearing set for Dec. 6 on ways and means of putting the May 17 ruling into effect.

North Carolina and Delaware, other members of the conference, didn't have their governors here and Gov. Gordon Persons of Alabama didn't attend.

S.C. school attendance law full of loopholes

Afro-American Sat. 11-6-54

COLUMBIA, S.C. — A study of South Carolinia's school attendance law reveals a number of loopholes through which it is possible to evade the intent of the law.

Baltimore

For example, under the law, before parents or guardians can be prosecuted, district trustees and county superintendent, acting as a "board of inquiry," must decide on the merits of the case.

Thus, it is up to this board of inquiry to bring before the courts parents who keep children out of school when it isn't "economically necessary" to do so.

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SECTION 8 of the School Attendance Law prescribes a $25 fine or imprisonment up to 10 days for each day a parent or guardian keeps a child from public or private schools.

But it states the court, "in its discretion, may suspend the sentence of anyone convicted for the first time of violating the provisions of this act if such violator agrees to and does conform forthwith to the provisions of said act."

The complaint educators have made against trustees and other school officials is that the officials are derelict in colored children during planting and harvesting time.

An estimated 40,000, or about one-fifth the total 1953 enrollment of colored children, were absent one or more weeks during the farming season. These were at work on farms.

Here are some excerpts from the law:

— o O o —

"ALL PARENTS and/or guardians financially able shall compel their children of school age (6 to 16) to attend regularly the public (or private) schools of this state.

"Any parent or guardian who neglects to enroll his child or children and who wilfully neglects or refuses to make such child or children attend school (and each day's absence shall constitute a separate offense) shall be subject to a fine not in excess of $25 or imprisonment for a period not in excess of ten (10) days.

"All fines to go into the school fund of that district or to the county school fund in the event such county operates upon a county unit system;

"Provided that the court, in its discretion may suspend the sentence of anyone convicted for the first time of violating the provisions of this act if such violator agrees to and does conform forthwith to the provisions of said Act;

— o O o —

"PROVIDED FURTHER that such fine shall not apply to the parents or guardians of children gainfully employed in cases where such employment is essential to the actual livelihood of such children and of the parents or guardians.

"All cases shall be investigated carefully by the attendance teacher and the trustees of each school district and the county superintendent of education shall constitute a board of inquiry for the purpose of passing on the merits of each respective case.

"If the board of inquiry decides that it is not to the essential well-being of the non-attending pupil and/or his parents or guardians that he shall continue to be employed, such pupil shall be ordered to attend school.

— o O o —

"AND THE ATTENDANCE teacher shall see that such pupil continues in school during the session or term supported by the state and also the county and/or district-supported term thereof if and when so required by the county superintendent of education and district trustees."

According to the Palmetto Education Association, there are only four colored attendance teachers employed in the state's 46 counties. There are about 100 school districts in the state now, or will be when the present school rebuilding program is completed.

PEA leaders charge that white attendance teachers haven't enforced the school attendance law among colored parents, 70 per cent of whom live in rural areas or communities having less than 5,000 inhabitants.

Anti-integrationists silly, Marshall says

Afro-American P. 18

Baltimore, Md

Urges mixing children in buses, buildings to kill race prejudice

SPARTANBURG, S.C. —"Scientists have told us there is no basis for segregation — take off the skin and we are all alike," Thurgood Marshall, NAACP chief legal counsel, told a cheering throng of 3,500 here Sunday.

Sharing the platform with Mayor Noville Holcombe in Memorial Auditorium, Mr. Marshall told his audience "Nobody need have any fear about what is going to happen (because of segregation) on the Eastern Seaboard — we are prepared."

Continuing to chide segregationists throughout his speech, the speaker declared:

— o O o —

"PREJUDICE is not inherited, it is learned, and the only way to unlearn the child is to put him into classes with the others and into apartment buildings, restaurants and buses together.

"Children down south play together every day and get along fine. The only time they separate is when they go to church and school — and into this auditorium.

"Those people who say they will never allow colored persons to teach their children — that is silly. It is a throwback. It goes back beyond slavery ... and during slavery, colored people were the only teachers and they are still teaching.

Asserting that he was "not worried about the outcome of desegregation in the public schools of the South." Marshall thundered, "We know where we are going." He then turned his guns on the state's Gov. Jimmy Byrnes.

JUDGE J. WATIES Waring proved Byrnes and other state officials wrong on law, theory and prediction in ruling against the white primary, he said.

"This same group of people now tell us they will never allow white and colored children to attend school together," he added, "and they will be proved wrong on this, too."

The Rev. James M. Hinton, state conference president, revealed that the Spartanburg branch had asked the state conference to support it in a boycott of Sears, Roebuck and Company's store here.

The local branch's resolution, based on a complaint that the store had "found room for only five colored persons in its $5,000,000 store, not one of them a white-collar job," was adopted by the convention.

— o O o —

ASKED ABOUT the boycott, Fred Moffitt, manager of the local Sears store, said he had "never counted the employees on the basis of color." A later check revealed that 22 colored persons had been employed at the store, he said.

Defending the store's policy, Mr. Moffitt declared: "We hire on the basis of experience and ability. We don't like to have enemies in any group."

Matthew Perry, local attorney, introduced the speaker and welcomes were extended to the delegates by Mayor Holcombe for the city and the Rev. D. R. Bedenbaugh, speaking for the Spartanburg Ministers Alliance.

S.C. parents fight schools

Afro-American P. 5

Seek to enter son in unit near home

Baltimore

DARLINGTON, S.C. — Mr. and Mrs. Boyd Johnson, 171 Kirven St., and Mrs. Sally Toney 457 Second St., are scheduled to appear in the Court of Common Pleas in a matter involving the Board of School Trustees and the County Board of Education.

The Board of School Trustees is seeking to compel the Johnsons to enroll their child, Boyd Johnson Jr., in the Brockington Elementary School on the ground that their residence is within the zone set up by the board for attendance to that school.

Sat. 10-23

The Johnsons, having had Mrs. Toney, grandmother of the child, appointed the guardian, and having had the child moved to her address, were contending for the right to enroll the child in the Cain school, one which is now only attended by whites.

— o O o —

AS THE guardian of the child resides in the Cain School district it is natural to expect the child to enroll at that school.

Considerable interest is being directed toward the outcome of the case. Messrs. Bennett and Turnage, attorneys of Florence and Darlington, are representing the parents and guardian in the case.

SORORITY PLEDGEES

SALISBURY, N.C. — Mrs. C. H. Harper, a member of the Livingstone College faculty, and Mrs. Lena Kirk, an instructor at Carver High School in Kannapolis, N.C., were recently welcomed as pledgees of the Alpha Alpha Phi Beta chapter of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority.

Will Violence Foil S. C. Integration?

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE
and A. M. RIVERA Jr.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Will there be any attempts at violence and will integration be on a big scale in the State of South Carolina after the final ruling is handed down by the Supreme Court?

Observers predict that some of the smaller towns in the state will desegregate schools without a hitch. General opinion is that integration will get under way easier in the northern part of the state than it will in the southern part of South Carolina.

State school officials and newspaper representatives believe it will work "fairly well" above the capital city of Columbia but that it will be "better" in areas below the capital.

Negroes and whites are pretty well mixed in the residential sections of historic Charleston, which means that nearly all of the schools in this city would be integrated.

In other larger cities and towns of the state, Negro schools, in most instances, are located in thickly populated Negro areas.

In the rural sections integration would be on a larger scale because there are seldom more than three all-Negro high schools in any one county.

14d(1) 1954

SOUTH CAROLINA

S. CAROLINA CITIZENS SPEAK:

They still demand integrated schools

Journal and Guide p. 13 14d(1) S.C.

COLUMBIA, S.C. — Photo - static copies of a statement bearing signatures of plaintiffs in the Clarendon county school segregation case, in which they reaffirm their stand for full and complete integration, were re - leased last week.

Norfolk

The statement was released, according to J. M. Hin ton, president of the state conference of NAACP branches, after plaintiffs in the South Carolina case read about some of the plaintiffs in the Prince Edward county Va.) case reneging.

Our aim today is just what it was in the beginning. We in - tend to hold out with high spirits and firm determination until the goal we started for is reached.

(The statement is signed by:) Th Rev. E. E. Richburg, Su- son, Frederick Oliver, . McGee Oliver, Mary er, Garfield Tindal, Lee son, Lucrisher Richard- nnie Gibson, William Ragin, ward Ragin, Rebecca Rich- g, Henry Scott, Mozell Ragin, H. Bennett, H. H. Gray and rry Briggs.

We look forward to the day hen color segregation can uthfully be said to be un-American.

Sat 1-2-54

We started out several years ago to make our contribution to progressive South Carolina his - tory and to strengthen the rap- idly decreasing prestige of our country in the opinion of peoples of other nations by seeing that color segregation shall be de - clared illegal -by the courts of this land — and that eventually no American child will suffer the damaging personality de - fects of thinking himse f inferi- or or superior, as the case may be, simply because of skin col- or.

(A story carried in the AFRO last week told of some of the plaintiffs in the Virginia case changing their minds because of fear of economic reprisals.)

Full text of the Clarendon county statement follows:

To Whom It May Concern:

We, the undersigned, plaintiffs in the now famous Clarendon county court case against col- or segregation of school children again declare our belief that col- or segregation itself is not only undemocratic and un - Christian, but also unlawful when consid- ered with relation to rights guaranteed to all Americans by the Constitution of this nation.

Change of Heart

Did 'Arch' Carey Convert Byrnes?

By A. M. RIVERA JR.
(Staff Correspondent)

COLUMBIA, S. C. — South Carolina's part-time Governor warned the General Assembly here several days ago that no matter what the U. S. Supreme Court rules about racial segregation in public schools he fore- sees "years of litigation."

Pittsburgh Courier

James Francis Byrnes, 75-year-old Governor of South Carolina and a delegate to the United Nations, told the as- semblage of South Carolina law makers, "If the decision is fa- vorable to the state's argument that separate schools for the races are constitutional, we must have intelligent and force- ful leadership that will insist upon maintaining equal facili- ties."

Sat-1-30-54

THE GOVERNOR, whose po- litical career is scheduled to end next January, expressed the fear that "some Northern poli- ticians will delude followers in many counties to claim facili- ties unequal despite the fact that two-thirds of the building funds are being allocated to Ne- gro schools."

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He inadvertently admitted that the systems for Negro and white children were not equal when he said, "We are ap- proaching substantial equality in buildings and transporta- tion."

The Courier pointed out in an exclusive story in the issue of July 11, 1953, using the South Carolina formula for equalizing facilities and fig- ures from the State Depart- ment of Education, that in the twenty counties where the Negro school population was in excess of the whites, it would take a minimum of fifteen years to achieve per pupil equality and in Claren- don County, where the suit originated, it would require forty-seven years at the pres- ent rate to achieve per pupil equality.

Considering the possibility that the U. S. Court may outlaw racial bias in public schools, Byrnes told the legislators, "I shudder when I think of the con- sequence should be decision of the Supreme Court be adverse. Should that occur," Governor Byrnes continued, "the responsi- bility for the decision as to our future course would be yours and mine. Whatever occurs, we shall not shirk our duty."

* * *

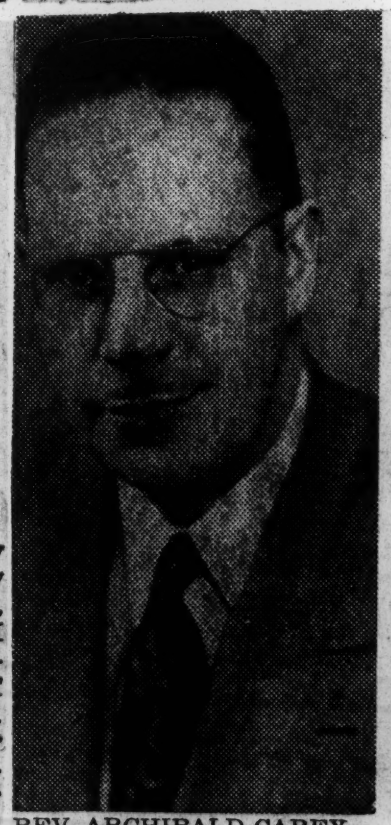
REPORTS OF the Governor's message touched off a wave of varied and conflicting interpre- tations. Immediately people be- gan to ask:

"Has he abandoned his plan to scuttle the public school system?"

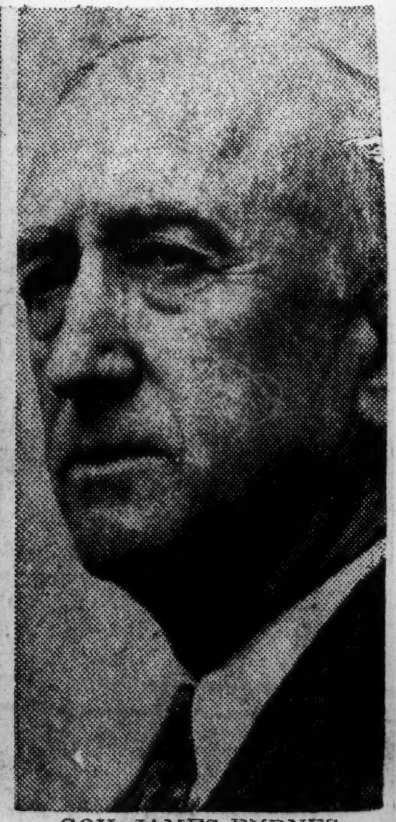
"Does he mean we must ac- cept the decision of the U. S. Court?"

"Has the UN turned Byrnes soft?"

These questions resulted na- turally since the Governor did not comment on his previous



REV. ARCHIBALD CAREY
. . . did he convert Byrnes!



GOV. JAMES BYRNES
. . . states new stand

stated plans to scuttle the public school system if the court rules against segregation.

Immediate reaction to Byrnes fourth annual message to the South Carolina Legislature was that: (1) membership on the Nnited Nations was doing him (Byrnes) some good; (2) the feeling was also expressed that his association with world leaders at the UN had compelled him to espouse a broader view and (3) some even expressed the belief that Archibald Carey, alternate delegate to the UN, "had converted him."

* * *

SOME LEADERS went so far as to interpret Byrnes' statement and the fact that he omitted any reference to his previous plans to "reluctantly" abandon the public schools, as evidence that the spokesman for the Old South had risen to new heights of statesmanship.

Some observers maintained that Byrnes' omission to any reference about the plan to close schools represented an awareness of a changing mood on the part of South Carolinians generally. It was pointed out that Byrnes is still basically a South Carolina politician and that he still hopes that the court will rule in favor of segregation, but that he is keenly aware of the changing attitude of South Carolina whites and the growing Negro electorate.

Experienced political observers and sources near the Governor say that the chief executive has not altered his plans to abolish the public schools in the state if the Supreme Court outlaws segregation in publicly supported schools.

They point out that a state constitutional amendment to repeal the mandatory provision for free schools now awaits only legislative ratification. A legislative committee, composed of "top lawyers" in the state, is studying problems of circumventing an adverse decision and is expected to present findings and make recommendations to the Legature after the Supreme Court decision.

Segregation Plan Ready, Byrnes Hints

COLUMBIA, S.C., Jan. 13—(INS)—Gov. James F. Byrnes hinted today that a plan might be ready for consideration by South Carolina legislators should the U.S. Supreme Court outlaw school segregation.

The governor also included in his annual message to the Legislature recommendations to lower the voting age to 18 and to permit women to serve on juries.

He told the joint session he will call a special session should the court rule against segregation after the current 40-day meeting is over. But, he also said:

"For many reasons which I do not now wish to discuss, I am sure that even should there be an adverse decision this Legislature would have ample time to consider the problem."

He said such a problem would "be more serious than any that has confronted a General Assembly since the end of the reconstruction era."

New school in S. Carolina rated No. 1

WAGENER, S.C. — Another Aiken county school which has received international recognition for design is well under construction on a 26-acre tract of land near here.

It is the A. L. Corbett high-elementary school, winner of one of the six first place awards given in the United States and Canada by the School Executive magazine for better designs in 1953.

Active Monument

The school is an active monument to a man who served for many years as superintendent of education in Aiken county the late A. L. Corbett of Wagener.

The sprawling plant features three wings housing a modern cafeteria, auditorium, library, administrative offices, and a music and art department.

A spacious gymnasium is located on the end of one of the wings a quiet distance from the classroom units. It will cost $720,000, equipped.

Move May Mean End Near For School JC

The State Senate, by a repeated 41—0 vote Tuesday and Wednesday, gave a second favorable reading to a measure aimed at placing the future operation of public schools in legislative hands.

The third reading was expected to receive favorable support Thursday, after which the bill will be sent to the House of Representatives, where if passed it will then be up to the General Assembly and Governor Byrnes to work out the school issue.

Actually, the bill passed by the Senate twice by Wednesday night, ratifies announced results of the school referendum in the general election of 1952. The item, urged by Governor Byrnes is centered around a Byrnes proposal to discard the public schools should the U. S. Supreme Court outlaw segregation in cases pending before it.

Speculation here was that the Senate's action, obviously with Mr. Byrnes' approval, may be a tip off that the State has abandoned hope that the court will uphold segregation and expects a verdict soon.

The measure was postponed last year at the Governor's request.

South Carolina Church Says 'Keep School System'

Special to Journal and Guide

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Protestant churches in this state have declared in a joint resolution that South Carolina must "maintain its public school system unimpaired" regardless of how the Supreme Court rules on school segregation.

The statement, addressed to state legislative and administrative officials, was adopted last week by the South Carolina Fellowship of Churches and the South Carolina Division of the Southern Regional Council.

* * *

IN ANOTHER section of the resolution the churchmen called on all citizens of South Carolina to receive the forthcoming Supreme Court decision "peacefully and in good faith."

A similar statement, adopted earlier by the Virginia Council of Churches' executive committee, expressed dread of the consequences should its sister state of South Carolina turn over the public school system to private operators to avoid following a Supreme Court directive to stop school segregation.

* * *

SURVEYING THE situation in its own state, the Virginia church council requested that "whatever adjustments should be necessary" in Virginia when the Supreme Court rules on school segregation, be made "in accordance with Christian principles." The council's committee on Christian social relations urged local communities in Virginia to set up interracial committees "to discuss the matter and to prepare their communities to accept adjustments in a Christian spirit."

Last month, the Texas council of churches adopted a resolution asking all Protestants in Texas to "accept" whatever ruling the Supreme Court makes on school segregation.

The statement, adopted at the Texas council's first annual convention, also urged all Protestants to "help insure to every person his fullest rights and opportunities as an American and as a child of God."

Church Group To Study Pending School Cases

COLUMBIA, S. C. — (ANP) — Some 100 women of nine different Protestant denominations representing members of both the Negro and white races met here last week to consider means of adjusting to a possible Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools.

The interracial group, known as the South Carolina Council of Church Women, meeting in annual assembly, held an afternoon session especially devoted to Christian Social Relations. The gorup is affiliated with the National Council of Churches of Christ in the USA.

The group recommended "calmness and courtesy . . . in keeping with our best Christian traditions," if segregation is outlawed.

"Whether we want to face it or not," said Mrs. James M. Dabbs, president of the body, "the impending crisis of adjusting to a Supreme Court decision faces us. It is the unmistakable obligation of every Christian to take the initiative in encouraging our people to think and act with calmness and courtesy . . ."

Besides the public school issue, the panel also considered "The Supreme Court and United Church Women."

In addition to Mrs. Dabbs, those taking part in the discussion included: Miss Paricilla Shaw, mayor Sumter, and Mrs. Horatio Nelson, Benedict College professor.

The church women took an opposite stand to that of Governor James Byrnes of that state, who along with Georgia's Herman Talmadge, has threatened to abolish the state's public school system if the Supreme Court outlaws racial segregation in the public schools.

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STATEMENT ISSUED BY NEGRO EDUCATIONAL LEADERS OF THE SOUTH

Cooperation In Communities Essential In Meeting School Decision Problems

Cooperation between white and Negro citizens is essential to constructive meeting of the problems that will arise out of the Supreme Court's decision against public school segregation. Arguments before the court as to how the decision should be applied, first scheduled for today, have been postponed pending the filling of a vacancy on the court. But thought and certain steps looking to the time when the decrees will be issued now should be helpful in preparation for things to come. Understanding between the races within our Southern communities is a primary step toward the cooperation and good will which will be so critically needed. To that end the statement issued by Negro educational leaders of the South, who held the first meeting of the kind since the decision in Hot Springs, Ark., late in October, is important and valuable.

Delegates who joined in the expression came from 14 Southern states and the District of Columbia. They included presidents of private and state Negro colleges, representatives of Negro teachers associations, Negro members of city education boards and high school educators and administrators. Dr. F. D. Patterson, former president of Tuskegee Institute, now director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, served as consultant.

The statement is generally moderate and reasonable in tone, though firm and forthright in welcoming the decision and calling for "immediate steps" to implement it.

Whatever differences there are respecting these problems, all citizens of good will should be concerned to know the views of these leaders.

The statement properly emphasizes the right and need of Negro participation in implementation of the decision, declaring: "The idea is still too prevalent that the issues involved can be resolved without Negro participation. Some public officials speak as if only white Americans are involved. We are all, Negro and white, deeply and equally involved. Many Negroes can contribute sound, intelligent and statesmanlike techniques for the handling of the inevitable issues. Negroes are able and willing to serve on boards of education, on other policy-making bodies and in administrative capacities throughout the South. They are anxious to share the responsibilities which in too many instances have been monopolized by one segment of the population."

Surely participation of Negroes in planning and action with respect to the implementation of the decision will be imperative to the cooperation and good will that will be needed for sound meeting of many problems.

The statement stresses the importance of "cooperative effort in every community on the local level. . . ." This paper again calls for such efforts.

The statement recognizes that problems will be "more difficult in some places than in others and that the time span of implementation may vary." Thoughtful people generally agree on that. Such awareness underlies, it appears, the comment of President Eisenhower a few days ago that he understands the court is trying to find some sort of decentralized process for applying the decision and that he believes the court will take into consideration emotional and practical problems involved.

Those problems, of course, vary in individual communities. The Justice Department's action in urging that implementation of the decision be carried out under local federal court direction also clearly suggests the importance of varying conditions in communities.

The Negro educators call for "good faith and . . . an honest desire to implement the decision rather than scheming to prevent it" in community planning.

They declare that they "should not and cannot afford to be a party to any plan designed to nullify the court's decision." They express regret that "some public officials have sought to persuade Negro educators and other leaders to evade the decision by agreeing to voluntary segregation."

It may be well pointed out, however, that efforts to nullify the decision or to evade it by voluntary segregation are quite different from acceptance of the decision as the law, honest efforts to abide by the law and efforts to meet inevitable and very difficult problems constructively by voluntary action intended to reduce perils and deterioration of racial relations.

This paper has suggested for consideration as a possibly effective approach to these problems the acceptance of the decision, with respect for the law, and the provision of a genuinely free choice of schools which could lead to white, colored and mixed schools in some communities. We continue to believe that this might be a hopeful approach.

The decision, we repeat, was against compulsory segregation. That compulsory aspect of the situation has been a major concern of Negroes. We certainly do not interpret the decision to mean that American white and Negro children in public schools must always be educated together. Obviously that would not be possible in some school districts.

Negro leaders who are emphasizing good faith should be ever alert and careful not to miss it where it prevails in the efforts of those who have views differing from their own. It is not going to be feasible fully to implement the decision at once everywhere. Where the spirit of the decision is accepted in good faith and where sincere recognition is given the court's ruling against compulsory segregation and genuine effort is made for progress in meeting consequent problems, vigilant endeavor should be made against misinterpreting or minimizing such efforts.

The Negro educators express confidence that "implementation of the decision will strengthen the South and the nation morally, economically and spiritually." They say that "when the barriers of segregation are at last removed from American life, we will wonder why we feared at all." Such trends can develop, however, only through a high degree of mutual understanding, tolerance and cooperation and a sincere mutual regard for deep feelings and convictions among both white and Negro citizens.

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TALLADEGA COLLEGE

Talladega Offers Revised Courses

TALLADEGA, Ala. — President Arthur D. Gray has announced that the board of trustees of Talladega College, Ala., have approved a revised curriculum for the integrated liberal arts institution.

Revisions include a broadening of the general education pattern now in operation, a new department of human relations, the introduction of both inter- and intra-divisional courses, and an extension of the communications department.

Changes are being made for two major reasons: to enable the college to keep pace with the need for liberally educated, humane persons who are willing and able to assume leadership in a Christian democracy, and to bring about a closer integration in the entire program of the school.

TALLADEGA, a Congregational Christian school under the auspices of the American Missionary Association, was one of the first small colleges to adopt general education. Under the administrative leadership of Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, former president of Talladega, and now president of City College, New York, and Dean J. T. Cater the college in 1937 instituted a program of general studies in its first two years, with study in fields of concentration reserved for junior and senior years.

The revised program, submitted by President Arthur D. Gray and Dr. James O. Hopson, acting dean of instruction, will extend general education throughout the four years and will place beginnings of major concentrations in the second year. Beginning with second year work all students will have wider opportunities for elective courses outside their chosen fields. This plan will especially benefit students in the sciences, and is in keeping with modern trends in medical colleges where more broadly trained applicants are desired.

A department of human relations has been added because of the ever-increasing need for better understanding, and because such a department can supply educational background for the many new job opportunities developing in this area.

Knoxville Negroes Ask Mixed Schools

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 8 (AP)—Seven Negro families today asked the city school board to admit their children to white schools.

The families called on the board to "take immediate steps to reorganize the public schools" in accordance with the Supreme Court ruling banning racial segregation in public schools.

A spokesman for the Negroes said a similar petition will be filed with the county education board in about a week.

School officials said there are about 3,500 Negro students in the city and 300 in the county system

New Tennessee law school to admit all

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The board of trustees of American University, Memphis' newest educational institution, last week announced the election of its first officers.

Mrs. Nell Sanders Aspero has been named president; Mrs. Joyce Hart Peterson, vice-president, and Miss Agnes Taylor Reeves, secretary-treasurer.

Anthony A. Aspero was selected by the trustees as dean of the college of law which will open in September with night classes for first year students in law.

Recent Charter

Recently granted its charter as a non-profit, non-sectarian, non-segregated and co - educational institution of higher learning, American University will admit students of all races and creeds.

The degree of bachelor of laws will be conferred at the completion of the prescribed course. Three years of college work is required for admission for those who wish to qualify for a degree or for taking the bar examination to obtain a license to practice law.

A limited number of special students will be accepted who cannot meet entrance requirements and who wish neither to practice law nor to obtain a license to practice law.

New President

The newly-elected president, Mrs. Aspero, holds a bachelor of arts degree from Southwestern; bachelor of science from Memphis State College; bachelor of laws from the University of Memphis and has done graduate work at Columbia University and the University of Tennessee.

Since receiving her license to practice law in 1938, she has been actively engaged in the trial of cases in state and federal courts and has argued before the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of Tennessee.

The location of the college of law will be announced within the next few days. Inquiries may be addressed to the office of Mrs. Aspero, 206 Columbian Mutual Tower, Memphis.

Methodist Leader Says Schools For Negroes to Remain

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—(ANP)—Dr. John O. Gross, executive secretary of the Division of Educational Institutions of the Methodist Church Board of Education, last week offered the opinion that the abolishment of segregation will cause no (Methodist) church school for Negroes to close. He also stated that integration involves human relations problems.

Dr. Gross explained that his opinion regarding the Negro schools is based on the fact that the colleges, working in cooperation with the United Uegro College Fund, have set in motion plans to strengthen the schools to meet the higher standard required of them as a result of integration. He says the colleges are familiar with the exacting task expected of them.

Dr. Gross also stated that despite his awareness of the human relations problems which integration brings, he is optimistic over the harmonious way in which some 2,000 Negro students already have been integrated in Southern institutions of learning, largely in the graduate schools.

Meanwhile, various Methodist conferences and groups have gone on record as endorsing integration. Methodist conferences in Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas, in addition, the Methodist Woman's Society of Christian eSrvice and students from 13 Southern states attending a Southwide leadership training conference at Junaluska, N. C., have come in favor of integration.

Writer Sees Way To Keep White, Colored Separate

Hon. Wade H. Cooper Believes One Mixed Institution Will Take Care of All Who Will Want Integration, And Voluntary Segregation Can Be Carried Out With Approval Of God. The Public Supreme Court of U. S.

The Hon. Wade H. Cooper, in a letter to the Editor of the BANNER and published in that newspaper on Friday, August 13, suggests a non-segregation plan for public schools that may prove to be the solution that will get the endorsement of citizens of both races, throughout the South.

The first and second paragraphs of Mr. Cooper's letter outlines his plan and are as follows:

"Let a canvass be made of the various school districts and ascertain how many, white and colored, wish to attend a mixed school, and let them attend that school. And let those who wish to attend separate schools, white and colored, attend separate schools. There would be few, if any whites attending the mixed schools and likely few colored, which means the present school buildings generally would be sufficient for the different groups.

"This plan removes the element of forced separation contained in the plan of Governor Stanley, Gov. Byrnes and Gov. Talmadge and gives to all equally before the law and freedom of selection and, therefore, constitutional, whereas the plan to abolish the public school system and use revenues of the State to support private schools would be declared discriminatory and unconstitutional, unless every little school in the State, regardless of sponsorship, received its proportion of State funds. In addition you would have to contend disavowal of any primary desire upon their part to go to white or mixed schools, just for the privilege of associating with white persons. The principal idea among colored persons for wanting to go to mixed schools has been their awareness of the fact that the old policy of discriminating against a school because it housed colored pupils, could not obtain in a school that housed both white and colored pupils.

It is not known how positive will be the directives to be issued by the U. S. Supreme Court for facilitating desegregation. That is, how positive the Court will lay down the law insisting that facilities for children regardless of race shall be equal. However, under Mr. Cooper's plan, it seems that colored or white pupils who felt they were being discriminated against could just ask and get transfers from a poor school to a good school.

All over the South lately there have been indications that the States are making more progress in equalizing educational opportunities for the citizens of both races in just a few years than they previously had made in generations. In other words, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in its long and hard fight for equalization, has already won great victories even if for the next few years the school pattern for the South will not greatly change as to racial complexion of public schools.

Gradually the Southern States have been forced to abandon their theory about States Rights that contend these "rights" must be respected under the Federal Constitution as they were under the old Articles of Confederation or as guaranteed in the Constitution of the Confederacy.

Mention by Mr. Cooper of what happened to the States that tried to maintain Democratic Primaries as private clubs undoubtedly is a clear indication of what the Supreme Court will rule if the States do away with their public school systems and try to maintain systems of "private" schools with public money.

As is well known the Federal Government is now appropriating mlilions of dollars from its treasury to aid public schools as well as the Land Grant Colleges. Any attempt by the States to maintain compulsory racial segregation in the schools will give the Federal government a right to withnold the aid it has been giving the States.

While there is much logic in what Mr. Wade says in the leading paragraphs of his letter, no such verdict is possible for what he says in the following sentence:

"Finally, God created different men of different colors, different minds, different characteristics and planted them on different continents; and wherever or whenever they met God expected them to live in harmony. It would be a denial of God's natural differences to force all men into one pattern—harmony with diversity should be the rule."

Ever so many persons these days are telling us about God's plans and how he created different races and planted them within certain distinct places all over the world. It is positively stated, for instance that God planted the white man in Europe, the yellow man in Asia and the black man in Africa. The trouble with that assertion is that you cannot find in the Bible any mention of His having created different races. The Bible speaks of God having made of ONE BLOOD all of His children.

These various "racial distinction" have come about without God having ordered them. One writer, for instance tells about what happened to "God's plan," for confining the Indians to North and South American continents as their happy hunting grounds. The Europeans it seems, ran out of bounds, and came to America. There, says the writer:

"They first fell upon their knees
And then upon the Aborigines."

And so following the first "un-Godly" decision of the Europeans, ever so many transgressions against "God's plan took place upon this continent. The white man and the Negro united on plans to steal the country from the Indians, and this they did. And only a few years ago, it was discovered that some three million descendants of the former Africans had in one way or another gotten all that it took to pass from their own race into the white race.

Nobody can tell right now what this "migration" of three million ex-Africans will cause in the years to come. Maybe God will "suffer" to pass what is sung in one of the Old Spirituals:

"My Lord's going to move this wicked race
And raise up a nation that shall obey."

Pulse of the Public

Atlanta Mother Hits Tennessee School Plan As Unequal Treatment for First Graders

Atlanta — I see that the desegregation plan proposed in a letter to your editor, not so long ago, is being suggested for use in Tennessee by the state solicitor general. This plan is the one whereby one grade at a time would be mixed.

When I first read of the plan, in the almost insignificant letter to the Pulse of the Public, I felt then, that it would "snowball" into something large and real. I opposed the plan in a letter to this column.

Here I am again, objecting to the inequality of this proposal. Why should the first graders be unequal with the second and others? If equality for all is the court's decision, then it should be equality for all.

A MOTHER.

Study Ways To Desegregate

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (INS) — The Davidson County (Nashville) School Board Friday voted to setup a special bi-racial committee to study means of effecting de-segregation in the schools.

Decision to undertake the study came on the request of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that the county open schools on a non-segregated basis this fall.

With Start in First Grade

Tennessee to Ask Court to Permit 'Year-by-Year' School Desegregation

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 18 (AP).—State officials announced today they will propose to the United States Supreme Court that desegregation in schools be started in the first grade and move gradually through the upper grades.

Attorney General Roy Beeler and Solicitor General A. B. Humphreys said they expect to start preparation of their recommendations next week. Tennessee and 16 other affected States were asked last May for their recommendations.

The Supreme Court ruled May 17 against segregated public schools but postponed a final decree on details of putting the plan into effect.

Beeler and Humphreys have held a series of conferences with State Education Commissioner Quill Cope to determine Tennessee's course of action.

"In general," Cope said, "it is the thinking of those in the Department of Education that the plan of desegregation should be carried out without serious upheaval in the present school system.

"It is our belief that the transition should be made on a gradual basis and be carried out over a period of years."

Beeler said Tennessee's brief to the Supreme Court will outline the history of segregation in the State, including both constitutional and statutory provisions requiring it.

Humphreys said the Supreme Court has settled the matter of segregation.

"We see no further point in arguing that issue," he said. "Instead, we will present our ideas about how the ending of segregation can be carried out with a minimum of disturbance in the school system."

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TENNESSEE

Fear Unknown in Tenn.; Is Called a 'Rare' State

Say Many Teachers Favor Gradualism On Desegregation

Courier

Sat. 12-18-54

Pittsburgh Pa.

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE and A. M. RIVERA JR.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Tennessee is a rare state. It is both Southern and Eastern.

The Southern region is influenced by such neighbors as Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia whereas the Eastern region tends to copy from the borderline and Northern states.

This is the state where one region pays annual tribute to only the dead of the Confederate Army while in another section of Tennessee the graves of both Confederate and Union soldiers are decorated.

* * *

ALTHOUGH THE Volunteer State fought with the South during the Civil War, 30,000 Tennesseeans went over to the Union and the blue.

The traditional difference found in Tennessee are expected to figure largely in the school desegregation program once the Supreme Court hands down its final decision.

Already there is evidence of desegregation and integration in the northern and eastern sections of the state.

Over a score of Negroes are attending the University of Tennessee in Knoxville on the graduate level, the result of a lawsuit; the University of the South, a private institution, has enrolled three colored students; nine Negroes are students at another private school, Peabody College, in Nashville; the Catholic elementary schools in Nashville are completely integrated; Negroes number 35 per cent of the student body at Mount Eagle Institute, a school operated by the United Educational Fellowship at Mount Eagle, Tenn., and the elementary schools at Oak Ridge, home of the A-bomb, are ready to be desegregated as soon as the final decision is handed down.

* * *

THERE IS SOME debate in the state as to which of the cities will fall in line first.

Some say Nashville. Others say Knoxville. However, general opinion is that Knoxville will do it first and without any resistance whether the high court calls for a graduate changeover or for an overnight change.

Knoxville basks in a favorable atmosphere. Race relations are good. The University of Tennessee with its mixed student body is there. Oak Ridge, a Federal agency, is nearby.

* * *

NEGROES MAKE up 40 per cent of the Fellowship House in Knoxville, and the city's Unitarian Church boasts an interracial congregation and choir.

Workshops and discussions are held regularly in Knoxville on the subjects of desegregation and integration and several conferences have been held with members of the school board. The Knoxville Education Association, composed of the city's 137 Negro teachers, turned in an unanimous vote recently for total school integration. The colored teachers, as a whole, have not registered any sign of fear.

Nashville has seen school desegregation and integration work in the Catholic schools, at Peabody College and on the campus of Fisk University and should fall in line with Knoxville if a few rabble-rousing state legislators don't influence the minds of the Nashville School Board.

* * *

MEMPHIS, the biggest of 'em all, is the most backward city in the state when it comes to good race relations and interracial progress.

Memphis is the only big city in the state that forces Negroes to use separate taxicabs. Memphis was the last to open police jobs to Negroes and it has no colored firemen. Other Tennessee cities have employed Negro firemen for a long time.

Chattanooga, although close to the states of Georgia and Alabama, is expected to follow the pattern set by aggressive little Knoxville.

Biggest objection will come from top political bosses in Memphis, usually referred to as the northern tip of hellish Mississippi.

* * *

SEVERAL WHITE officials of the state, who asked that their names be kept out of print, said they believe the entire State of Tennessee will follow the Supreme Court's school desegregation program next fall if the various counties are allowed to integrate gradually.

Many of the Negro leaders of the state agree with this view. They feel that the gradual approach will be acceptable to all concerned.

Most of the cities in Tennessee, like Memphis, Jackson, Nashville, Knoxville and Chattanooga, have strict racial residential patterns. In other words, Negro schools are located in thickly populated colored communities, and white schools are surrounded by white neighborhoods. Which means that integrated schools would call for very little interracial mixing.

There are a few instances, however, where one or two schools, would have as many Negro as white pupils.

* * *

RURAL COMMUNITIES especially those in the western section of Tennessee, are causing most concern to confused whites. Many counties have no Negro high schools and solve the problem by sending Negroes of high school age to an all-Negro high school in another county.

A school desegregation program would mean that colored pupils would have to attend the school nearest their homes and there would be quite a few Negro children attending formerly all-white rural schools.

However, in the eastern and more cultured section of the state, officials of some counties are ready now for school desegregation because they would be rid of the expense of transporting colored children to schools in nearby counties.

* * *

NEGROES IN Tennessee want integrated schools. They are tired of being second-class citizens. They want their children to grow up in a free state. Many parents, who can afford the expense, send their children to private preparatory schools in the East.

Businessmen, professional people, the school teachers and the man of the street want integration in Tennessee right now.

Like the top state officials, Negroesc are waiting for the final decision of the Supreme Court, and once the decision is rendered they will be the first to protest if the state shows signs of trying to hold on to segregation.

A leading principal in Memphis is reported to have surprised the school board when he took a firm stand for total desegregation.

Tennessee, and especially Memphis, lacks an outstanding Negro leader. It lacks a fearless, outspoken leader, one who isn't afraid to speak out and one who doesn't have to worry about a job. There are plenty of Negroes in the state who are classed as leaders, but most of them are lawyers who have to earn a living and politicians who are duty-bound to their respective parties.

* * *

NEVERTHELESS, the school desegregation fight is being spearheaded by the NAACP through its state-wide organization and scattered branches.

NAACP membership attendance is now throughout the state, but organization heads say they will have little trouble raising money for court cases should that become necessary.

Unlike her deep-Southern neighbors, Tennessee remained calm and served after the May 17 decision declaring segregated schools illegal.

She took a "let's wait and see" attitude, and that line still prevails. There is a strong possibility that some state legistlators will try to push through an amendment aimed at circumventing the Supreme Court when the 1955 State Legislature gets underway.

* * *

TENNESSEE pointed up one very important trend during the recent state election: Voters refused to go along with the rabble-rousers and pro-segregationists.

In the governor's race, incumbent Gov. Frank Clement, who is reported seeking the Vice Presidential nomination on the Democratic ticket, refused to become involved in the school issue.

He merely said: "I must point out it is a decision handed down by a judicial body which we, the

American people, under our Constitution and law recognize as supreme in matters of interpreting the law of the land."

* * *

GOVERNOR Clement won by an overwhelming majority over former Gov. Gordon Browning and Criminal Court Judge Raulston Schoolfield. Both Browning and Schoolfield made an issue of the school decision, declaring that there would be no desegregation should they be elected.

In the race for the U. S. Senate, incumbent Senator Estes Kefauver won easily over his opponent, Rep. Pat Sutton.

Kefauver had refused to make an issue out of the Supreme Court decision, whereas Sutton declared that the Federal Government should take a back seat to state rights.

As early as last summer, attempts were made by both Negroes and whites to gain admission to grade schools and state-supported white colleges.

In Nashville, three white professors at Fisk University petitioned the School Board to admit their children to a so-called Negro elementary school. The professors, who live in a Negro residential area, argued that the Negro school is closest to their homes. Admittance was denied by the School Board.

* * *

A FEW DAYS later, the NAACP petitioned the Davidson County School Board to open its schools on a non-segregated basis.

This request was denied, but the board set up a special committee to study a plan for desegregation.

On the state college level, five colored students attempted to enroll at Memphis State College but were turned back. Two Negro high school graduates were denied admittance to Murfreesboro State Teachers College.

The denials were based on Tennessee's jim-crow laws and the absence of any decrees from the Supreme Court implementing the May 17 decision.

Tennessee, on many occasions, has attempted to prove that Negro schools are equal to those of whites, and that teachers' salaries are equal, but both of these statements have been disproved.

* * *

THERE ARE more than 3,000 white schools and approximately 800 schools for Negroes in the state, but there are thirty-one counties in the state without high schools for colored children. More than 20,000 white teachers are employed and 3,725 Negro teachers.

The total state school population shows 595,640 white children and 113,794 colored pupils.

The state's public schools are controlled by the school boards of ninety-five county school systems and fifty-seven municipal and special school systems and each system is supported by income received from county, city, Federal and state governments, the bulk coming from the state.

A RECENT survey showed that there are nine counties in east Tennessee with no Negro children in county, city or special school systems and nine other counties in which there are no Negro children of school age between 6 and 18.

Another breakdown reveals that the majority of school-age colored children lives in the western part of the state. Over 32,000 are in Shelby County, the Memphis area.

Tennessee has laws stating that Negroes and whites must attend separate schools and that school boards will have the authority to designate schools that students should attend.

The final decision by the Supreme Court will wipe out the racial clause in the Tennessee school law.

The State NAACP has announced that it will serve as a "watchdog" over the next legislative session which begins next January. The NAACP will seek to prevent the introduction of any legislation aimed at circumventing the intent of the Supreme Court ruling.

Tennessee teachers urged to support desegregation

Chs. American p. 19

CHATTANOOGA — Teachers who oppose desegregation in schools because they must compete with white for jobs were taken to task in a speech by the president of the East Tennessee Teachers Asociation during its recent convention here.

Baltimore Afro

The president, O. T. Hogue of Knoxville, speaking at the opening convention session in Howard High School, said colored teachers in general are well prepared to guide the way through the rough phases of integration.

But, he added, "In our own group there were some who through selfish motives, realizing that they must compete with white teachers in the event of full integration, are fearful of losing their jobs."

Oct 18, 1954

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THESE TEACHERS are quick to point out that in non-segregated states, few teachers are employed, Mr. Hoge asserted, adding:

"We must be prepared to perform well the tasks that America needs done so that colored teachers will not be rejected because of color, but only because of lack of training.

"Our teachers must make a dynamic approach to training of colored children to assume full responsibility as citizens under the new concept of complete freedom opened up by the May 17 decision of the U. S. Supreme Court.

"White citizens must be shown that we do not want to interfere with their private lives," he said, "but only that we want the full privileges of citizenship and that we will no longer be content to be second-class citizens.

The courts are doing their duty. Now we must not fail our duty in training out children to fit into this new order."

— oO o —

W. J. DAVENPORT, principal of the host school, told the delegates that "Segregation must go; it is going, it is dead and it is our responsibility to train our boys and girls to meet this changing social order."

New officers elected unanimously by the delegates on recommendation of the nomination committee, T. D. Upshaw, chairman, were:

Dr. Johnetta K. Williams, Chattanooga, president; H. M. Edmunds, Knoxville, vice president; Mrs. E. E. Pitts, Chattanooga, secretary; Mrs. Alfreda Delany, Knoxville, assistant;

L. Rex Cansler, Knoxville, treasurer; J. B. Olinger, Rockwood, parliamentarian; Harper Johnson, Athens, member of the executive committee, and C. B. Robinson, Chattanooga, also a member of executive committee.

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Tenn. Offers '12-Year Plan' As Solution to Desegregation

Volunteer State Ready to Submit Integration Proposal to High Court

By JOE HATCHER

Staff Writer, The Nashville Tennessean
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 28 — Tennessee's so-called "Twelve-Year Plan" for desegregation of public schools is only one of several under consideration by the state.

The widespread publicity given the plan, with the conclusion it had been adopted by the state, was "premature" and inaccurate to the extent that it will be THE plan, State Attorney-General Roy H. Beeler later explained.

But it is probable that the plan will be submitted to the United States Supreme Court, along with others, if desegregation is ordered all the way.

Neither Beeler nor his assistant, A. B. Humphreys, who is working on the brief to be submitted to the U.S. Court, has not conferred as yet with Gov. Frank Clement, whose decision probably will determine the state's course.

Gov. Clement, in his campaign for reelection in the Aug. 4 primaries, had pledged a commission study of all phases of the segregation problem before taking final action. He has been on vacation most of the time since the primary.

How Plan Would Work

The "Twelve-Year Plan," if it should be approved, would simply start desegregation in the first grade, and continue year-by-year upward through the 12th grade, thus integrating the program slowly from the beginning through the greater portion of the 12-year period.

The argument, of course, is that the integration would thus be gradual, and starting in the formative stages, no violence would be done the orderly procedure of the school system, nor the state's financial abilities to provide required facilities.

The segregation issue failed to arouse intense interest in the gubernatorial campaigns, although the strong support given Gov. Clement by the Negro voters over the state may be misleading if interpreted in any sense that the state is generally willing to desegregate except as a last resort.

However, Gov. Clement's quarter-million majority over the two candidates who pledged to oppose opening the schools at any level, certainly gives the governor the mandate to follow the

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route he finds best after study of the full question.

Atty. Gen. Beeler makes it plain that Tennessee will accept the high court's invitation to participate in the October hearings, although no detailed proposals may be submitted by the state.

Tennessee's Variation

So far as possible, the sentiment in the state will be to continue segregation "by agreement" between the races at the local level, and under existing zoning regulations for schools.

The wide variations, geographically and by tradition, in Tennessee complicates the problem perhaps more than in any other state of the Deep South. East Tennessee is heavily Republican and the Negro population is comparatively sparse. In a number of counties there is no Negro population and in others only a few families.

On the other hand, West Tennessee is the old plantation, the cotton country, where the Negro population exceeds the white in many communities and in some counties. Middle Tennessee varies from the sparse to heavily populated centers, and is perhaps the most amenable to integration.

The city of Memphis, for instance, nears the 50 per cent division in population, while Nashville's is only about 30 per cent, with even smaller percentages in Chattanooga and Knoxville.

The University of Tennessee at Knoxville has accepted a few Negro students in graduate school without incident. The U.T. Medical School at Memphis has not. Memphis State College has declined to accept applications for entrance from a group of Negro students there, and has been backed up by the unanimous vote of the state board of education pending the final decision of the U.S. Court.

Racial Barriers Down

However, Maryville College in East Tennessee, a Presbyterian school, has only recently opened its doors to Negro theological students. The University of the South (Sewanee), Episcopal, has previously taken similar action. The Nashville diocese of the Catholic Church has opened all parish schools to both races. Scarritt College, the Methodist mission institution in Nashville, has eliminated many of the racial barriers.

This shows the complicated situation arising in the state covering so many varied areas of tradition and customs and the entire state's "border" characterization. Tennessee, it might be recalled, was the last to secede and the first to return to the Union, and some parts claimed never to have seceded at all.

This is reflected on the political front to a certain extent also, in that the state has three times voted Republican, in 1920 for Harding, in 1928 for Hoover and in 1952 for Eisenhower.

The state backed Sen. Estes Kefauver as a liberal candidate for president, although the rest of the South refused to go along. It rejected the Dixiecrat movement in 1948 overwhelmingly. And then in 1954 renominated Senator Kefauver by the greatest margin ever given a senatorial candidate although the issue was Sen. Kefauver's liberalism, and the cry that he "betrayed the South" in directing the state's delegation to vote against seating Virginia.

Rep. Pat Sutton, outside his home county in Middle Tennessee, carried only three counties where the racial issue was predominant, where the Negro population is heaviest, but is not permitted to vote.

Courier Editorials

Significant News

TIME AFTER time the Courier has held that most of the white people of the South are far less concerned about the recent Supreme Court decision desegregating public schools than are their public officials.

Confirmation of this position comes from Tennessee where, in the Aug. 5, Democrat primary, those candidates who advocated continued segregation in the educational system were swamped at the polls, and one gubernatorial candidate who sought to convert the primary into a referendum on the segregation issue got less than 30,000 votes out of some 650,000 cast.

This would seem to indicate that the old Ku Klux days in Tennessee are gone, perhaps (and we hope) forever.

Tennessee's top public officials are getting their heads together to see how far they dare hold back and how far they dare to go, with an eye always on local mores and local ballot boxes.

The Solicitor General, A. B. Humphreys, is preparing his brief for presentation to the U. S. Supreme Court in response to its directive to the segregating states to present their views this fall on how desegregation can be carried out, and to this end he has been conferring with Dr. Quill E. Cope, Tennessee Education Commissioner.

Coming out of one of these conference, Dr. Cope registered the expected caution about desegregation, holding that "It is our belief that the transition should be made on a gradual basis and carried out over a period of years," which means that there is a disposition to stall on carrying out the Supreme Court directive, for fear of "emotional upheavals."

Other state officials, however, are of the opinion that integration may be carried out without difficulty in view of the results of the Aug. 5 primary which effectively squelched the bigots.

Even the Solicitor General strikes a note of optimism, holding that: "As we see it now, the question of whether there will be segregation was settled by the decision last May. We see no point in further arguing that point. Instead we will present our views about how the ending of segregation can be carried out with a minimum of disturbance to our school system," and State Attorney General Roy H. Beeler concurs, although expressing the usual view about "difficulties."

In short, it looks like there will not be many "difficulties" in Tennessee despite the pessimism of some high officials who are always apprehensive about "rocking the boat."

Aside from the fact that the South in general and Tennessee in particular are not nearly as provincial as in the past, there has always been a great variation in racist views in Tennessee, with eastern and western Tennessee being almost worlds apart in that connection.

So, considering the news from that state, we can be hopeful that desegregation can be inaugurated without too much of the gradualism which Dr. Cope advocates.

START IN FIRST GRADE IS TENNESSEE'S PLAN TO END SEGREGATION

Education Official Tells Of Brief Being Prepared For Supreme Court

GRADUAL CHANGE IS SEEN

Schools To Remain Same This Year — Local Problems, Laws To Be Cited—No Clement Comment

From The Commercial Appeal Nashville Bureau

By JAMES EWING

NASHVILLE, Aug. 18.—Tennessee's decision to offer suggestions for de-segregation in public schools was in the hope of persuading the United States Supreme Court against issuing a decree ordering an overnight changeover, Education Commissioner Quill E. Cope said Wednesday.

"The Supreme Court in its decision May 17 declared segregation illegal," Dr. Cope said, "and suggested two possible courses for bringing de-segregation about. One was whether it should be a complete and immediate change-

over and the other concerned whether it should be a gradual adjustment.

Shows Interest

"Each of the 17 affected states was invited to offer suggested proposals. Our interest in offering suggestions was in the hope that the adjustment could be gradual and over a period of years."

Dr. Cope said that if the state had made no suggestion, the Supreme Court might have been persuaded to feel there was no interest and might have been inclined to favor a more abrupt change.

State Atty. Gen. Roy Beeler disclosed Wednesday Tennessee will recommend methods for effecting the non-segregation ruling of the Supreme Court.

Some Southern states, including Mississippi, are not offering any suggestions in the belief this will prevent them from becoming a party to the suits.

General Beeler has instructed Solicitor General Allison B. Humphreys to start drawing up a brief next week. This must be filed before the Supreme Court by Oct. 15.

The brief is expected to contain several possible courses of action. One would be to begin de-segregation in the first grade and gradually work up through the other grades.

Clement On Vacation

Plans for handling the segregation question have been largely in the hands of General Beeler, General Humphreys and Dr. Cope. Gov. Frank Clement is believed to be in general agreement with all major decisions which have been made.

The Governor and his family departed early Wednesday morning for a two-week vacation at an undisclosed place and he could not be reached for comment.

The commissioner of education is a direct appointee of the Governor while the attorney general is appointed by the Supreme Court.

During the campaign which was just concluded Governor Clement pointed out the Supreme Court has issued no decrees for bringing about de-segregation and segregation in the foreseeable future will continue.

State officials re-emphasized Wednesday that schools in Tennessee will continue as they are in the coming school year. Considerable time is expected to elapse between the time all suggestions are in Oct. 15 and the final decree of the Supreme Court. It is also generally accepted that no order will be made for a change during a school session that has already begun.

Cities State Laws

General Beeler said Tennessee's brief will point out that non-segregation in public schools is prohibited in this state by both statute and the constitution.

The brief also will outline the history of segregation in the state and describe the present operation of the school system.

"We also will explain the difficulties of making such a sweeping change as ending segregation in all grades in one school year," he said.

He said the question of whether there shall be segregation has already been decided and the only matter to be settled now is whether this should be accomplished quickly or over a gradual period of time.

Dr. Cope ventured that the problem must ultimately be settled at the local level. The schools are operated under 95 county governments and 57 municipal and special school districts. There are about 3,000 white schools and 800 schools for Negroes.

Tennessee for Gradualism

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 18 (AP).—State officials announced today they will propose to the United States Supreme Court that desegregation in schools be started in the first grade and move gradually through the upper grades.

Attorney General Roy Beeler and Solicitor Gen. A. B. Humphreys said they expect to start preparation of their recommendations next week. The Supreme Court ruled May 17 against segregated public schools but postponed a final decree on details of putting the plan into effect.

SCHOOL WILL BE SENT TO CRIPPLED NEGROES

WDIA And Education Board To Co-operate In Plan

REVUE FURNISHES MONEY

The Memphis Board of Education and Radio Station WDIA announced co-operative plans yesterday to assure regular educational facilities for the crippled Negro children of Memphis.

Nat D. Williams

Ernest C. Ball, superintendent of city schools, said the Board of Education has agreed to provide a school and teachers for the approximately 100 Negro crippled children of Memphis. "I am sure," he said, "the necessary arrangements will be made by September, 1955."

Revue Plans Complete

At the same time, plans were complete for WDIA's sixth annual Goodwill Revue scheduled for 8 Friday night at Ellis Auditorium.

WDIA will turn the proceeds over for the purchase and maintenance of school buses and drivers for the project.

Until now, Negro crippled children have been instructed at their homes by homebound teachers of Negro public schools.

Until last year, proceeds from the WDIA benefit were used for various Christmas charities among Negroes. Last year WDIA set aside the $6,800 netted from the 1953 Revue for the crippled children's school fund. Last year's benefit was a sell-out and Bert Ferguson, manager of WDIA, said yesterday he expected another sell-out Friday.

The admission price for this year's benefit has been raised slightly, which would indicate that WDIA will be assured of $13,800 toward the school project.

The theme of this year's production will be "Company's Comin'," accentuating the rural atmosphere. Carrying out the theme will be WDIA's entire staff, including disk jockeys Nat D. Williams and Rufus Thomas and such known quartets as the Spirit of Memphis unit and the Southern Wonders.

Stars Are Coming

WDIA is working with several recording companies which will send some of their better known stars to Memphis for the benefit. These include Gatemouth Brown, Leonard Allen, Big John Gre the Five C's, Little Walter and Eddie Boyd.

The entertainers are donating their talent to the Memphis project.

Tickets are $1.65 and are presently on sale at WDIA, 2074 Union; Pantaze Drugs, Beale and Hernando; Poplar Tunes Record Shop, 306 Poplar, and Paul's Tailoring, 184 Beale.

No tickets will be sold at Ellis Auditorium.

FOR SEPARATE SCHOOLS

To The Commercial Appeal:

There has been more trouble between the races than any thing the average young person can remember in their lifetime. We as Americans should have better schools for all races, I think all races would be more happy, inter-racially speaking, with better schools, but separate schools from the survey which I have made and my personal opinion as a Negro citizen and Amer. I think that the people who advocating de-segregating sc have no knowledge as to how the Negro and the white citiz throughout the South and the Mid-West feels about the school being de-segregated. It is the desire of the people to have better schools for both but separate schools.

We have fought three wars to keep from being overrun by communist dictatorship and to live happily, religiously, and inter-racially. Take for an example the racial flare-up's that's happened in Washingtgon, D. C. and Delaware. If the people don't unite themselves to try and keep these things from happening, this could turn in to serious trouble between the races.

All due respect to our President and the highest Tribune of the lands which is the Supreme Court. Seemingly some of our top officials don't realize how bad such decisions would hamper the race relation between the Negro and the white citizen of the South.

You cannot legislate into the minds of the people anything which they do not want to accept. These things have to come through a process—a long process of education.

The Negro and other dark races or people have been exploited to the highest point from prejudice, the Communist Party and other un-American organizations.

We should consider teachers who are connected with the Board of Education throughout the South. The state of Georgia employed 7,313 Negro teachers and paid them close to $15,000,000 in salary last year. We have in the state of Tennessee 3,650 teachers. In Mississippi you have approximately 6,753 teachers. Last year they were paid $7,000,000 and some odd thousand dollars in salaries.

Boards of Education throughout the South are composed entirely of white citizens. Do the people think that the Negro teacher would have a chance in securing jobs over the whites?

It is a known fact that the Negro educationally, politically, economically, and inter-racially speaking is better off in the South.

First of all, we are too far away from God and we are too far away from each other. We should unite to build a better America for all mankind.

J. T. BELLANFANT
Columbia, Tenn.

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TENNESSEE

Fisk Scholar Proposes Desegregation Plan

NASHVILLE — While certain white die-hards and fanatics were staying up nights trying to think up ways to defy the U. S. Supreme court and make it legal, a prominent Fisk university sociology professor last week advanced seven concrete steps toward effective desegregation.

Pointing out that none of the proposed circumventions of the high court ruling will "prove legally effective," Dr. Preston Valien listed the following points for successful desegregation.

1. Firm announcement of the decision to desegregate followed by an unequivocal statement of policy.

2. Working out of administrative arrangements necessary to achieve desegregation and then put them into effect without "gradualism at an appropriate transition point in the school year."

3. Commitment of all teachers and staff members in the school to the desegregation program.

4. Taking of definite steps to allay the anxieties of teachers and staff members about their abilities to smoothly handle desegregation.

5. Joint planning by both Negro and white teachers and administrators prior to the change-over.

6. Preparation by local law enforcement officials to take quick and effective action wherever tension spots or overt conflit threatens to arise.

7. Enlistment of civic leaders in the planning and organization outside the educational system in the planning and organization of the move.

"The Supreme court has told us," Valient said, "the logical and psychological; the moral and spiritual; the democratic thing to do. I am sure that history will find the South equal to this challenge."

Stating that the decision of May 17 was more sociological than legal, Valient explained that a compler of sociological factors has opchange in American social and racial patterns.

He listed among them the record of Negro ahievements in activities ranging from sports to international diplomacy, the rising educational level and growth of New Deal emphasis on aid to the underprivileged, threat of communism, and increasing sensitivity to social problems on the par of religious leaders.

Valient listed his points for desegregation at a special convention held at Fisk in commomoration of American Education Week.

That Is, Colored Schools Are Not Getting All Needed

Figures Out of State Department of Education Indicate At Least 256 More Colored Teachers Should Be In Schools To Reduce Pupil Load To Average Number White Classes Have In Them; Loss To Race In Pay May Be $570.880

Figures being put out by the school lobby that is seeking to raise the sales tax from 2 to 3 cents, when studied alongside of the carefully compiled statistics put out by the Tennessee Department of Education, show that colored Tennesseans are being short-changed to the number of 256 teachers, whose total pay would be not less than a half million dollars a year.

Maybe the school lobby might want to revise those figures, but it would seem only fair to say that they should be bound to prove the figures of the State Department of Education are wrong or that those who charge that colored citizens and colored teachers are being "short changed" are wrong.

Here follows some facts that can be deduced from the latest figures put out by the State Department of Education and published in the Annual Statistical Report for the scholastic year ending June 30, 1954:

1. On page 79 of the report, it is shown that the Total Average Daily Attendance—County and City Public Schools—White and Negro, Grades 1 through 12, for the year was 508,885 white pupils and 100,805 Negro pupils. That shows the average daily attendance of colored pupils to be 16.5 of the total of 609,-690 pupils in daily attendance in the 1952-1953 school year.

2. On page 82 it is shown that there were 20,807 white teachers "actually employed" and 3,725 colored teachers, making a total of 25,532 teachers in the state's public schools.

Therefore, it is not fair to say that if colored pupils in daily attendance in the state's public school constitute 16.5 per cent of the total number of pupils in daily attendance they should be taught by a force of colored teachers constituting 16.5 per cent? That is since the state employs only white teachers to teach white children and only colored teachers to teach colored children?

Does it not seem fair to say that, instead of the state having 3,725 colored teachers for its 100,-805 colored pupils, it should have, instead 16.5 of the 24,532 teachers? that would be a minimum of 3,981 colored teachers. The difference between 3,981 and the 3,725 colored teachers the state has is 2566 teachers. That is the state has a shortage of 256 colored teachers.

These 256 teachers should be getting the minimum pay at least, which the school lobby says is $2,230 a year. That amount to a total of $570,880 a year.

The school lobby, of course, is not wrong when it says there are teachers in the state who are teaching as many as 50 pupils daily. But if you divide the total number of pupils in daily attendance, which is 608,690 it tells a different story. But a much more different story is told when you figure the "teacher load" for write and colored teachers separately.

This shows that colored teachers have an average load of 27.06 pupils and white teachers an average load of only 24.53 pupils. And so when the school lobby very properly becomes concerned over the big load some teachers have in their classes, why do they not become concerned, first, with equalizing the load for colored teachers with that of white teachers?

It looks like the school lobbyist are glad to have a particular situation of more than a fair number of pupils for effective teaching, but they miss pointing out the remedy; miss saying as a first consideration, the state needs 256 more colored teachers in order to provide equal opportunity for an education for the more than 100,000 colored children in daily attendance in our schools. No where in the stirring appeal the school lobby puts out saying "Please Save Our Schools" do they ever mention the rank injustice being done colored parents in particular, in not providing the same number of pupils per class the state is providing for white parents.

It has been at least fifteen years since the Hon. George H. Cate, then president of the Nashville City Board of Education, in a talk before the Negro Board of Trade here, volunteered the information that colored teachers were being discriminated against in that they were given larger classes to teach than white teachers. Mr. Cate's hope at the time was that this injustice would be done away with as soon as possible.

The facts and figures put out by the school lobby always deal with the over-all situation with regard to the schools. But the State Department of Education in its annual statistical reports, always lays bare the facts with regard to pupils and teachers in separate columns showing the situation as to teachers and pupils of both races. The department lets the public do its own figuring. Therefore it is quite easy to discover that colored teachcers carry a heavier teaching load than white teachers.

It is not known where, if anywhere, in states having separate

school systems, there is equality for the teachers of both races as to the teaching load being carried. But the belief is that in all of the states, colored teachers must teach more pupils than white teachers—not in every instance, of course, but on the average and that the result is the states save money by this arrangement. They do not employ as many colored teachers as they should, with the result colored school children are deprived of the attention they deserve. That is, for instance, teachers having only 24 pupils in their classes can do a more effective job of teaching than teachers having 27 pupils.

And of course those cases where teachers are handling between forty and fifty pupils in their classes have a very hard job trying to teach their classes effectively.

The school lobby tells of some teachers having 50 pupils, but they never give you a break-down in facts and figures, showing that very largely the big classes are being taught by colored teachers.

Recall Election of Oak Ridge, Tenn., Bias Foe Feb. 8

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OAK RIDGE, Tenn. — The Oak Ridge Town Council has set Feb. 8, as the date for the recall election of Town Council Chairman Waldo Cohn, a white man who introduced legislation seeking to end segregation in public schools here.

The election will be held at Pine Valley School between 1 P. M., and 9 P. M., under the direction of the Town Council Elections Committee headed by William Lisdinak. Voting machines may be used.

A group of Oak Ridgers, known as the Oak Ridge Citizens' Action Committee, has endorsed the recall election. A recall election must be called if a petition containing fifty signatures is presented. A two-thirds vote is required to recall a member of Town Council.

The group charges Cohn with failing to publish a Town Council agenda prior to the meeting in which Town Council approved a resolution asking the Atomic Energy Commission to end segregation in the Federally-supported schools.

The citizens' group has organized on a permanent basis, it was reported.. Chairman Ed Wyatt said the organization will hold periodic meetings on all problems affecting the city and its residents. He said the group agreed to remain non-partisan with the investigation of problems of a civic nature as its main purpose.

Town Council at its last meeting voted on first reading to name a committee to revise the by-laws of Town Council constitution. Observers said the section providing for a recall of members on a petition of fifty residents probably would be changed.

Dr. Albert Stewart, Chicago native and now an Oak Ridge atomic scientist, is the only colored councilman on Town Council. He voted in favor of the resolution seeking to end segregation of whites and colored in all Ridge schools. Subsequently, his wife got a threatening telephone call from an anonymous person.

The recall movement spread there.

Oak Ridge school integration urged

Afro-American p.6

OAK RIDGE, Tenn. — The town council of this government-owned and government-operated community, which serves in an advisory capacity only, last week adopted a resolution asking the end of segregated schools and sent a copy of it to President Eisenhower.

The resolution was passed by the seven - man group by a five-to - two vote.

In Oak Ridge there are seven elementary schools, a junior high school and a high school for white pupils, and one elementary school and a small high school for colored ones.

Number One to 15

There are about 2,000 colored residents, who live in a segregated housing area, to 29,000 white residents. All housing in the community, which is in eastern Tennessee, is owned by the federal government and administered by the Atomic Energy Commission.

In adopting the resolution asking the end of segregated schools the town council noted that President Eisenhower had announced that segregation would end in Army posts by the next school year and that efforts would be made to end segregation in state-owned schools of Federally-owned property.

Oak Ridge is not typical of the area in which it is located. It mushroomed into being some 10 years ago and is the largest atomic facility of the government, bringing into it a great many residents from other sections of the country who lack the traditional prejudices of Tennesseans.

BOARD SET TO STUDY BIAS BAN PROBLEMS

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 9— An impartial fact-gathering service to provide information on problems arising from the United States Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools will begin operation here July 1.

Details of the program, designated the Southern Education Reporting Service, now are being worked out. The publication of the reports is expected to begin in early September. They will be supplied to school administrators, governors and other public officials and newspaper editors in the states affected by the ruling and to other areas that request information.

In addition, the service will establish here a library of information, both historic and current, on the de-segregation movement. The service now is planned to operate for a year and, while a budget has not been completed, total cost is estimated at about $100,000.

C. A. McKnight, editor of the Charlotte (N. C.) News, will be the executive director.

Financial support will be provided by the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Advancement of Education, New York. The fund recently financed a study of biracial aspects of public education.

Virginius Dabney, editor of the Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch, is chairman of the twelve-member board of directors.

Tennessee governor scores foes of school integration

Afro American p.19

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — "In the sight of God there are no white and colored children . . . all belong to the human race and deserve an equal opportunity," declared the governor of Tennessee in a recent address here.

The 39-year old state chief executive was addressing the fourth commencement exercises of Jewell Academy and Seminary, 1915 Heiman St.

Gov. Frank Clement occupied the platform with at least four colored leaders high in local and state education and his "equal opportunity" allusion to the recent Supreme Court ruling on public education was taken as a direct slap at his opponent's stand on the issue.

Foe On Record

Gordon Browning, head of the state government three times previously and running for a fourth term in the August primary, went on public record last week as favoring segregation of the races.

The educators occupying the stand with Governor Clement were Bishop M. L. Jewell, D. D., D. H., founder-director of the academy; Dr. Walter S. Davis, president of A. and I. State University;

Dr. Merl R. Eppse, executive officer of the National Association for the Study of Negro Life and History; and Coyness L. Ennix, the only colored member of the Nashville Board of Education.

Lauds Governor

In introducing Governor Clement, A. and I. University President Davis said the governor is a great Tennessee statesman "in the high tradition of Andrew Jackson and Gordell Hull."

Members of the graduating class from seven states were: Sederia Lee Boles, Oxford, Miss.; Betty J. Cisco, Paducah, Ky.; Eralene A. Fair, Eupora, Miss.; Irene M. Jennings, Calhoun City, Miss.; Phyllis L. Johnson, Detroit; Earlene V. Kirk, Tupelo, Miss.; Donald Newton, Jamaica, L.I. New ork; Bobby Powell, Los Angeles; Samuel C. Smith, Cleveland, Orio; William R. Smith, New York City; Earlene D. Thomas, Ocala, Fla., and Juanita L. Thomas, Detroit.

Talladega presents Earl Scott recital

TALLADEGA, Ala. — Earl Scott, music major at Talladega College, was presented recently in a senior piano recital in DeForest Chapel.

Mr. Scott, son of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. S. Scott of Wallingford Presbyterian Church, Charleston, S.C., is dean of music for the local chapter of Omega Psi Phi and music worker in the YMCA.

Catholics Open Schools In Nashville

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Most Rev. William L. Adrian, bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Nashville, last week issued a directive ending racial segregation in all parochial schools in Nashville and Davidson county. The order becomes effective next fall.

The action was preceded by a conference early last month of Bishop Adrian and pastors of Catholic churches in the area. The order applies to eight parochial schools with an enrollment last year of nearly 2,000 students.

It is doubtful that the directive will be extended immediately to the two Catholic colleges, Siena and Christian Brothers, both in Memphis, a stronghold of segregation for many years.

Catholic churches in the Nashville area have always been open to communicants on a non-segregated basis.

School Supt. Sees 'Way' for Tennessee Integration

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Negro pupils could be spread thinly through the Knox County elementary school system should the U.S. Supreme Court outlaw segregation, Knox School Superintendent Mildred Doyle says.

At the most, Miss Doyle told the Unitarian Women's Alliance at Unitarian House here, elementary school classes now composed entirely of whites would have only one to three Negro pupils.

The superintendent carefully avoided expressing a personal opinion about school segregation, but said she assumed that the Supreme Court will outlaw it in some form.

Miss Doyle pointed out that Knox County has only 299 elementary school children who attend Negro schools (this does not include Knoxville itself). They attend four one-teacher schools and four two-teacher schools.

If those now attending one-teacher schools are sent to white schools, Miss Doyle said, the spread among the first-to-eighth grade classes would place only one to three Negroes in any elementary classroom.

The problem of dealing with the county's seventy-four Negro high school and junior high students—now attending Austin High and Vine Junior High inside the city—would be one for the Board of Education, she said.

It may be, she added, that parents will want to continue these students under the present system.

In any case, Miss Doyle said, she believes "we have people here who would be intelligent enough not to be harsh about it."

She thinks Middle and West Tennessee, which have larger Negro populations, will have a tougher time integrating the pupils into white schools.

End Segregation In Schools, AEC At Oak Ridge Is Urged

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(NNPA) The Washington Bureau of the NAACP Wednesday urged the Atomic Energy Commission to end racial segregation in local schools at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, by the beginning of the next school year.

Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP's Washington Bureau, sent a telegram containing this request after the Oak Ridge Town Council adopted a resolution recommending the abolition of segregation in local schools at Oak Ridge.

In his telegram, Mr. Mitchell said the NAACP "warmly supports the Oak Ridge Town Council's move to end segregation in local schools."

UNDER STUDY

The telegram, addressed to Lewis L. Strauss, chairman of the AEC, called his attention to the fact that the NAACP last April 2 had urged the commission to send segregation in Oak Ridge schools and that Gordon Dean, who was then the AEC chairman, had stated that the matter was under study.

"In subsequent conferences with AEC officials," the telegram said, "we learned that a segregated system resulted in considerable financial loss to the Federal Government." Mr. Mitchell added that "not only is plan of segregation morally and legally wrong, but also is unsound economically."

TELEPHONE THREAT

Meanwhile, opposition has developed in Oak Ridge to the resolution of the Town Council. From Oak Ridge it was reported that the wife of the lone colored member of the Council had received a telephone threat directed at her husband.

The Council in Oak Ridge, an entirely Government-owned and Government-operated community, serves in an advisory capacity only.

The seven members are elected by the residents but have no legal powers.

The resolution was adopted by the Oak Ridge Town Council Monday night (December 21) by a vote of 4 to 2. The absent member sent word that she favored the resolution. Those voting against it said they favored the end of segregation eventually but did not think the resolution proper at this time.

After the resolution was passed, one of those indicating opposition was C. A. Hines, a labor leader at Oak Ridge, who called for the resignation of all Council members who voted for the resolution. He called their action in urging the end of segregation as "underhanded."

The Atomic Energy Commission here said the resolution sent from the "atomic city" would "certainly" be considered.

OPERATED BY AEC

There are seven elementary schools, a junior high school and a high school in Oak Ridge for white students and one elementary school and a small high school for colored students. The schools are operated by the Atomic Energy Commission.

Colored residents, who number about 2,000 of Oak Ridge's 31,000 population, live in a segregated housing area. All housing in Oak Ridge is owned by the Federal Government and administered by the Atomic Energy Commission.

FEDERAL PROPERTY

In adopting the resolution the Oak Ridge Town Council noted that on March 25 had directed the end of segregation in schools run by Army commanders on Army posts at the begnning of the current school year and that efforts be made to end segregation in schools run by local school boards on Federal property by the next school year.

"To continue the practice of segregation in Oak Ridge schools, which are supported entirely by Federal funds and occupy only Federal buildings, contravenes in spirit both the principle that all men are created equal and the conviction of the President that Federal funds should not be expended on projects practicing racial discrimination," the resolution declared.

Total school enrollment in Oak Ridge is about 7,000, with about 220 of these pupils colored.

White Profs Ask Negro School For Their Children

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (INS) — Two white professors at Fisk University Friday asked that their children be admitted to a Negro elementary school in Nashville.

The action was viewed as a test case to lay groundwork for bringing Tennessee within the sphere of the Supreme Court's ruling outlawing separate schools for the white and Negro races.

One of the parents, mathematics Professor Lee Lorch, is vice-president of the Tennessee chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The Nashville School Board turned down the request, pending a final ruling from the Supreme Court after it hears suggestions in October on how to implement its May 17 decision.

The Supreme Court segregation ruling applies technically now only to states involved in suits decided at the time of the Court ruling. Court action in each other state would be necessary before the ruling could officially apply to these states. Today's applications in Nashville were considered preliminary to instituting court action in that state to bring Tennessee under effect of the Supreme Court ruling.

SCHOOL PROBLEM SERVICE FORMED

To Provide Data on Issues of Segregation Ruling

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 1 (AP) —A Southern editor has announced the establishment of a Southern education reporting service to provide objective, factual information on community problems and developments arising from the supreme court segregation decision.

Virginius Dabney, editor of the Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch and chairman of the biracial, 11-member governing board of the reporting service, said headquarters would be opened in Nashville about July 1. Executive director of the Ford Foundation-financed project will be C. A. McKnight, who has taken a year's leave of absence from his position as editor of the Charlotte, N. C., News to direct the operation. The project is expected to run for one year.

"The South is entering a very difficult period," Dabney said. "School administrators and trustees—state, county and local—in each of the 17 states affected will stand to benefit by the experience of school administrators in the other 16 states. It will be the aim of the Southern education reporting service to assist in filling the needs for such information and providing it on a strictly factual, non-partisan basis."

Dabney said a team of experienced Southern newspaper reporters, under McKnight's direction, will gather information for the service and will make periodic reports to the Nashville headquarters. These will be supplemented by special factual studies and other available material of interest. McKnight will digest the materials and prepare periodic summaries which will be available on request to school administrators, other state and local leaders and to newspaper editors for background use.

Dabney said the project is designed to supplement rather than compete with regular newspaper coverage of educational developments.

Dabney said it was realized the problem of adjusting to the court's decision would vary widely from one community to another and each must find its own best solution. He said, though, it was expected the school officials and other leaders of the communities would be better equipped to meet their problems if they have easy access to the experiences of other communities similarly situated.

"It will not be the purpose of the service to comment on events as they occur, nor to indicate whether in the opinion of the director or the members of the board any decision or occurrence was right or wrong," Dabney added. "It will be our sole purpose to see that factual reports are available to those desiring such facts . . . Those of us who are associated with this under-

taking feel that it will perform a very useful public service."

Serving with chairman Dabney on the board are Thomas R. Waring, president and editor of the Charleston, Tennessean; executive editor of the Nashville Tennessean; Charles S. C., News and Courier, vice-president Charles Moss, editor of the Memphis Commercial-Appeal; Harvie Branscomb, Chancellor of Vanderbilt University; president Henry Hill Harwell, vice-president of the George Peabody college for teachers; president Henry I. Willett, superintendent of schools in Richmond, Va.; editor Johnson of Fisk university; Dr. Gordon Blackwell, director of the Institute for Research in Social Science at the University of North Carolina; and Dr. Henry I. Ahlgren, editor and publisher of the Norfolk, Va., Journal and Guide.

14d(1) 1954

TENNESSEE

FISK UNIVERSITY
DR. LEE LORCH

CHILDREN OF FISK PROFESSOR DENIED RIGHT TO ATTEND PEARL HIGH SCHOOL IN NASHVILLE

Black Dispatch P.5

Dr. Lorch Bluntly Told School Board Will Not Permit Deseregation in City

Sat. 10-2-54

MOTHER'S PLEA DENIED BY BOARD

Oklahoma City, Okla.

NASHVILLE — (ANP) — The children of two white professors at Fisk university were denied admission to Pearl Elementary school, an all-Negro school, by the Nashville board of education recently, for the second time.

Last June 10, the board also denied them admission to the school after their parents, Profs. Lee Lorch and R. W. Rempfer pleaded in vain with school officials.

At the same time the board turned a deaf ear to an NAACP petition to terminate segregation in the city. The organization had garnered a large number of signatures of Negro parents on the petition, which was turned over to Maiden Disnner, chairman of the board of education.

Among other things, the petition requested that the board hear M. W. Day, president of the local NAACP on the desegregation request. But Dishner turned the letter over to school Supt. W. A. Bass, who informed Day that the board would not discuss desegregation.

The children involved in the hassle are Alice Lorch and Dickie and Jeanie Rempfer.

At the June meeting, Dr. Lorch outlined his daughter's case as follows:

"Our plea is simple. My daughter has completed the first four grades at Fisk children's school, a private interracial school that is operated by the university. She has been promoted to the fifth grade, and it is not offered at the Fisk children's school.

"Pearl Elementary, within easy walking distance of our home, is the nearest public school. It is the school attended by virtually all her friends and playmates. And besides, it is the school she wants to attend."

Hoping that the board might have a change of heart, Mrs. Grace Lorch pleaded at the September meeting for admission of th children. But the body turned thumbs down on her request, by a vote of 8-1. The lone dissenter was Coyness L. Ennix, the only Negro member of the board.

Representing the parents' pleas was Avon Williams Jr., a young Negro attorney, who argued that the board should accept the children in light of the May 17 Supreme court decision and an earlier circuit court of appeals ruling in Cincinnatti that Tennessee must admit all races to its schools.

But neither Atty. Williams or counciller Alexander Looby, who warned school officials to integrate before "the federal court takes the stick and makes you do it" could get them to change their minds.

Dr. Lorch, head of the mathematic department at Fisk, is first vice-president of the state's N. A. A. C. P. He came into national prominence in 1948 for his leadership in the fight against segregated housing in Metropolitan Life Insurance company's taxaided Stuyvesant Town apartments in New York. Shortly afterwards, he was dismissed from his teaching posts at City college and later Pennsylvania State university.

Nashville Balks!

Courier P.3

School Board Refuses to Admit White Pupils to Negro Schools

Sat. 10-2-54

NASHVILLE — (ANP) — The children of two white professors at Fisk University were denied admission to Pearl Elementary School, an all-Negro school, by the Nashville Board of Education recently, for the second time.

Last June 10 the board also denied them admission to the school after their parents, Profs. Lee Lorch and R. W. Rempfer, pleaded in vain with school officials.

At the same time the board turned a deaf ear to an NAACP petition to terminate segregation in the city. The organization had garnered a large number of signatures of Negro parents on the petition, which was turned over to Maiden Disnner, chairman of the board of education.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

AMONG OTHER things, the petition requested that the board hear M. W. Day, president of the local NAACP, on the desegregation requests. But Dishner turned the letter over to school superintendent, W. A. Bass, who informed Day that the board would not discuss desegregation.

The children involved in the hassle are Alice Lorch and Dickie and Jeanie Rempfer.

At the June meeting Dr. Lorch outlined his daughter's case as follows:

* * *

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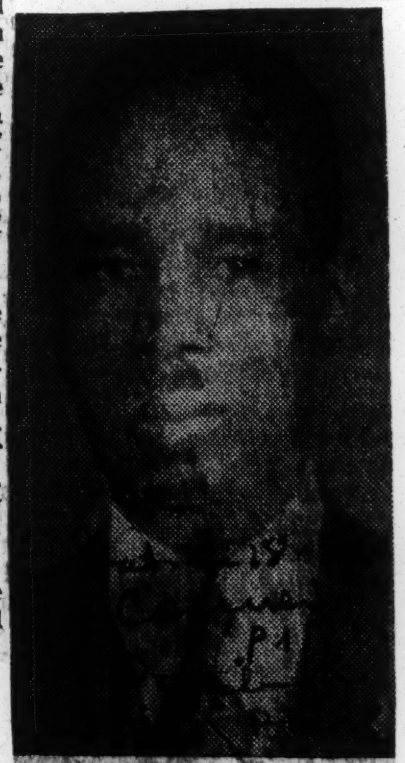
"Pearl Elementary, within easy walking distance of our home, is the nearest public school. It is the school attended by virtually all her friends and playmates. And besides, it is the school she wants to attend."

Hoping that the board might have a change of heart, Mrs. Grace Lorch pleaded at the September meeting for admission of the children. But the body turned thumbs down on her request, by a vote of eight to one. The lone dissenter was Coyness L. Ennix, the only Negro member of the board.



May Sue— Nashville (Tenn.) City Councilman Alexander Z. Looby is contemplating filing a suit against the City School Board to allow three white students to enter a Negro school. The pupils are children of professors teaching at Fisk University.

School Board Turns Deaf Ear To Fisk Teachers

Chi. P.3

NASHVILLE. — (ANP) — The children of two white professors at Fisk university were denied admission to Pearl elementary school, an all-Negro school, by the Nashville board of education recently, for the second time.

Last June 10, the board also denied them admission to the school after their parents, Profs. Lee Lorch and R. W. Rempfer pleaded in vain with school officials.

Kansas City, Mo.

At the same time the board turned a deaf ear to an NAACP petition to terminate segregation in the city. The organization had garnered a large number of signatures of Negro parents on the petition, which was turned over to Maiden Disner, chairman of the board of education.

Among other things, the petition requested that the board hear M. W. Day, president of the local NAACP on the desegregation request. But Dishner turned the letter over to School Superintendent H. A. Bass, who informed Day that the board would not discuss desegregation.

The children involved in the hassle are Alice Lorch and Dickie and Jeanie Rempfer.

At the June meeting, Dr. Lorch outlined his daughter's case as follows:

Fri. 10-1-54

"Our plea is simple. My daughter has completed the first four grades at Fisk children's school, a private interracial school operated by the university. She has been promoted to the fifth grade, and it is not offered at the Fisk children's school.

"Pearl elementary, within easy walking distance of our home, is the nearest public school. It is the school attended by virtually all her friends and playmates. And besides, it is the school she wants to attend."

Hoping that the board might have a change of heart, Mrs. Grace Lorch pleaded at the September meeting for admission of the children. But the body turned thumbs down on her request, by a vote of 8-1. The lone dissenter was Coyness L. Ennix, the only Negro member of the board.

Representing the parents' pleas was Avon Williams Jr., a young Negro attorney, who argued that the board should accept the children in light of the May 17 Supreme court decision and an earlier circuit court of appeals ruling in Cincinnatti that Tennessee must admit all races to its schools.

But neither Atty. Williams or councillor Alexander Looby, who warned school officials to integrate before "the federal court takes the stick and makes you do it" could get them to change their minds.

Dr. Lorch, head of the mathematic department at Fisk, is first vice-president of the state's NAACP. He came into national prominence in 1948 for his leadership in the fight against segregated housing in Metropolitan Life Insurance company's tax-aided Stuyvesant Town apartments in New York. Shortly afterwards, he was dismissed from his teaching posts at City college and later Pennsylvania State university.

Fisk Voids Dr. Lorch Contract

Pittsburgh

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Fisk University will not extend Dr. Lee Lorch's contract because of his actions after a Congressional committee hearing which declared them detrimental to the best interest of the university.

Dr. Lorch, 39, refused to discuss his activities before joining the Fisk faculty in 1950. During the hearing before a House Un-American Activities subcommittee last September, Dr. Lorch, head of the mathematics department, was cited for contempt. The charges were formally made last week.

Board Rules Activities of Mathematics Teacher, Following Investigation At Dayton, Ohio, Were Inujurious To University; But Penalty Is Only Public Notice Dr. Lorch Will Not Be Retained After His Contract Expires On June 30, 1955; Decision Announced By President Johnson On Tuesday

The board of trustees disapproves of the action of Dr. Lee Lorch subsequent to his hearing before the un-American activities committee in the strong belief that they are detrimental to the best intreste of Fisk University.

"The Board serves notice that the contract of Dr. Lorch will not be extended beyond its present terminal date, Jun 30, 1955.

The above were the final paragraphs in the stirring statement made by Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University on Tuesday of this week, thus apparently bringing to an end a controversy that has had the faculty, student body, alumni, and many other citizens divided for several weeks.

The division was on whether Dr. Lee Lorch, mathematics professor at the famed university should be allowed to continue as a member of the faculty following newspaper publicity about Dr. Lorch's appearance before the un-American Activities Committee of Congress and the later decision of the committee to cite the Fisk Teacher for contempt of congress.

Dr. Lorch, in his appearance before members o fthe Congressional Committe in Dayton, Ohio, several weeks ago, had protested against being called before the committee without having an opportunity to secure a lawyer to represent him.

He had, however, appartently, satisfied the committee with his answer to the question whether or not he was a Communist. He told the committee he was not now a Communist and was not a Communist at the time he became a teacher at Fisk University in 1950.

But to the question whether or not h had ever been a Communist, Dr. Lorch refused to give an answere. He did not insist on his right to refuse to answere this question on his rights under the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution. Such an answer would have been looked upon as an admission that he has been a Communist. Rather, Dr. Lorch defended himself under his interpretation of what the First Amendment says. Here is what the First Amendment says:

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the overnment for a redress of grievances."

The un-American Activities Committee did not feel Dr. Lorch was entitled to refuse to tell whether or not he had ever been a Communist by citing what the Constitution says in the First Amendment It was because of his refusal that Dr. Lorch on Thursday, November 18 was cited for contempt of congress.

Dr. Lorch not only refused to tell the un-American Activities Committee whether or not he had EVER BEEN a Communist, but also refused to give such information to President Johnson or the Fisk Trustee it was reported.

Apparently neither President Johnson nor the trustees were left any other course to pursue than to deal positively with Dr. Lorch. In his refusal to answere the question regarding his relation to Communism, if any, Dr. Lorch said he was guided in his attitude by his conscience and that he felt this was his "right as well as his risk"

The decision by the Fisk trustees which enables him to finish out his year as a teacher or he can resign, following the action of the trustees, which virtually says the leaves Dr. Lorch in a position which enables him to finish out his year as a teacher or he can resign following the action of the trustees, which virtually, says the professor has become an embarrassment to the university.

The Fisk trustees met in New York City last week to consider the Lorch matter. A decision was reached and it was announced by President Johnson who presided, that the public would be informed of the trustees decision upon his return to Nashville.

In one part of his statement to the press, Dr Johnson inferred that "outsiders" had taken an interest in Dr. Lorch's case to an extent that was unusual for a case having only brief mention in the newspapers.

The Fisk president's statement along this line was as follows:

"The board is properly distressed over the apprehension and confusion that this incident has caused in many quarters. Dr. Lorch was not suspended, no charges were brought against him and every precaution was taken to preserve his rights as a citizen and as a member of the university community. Yet there has been a continual agitation on the question on the campus to the detriment of the pursuit of teaching and studying

"A full scale campaign in his behalf was launched, involving students, faculty, alumni, and mantenance employes, with Dr. Lorch as an active participant. It resulted in the holding of numerous meetings on the campus the submission of numerous letters and petitions from every segment of the community, and even supplications from persons as far away as India and England.

"This appeared to the board to be more than a spontaneous reaction to the limited notice that was taken of the incident by the press, and it could not avoid the conclusion that, in view of the determination on the part of the officers of the University to protect Dr. Lorch's rights, at lease a portion of the reaction was inspired and stimulated by some person or persons who had little or no regard for the adverse effect that it might have on the healthy pursuit of learning."

No mention was made in President Johnson's statement directly touching upon the fact Dr. Lorch had sought the past summer and fall to enroll his children in Pearl Elementaryy school, which is attended exclusivelp by colored students.

Some of the more ardent supporters of Dr. Lorch have said that this is what caused him to be reported to the un-American Activities Committee.

Dr. Lorch, as have other persons brought before the un-American Activities Committee, cited the fact that President Roosevelt had denounced its procedures. While Dr Lorch mentioned the Republican complexity of the committee in one of his criticisms of it, actually the committee was dominated by Democrats during most of the years it was hunting Communists, and all along, despite Mr. Roosevelt's denunciations of it, Congress has upheld it and regularly appropriated money to maintain it.

Smearing Fisk University

Black Dispatch P. 4

Thirteen years can make a lot of difference in the life of any individual, and it could have been that Dr. Lee Lorch Fisk instructor, who has been called before the House Un-American Committee, convening in Dayton, Ohio, during his student days did attend a few Communist meetings, and listen in on what was going on. It seems, however, passing strange that no one would think of this past experience of Dr. Lorch until he decided to enroll his children in the separate schools in Nashville. Sat. 10-2-54

It appears also, in its rush to hail Dr. Lorch before the Un-American committee, the committee overlooked its own rules which permit witnesses called before it to have ample time to secure counsel and prepare evidence. This essential protection given witnesses was entirely flouted by the committee in Dr. Lorch's case. Here is what the committee's rules provide: Oklahoma City, Okla.,

"Witnesses shall be subpoenaed at a reasonably sufficient time in advance of any hearing, said time to be determined by the committee, in order to give the witness an opportunity to prepare for the hearing and to employ counsel."

Certainly there looks like some sort of collusion between Dixiecrats and this Un-American Committee when immediately following his attempt to enroll his children in a Negro school in Nashville. Dr. Lorch without the usual notice and time given witnesses, is summarily hailed before the committee and required to testify.

Dr. Lorch was served with a subpoena on the 7th of September and required to appear on the 15th. He is the vice president of the State Conference of Branches, NAACP, and it looks as though a hurried attempt is being made to besmirch the NAACP as well as destroy the usefulness of this Fisk professor. Dr. Lorch is also noted for having led the fight to get Negro tenants into the Stuyvesant housing project in New York. Because of this stand he is to be given a heavy smear and coat of Communism.

We believe that this good man should have the support of not only Dr. Charles S. Johnson, the president of the university, but of all the faculty and the Tennessee Conference of Branches, NAACP. It is passing strange that no one thought of Dr. Lorch's past until he became active in the interest of the civil rights of Negroes. If Dr. Lorch desires his children to attend a Negro school, that is certainly his business, and no paternalistic government should deny him that right. He openly says he is not a member of the Communist party and that should end that discussion entirely. To persist in this inquiry is to infer that no one other than a white Communist would want his daughter to attend a Negro grade school. We do not believe that is the proper yardstick with which to measure brotherhood and democracy in this country.

In this period of controversy when there is mounting opposition to integration, the liberal forces in America sorely need assistant from men who have the courage of Dr. Lorch. There are millions of white Americans who silently think right, but the number gets extremely small when they must take an open stand for justice and fair play. Few there are who are willing to stand out in the open and say, "What right have I to segregate myself from black people?" It takes courage to ask that question in the open and before the multitude. Dr. Lorch is made out of that sort of moral fiber and he should have the unflinching support of every lover of justice and fair play.

What Mr. Ordinary Citizen should do immediately is to write Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk, and tell him he should not be intimidated by the reactionary forces in the South. He should keep Dr. Lorch on the faculty and support his desire to help vitalize and give life to the Supreme Court's decision on integration. Every white man who supports the idea of integration is not a Communist, and those who oppose integration are certainly not giving expression to the highest type of Americanism.

Corpus Christi Beat Court Decision By Two Years

Defender P. 7 Chron P. Sec Sat. 6-5-54

CORPUS CHRISTI, Texas — Southern cities which anticipate difficulty as a result of the Supreme Court ruling against school segregation may well follow the lead of Corpus Christi, which for two years has operated a successful integrated public school.

The reservoir of inter-racial good-will here was made strikingly evident in 1952 when Del Mar college trustees surveyed supposedly "separate but equal" facilities for Negro junior college students and found them wanting.

Without further ado, and with minimum fanfare, 10 Negroes were admitted to the white school at the fall term. Since then, the number has gradually increased until there are now about 40 Negro students at Del Mar.

Officials at the Corpus Christi school said they have had very few complaints as a result of admitting Negroes.

Students of both races attend the same classes with the same professors. They get identical treatment, so that by looking at records it is impossible to tell which student is white and which is Negro. There is nothing on registration records to indicate race.

Local leaders in Corpus Christi expressed the belief that there will be a similar adjustment for primary and secondary school students.

There are about 15 white school children to each Negro child, here.

Dr. R. L. Williams, local superintendent, said that although problems are bound to arise, he believed they could be worked out satisfactorily.

Mrs. C. G. Daugherty, outgoing president of the City Council of Parents and Teachers, said she believed ending segregation "could be very desirable."

Mrs. Tom Price, president-elect of the CCPT, also was optimistic. She said no discussions on segregation had been held, "even though we all knew it was only a matter of time before this decision was handed down."

School officials say it is impossible to say with any degree of certainty which schools or how many will be affected by the change. In most cases, the majority would continue to go to schools they now attend.

At least one exception would be the Negro students living near Cliff Maus Airport. These students now attend Solomon Coles school for junior and senior high school courses. When segregation is abolished, these students will attend other junior and senior schools nearer their homes.

With the change, it is likely that a few white students would attend predominantly Negro schools and a few Negroes will attend predominantly white schools.

In addition to the junior college, Negroes here have free use of the municipal golf course, and the public swimming pool without segregation.

In commenting upon the racial situation in this city, Dr. H. J. Williams, prominent physician declared: "So often the entire southland is depicted as an area where little interracial goodwill exists. Often this idea is correct. I am happy to say that the people of Corpus Christi are among the most, if not the most, liberal to be found anywhere in the South."

"Moonlighters" Dare Negroes To Attend School

ORANGE, Tex. — (ANP) — A group of white citizens in this town of 30,000 are beginning to smart under the recent U. S. Supreme Court's unanimous decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

The gang, known as the "Moonlighters" have issued a statement saying that "any Negro who tries to go to a white school will find himself in a grave."

FIERY CROSSES

At least, a half dozen fiery crosses have been burned principally in the Negro sections, and several Negroes have received anonymous death threats by telephone. Every night, the colored sections bristle with watchful men carrying rifles.

Blazing crosses have been burned in other parts of eastern Texas and western Louisiana, notably in Paris, Texas, and Lake Charles, La. This action has been going on since June 7.

To combat this promised reign of terror, Police Chief Raymond Sanders is being assisted by agents of the FBI. Extra police squads are patrolling the city, and the chief told newsmen early this week he expected a break in the case within the next day or two.

"We've had this stuff before," he said, "and we know how to handle it."

LOCAL POLICE

The gang published a notice in the town's newspaper stating: "Tell the local police to lay off the Moonlighters—or else."

Another typewritten notice was found attached to a homemade arrow in the yard of Mrs. Mary Alice Lakey, a reporter of the Orange Leader. It said in part:

"You have cast a shadow on our intelligence. Well, we are smart enough to know what the Supreme Court ruling on schools is all about. We are violently opposed to it—we are not going to stand for it. The Bible teaches us that black men and red men are different from white men, and it is our aim to make sure that they respect that difference."

The Moonlighters have been active since the first week in June when they left a note in the Lakey front yard apparently as a publicity stunt, which read: "Save Our Schools. Down With the Negroes." Also attached to the arrow bearing the message was a "Moonlighter" membership card.

The gang is believed to have derived its name from a Western movie, the title being given to a band of vigilantes.

At first, Chief Sanders regarded the activity as the work of pranksters, but now he has changed his mind. He thinks it is the work of a "handful of adult troublemakers who will have to be stopped before someone gets killed."

DALLAS DENIES SCHOOL ENTRY TO APPLICANTS

DALLAS, Texas — (INS) — Negro students were denied admission to the Linifield Elementary School at Wilmer-Hutchings Dallas suburb Tuesday in compliance with the State Board of Education ruling.

Spokesman for the delegation of about 100 Negro parents and children said they sought enrollment at the white school because of a "split" year at the Negro school which recesses during cotton harvest.

Wed. 9-8-54

The group, led by J. Harold Jones, II, executive secretary of the Dallas chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, appeared outside the school before noon and registration was promptly halted while authorities were consulted.

Mart K. Hitt, superintendent of the Wilmer-Hutchins School District, announced the school would follo wthe State Board of Education's policy in denying adm[illegible]

Negro Teachers Fare OK In Mixed Classes

Informer P. 1 Sat. 11-13-54

WILMINGTON, Del.— (ANP) -- Two Negro teachers--one a high school and the other an elementary teacher-- last week related their experience in all-white and integrated classrooms.

Houston, Texas

The school marms represent a group of teachers who are serving as guinea pigs for this and other Southern communities attempting to put into practice last May's Supreme court mandate banning school segregation.

They are Mrs. Daisy Simms, an elementary teacher in the Wilmington school system and Mrs. Grace Water, who teaches high school history and social studies in Morganto, W. Va.

Both described their experiences under the integrated system to a staff correspondent for the National Education Association.

Along with seven other Negro teachers, Mrs. Simms was assigned to teach in an all-white class. But the school principal sought to ease the pressure on her by notifying parents of the children before classes began.

Reaction to the move was mixed but generally accepted. One mother explained her resentment this way:

"Frankly, I was shocked at first, but then I calmed down a bit especially after I was assured Mrs. Simms was an excellent teacher."

A few parents even threatened to withdraw their children. However, so far none has dropped out.

Mrs. Water, on the other hand, related how one student tried to make things miserable for her.

"... During one discussion on imports and exports the words tar and pitch came she explained. "Someone asked me what pitch was and a boy who has been trying to make me feel uncomfortable said with particular emphasis. 'It's something black.'

School Segregation Is Illegal

An Editorial
By CARTER WESLEY

In its lead editorial of August 17 the Dallas Morning News began with these words:

"In view of the United States Supreme Court decision, unanimous by the way, segregation in Texas schools is perhaps the oddest issue in the current Governor's race."

The other pertinent statement by the Dallas Morning News in this editorial was:

"As a practical matter, the only way in which the next Governor of Texas can deal with the segregation question is in legislative leadership, with the Legislature's course sharply restricted by the Supreme Court decision which becomes constitutional law."

In both of these paragraphs the Dallas Morning News is saying that the question of segregation or desegregation in the public schools of Texas should never have been a part of the gubernatorial race. Our readers will remember that we have said over and over that it did not make sense for the Governor to inject the issue into the campaign, and to resort to the type of race-baiting that he has resorted to.

The Dallas Morning News is another significant thing, if it cares to look to see what really is being said. The News says there isn't anything the Governor can do, directly or of his own motion, to affect what is going to happen in the wake of the Supreme Court's decision of May 17. The maximum latitude for action that the Governor has is through whatever leadership he could afford to the Legislature, if they should decide to enact any legislation on the matter. For as The News points out, any legislation that they can enact on this matter is "sharply restricted by the Supreme Court decision which becomes constitutional law."

Is it that the Governor is trying to bellow the people of Texas to open defiance of the Supreme Court of the United States? Or is the Governor trying to array race against race in Texas? Incidentally, an old-timer said last week that this is the first time any governor ever resorted to this low type of race-baiting in a campaign for the office.

Could it be that the Governor, in his desperation for votes, is willing to risk stirring up anarchy and racial strife? As a lawyer the Governor knows that the Supreme Court's pronouncement in the decision of May 17 makes void both the constitutional and statutory provisions for separation of children in the public schools.

That brings us to the other puzzle. Why are Messrs. Chalmers, Partee and McGaughey of the local Progressive Voters League in Dallas out working to get Negroes to cast their votes for Governor Shivers? The Governor has done more to arouse race hatred than has been done since the Ku Klux were abandoned. The only strength these men can have depends upon the masses of Negroes in their community. Yet at the same time they are holding themselves out down town as being representative of the people, they are doing everything they can against their people and to foster race hatred, it just doesn't make sense.

We believe that Messrs. Chalmers, Partee and McGaughey know that Negroes are in dead earnest about wanting the discriminations involved in segregation removed, and that they aren't going to take kindly to any so-called leaders who attempt to cross them up by supporting people who are diametrically opposed to the elimination of segregation and discrimination. These gentlemen must know that they could talk to Negroes incessantly about the minor things of life, but they'd never be heard as long as they were talking about somebody who was against Negroes being free of segregation.

In all truth, these gentlemen know that they don't speak for Negroes, as was shown in the primary by the boxes that they ran themselves. It looks like the only conclusion one can come to is that these gentlemen are ready to sell their souls for a mess of pottage. Most people in Dallas would say good riddance to them for that, but they will hold it against them for a long time that they are attempting to sell the race down the river for a mess of pottage. The State Progressive Voters League is asking everybody to go to the polls on August 28 and vote for Ralph Yarborough and Few Brewster on the state level, and to

Catholic Schools In Dallas Are Headed Toward Integration Go al

DALLAS — A Dallas parochial school has taken a step toward admitting Negroes along with white students.

Church leaders in Dallas predict that Negro students will be admitted to other parochial schools on the same basis as white children, that of course being to wait until vacancies arise in the schools.

Negro families have already been included on the waiting list at the now white St. Mary of Carmel School, 1719 Singleton Boulevard, here. Father Gerard Vara, O. C. D., pastor of that church, said they decided to register Negro students when they learned that the Negro family that came to register was catholic. He added that Negro non-Catholics would be accepted later "if we have room".

The school, located in West Dallas, now teaches more than 400 students from kindergarten through the eighth grade.

Sister Barbara, St. Mary of Carmel principal, said Negro students would gladly be accepted into the school when space is available. "I'm sure we will have a lot more registrations from this area" she commented.

The eighteen Catholic schools in Dallas include two elementary schools and one high school for Negroes.

This movement on the part of the Catholic church schools is in direct opposition with the actions taken by the State Board of Education in response to the U. S. Supreme Court's decision against the continuation of segregation in schools.

State public school officials voted this summer to continue racial segregation in Texas' public schools for at least one year.

Barred from white schools—Mary Ann Williams, 7, and Edward Howard, 7, peered with wide eyes Tuesday when Linfield Elementary School opened in Dallas, Tex. Mary Ann appeared later in the day with her older sister but was not allowed to register. The situation occurred frequently during the day in Texas as schools denied admission to Negroes. (Associated Press wirephoto.)

14d(1) 1954

TEXAS

School 'Pressure' Alleged

Teacher Reports Stir Houston

HOUSTON, Dec. 29 (AP).—A report by the National Education Association that Houston's teachers were subjected to "unwarranted pressures" brought mixed reactions from Houston school board members.

The Association from its Washington, D. C., headquarters yesterday said more than 900 teachers here claimed they were subjected to pressures on such things as "slanting" their teaching and what political candidate to support.

James M. Delmar, the retiring board president who continues as a member of the group, said the NEA was "sticking their noses into our business and we don't need any of their suggestions."

Delmar said Dr. J. W. Letson, chairman of the NEA investigating committee, told him last January that the committee believed in local control of schools.

"They talk out of one side of the mouth one day and the other side the next," Delmar added. He said he wanted no suggestions from NEA "whether they're good or bad."

NEA said its investigation was pinned to the dismissal of George W. Ebey, a deputy superintendent accused of "disloyalty," but that it also had made a survey of Houston's school atmosphere.

NEA said most of the school employes agreed that the Houston school system was "an excellent one in which to work." But the report added:

"More than a third of the respondents said they had experienced some kind of unwarranted pressure."

Examples in the report included: Pressure to support a political candidate, pressure to refrain from social or political activity, pressure to "slant some courses toward a certain political belief," pressure to "present only one side when discussing current events," and pressure to "include or exclude teaching material not required by the school board."

This pressure came, the report added, from principals school board members, business manager, school administrators, local nonteacher groups, individuals in Houston, other teachers, Houston Association of School Administrators, supervisors, P-TA groups, Houston Association of Secondary School Principals, Houston Association of Elementary Principals, Houston Teachers Association, the Houston Educational Council, and the superintendent.

Texas Archbishop

Orders Bias End In San Antonio Catholic Schools

San Antonio, Texas (ANP).—Declaring that racial segregation is a sin, Archbishop Robert E. Lucey ordered jimcrow classes barred in Roman Catholic schools of the archdiocese of San Antonio, in a letter dated April 5 and released April 10.

The letter was sent out to 33 south Texas counties in the diocese. It said in part:

"Henceforth no Catholic child may be refused admittance to schools maintained by the archdiocese purely for reasons of color, race or poverty. Since I came among you 13 years ago, I have preached against the sin of racial segregation.

Several years ago, according to Catholic authorities, Archbishop Lucey experimented with mixed classes in colleges and grammar schools, and results were satisfactory.

Sat, 4-17-54

The letter affects 20,000 students in 43 San Antonio schools and 5,000 in 37 schools in other counties, according to Msgr. John L. Morkovsky, superintendent of Catholic schools in San Antonio.

"I do not expect the order will have a great deal of immediate effect in San Antonio," he said.

He further explained that some Negroes attended three Catholic colleges in San Antonio and "some" in San Antonio elementary and prep schools.

The letter also stated that the Catholic should lead, not follow, "in the field of morality and particularly in the field of social justice and social charity . . . If secular government, military leaders and private organizations can eliminate the sins of segregation and discrimination we can do so too."

The Archbishop admitted that un-Christian attitudes have been tolerated by moral theologians "for the time being" but that "the day of racial injustice has passed. The day of Christ-like charity has arrived."

Boasting of the progress which has been made in the field of race relations by this faith, the high church official acknowledge the fact that "no Catholic child may be refused admittance to any school maintained by the archdiocese merely for reasons of color race or poverty."

The letter stated that "students applying to our schools who possess the necessary qualifications of morality and academic standing may no longer be denied a Christian education because of their color."

YOU HAVE NOTHING TO FEAR

Stop arguing about Negro teachers losing their jobs. Stop worrying about it or even thinking about it, even when you hear some blabbermouth saying it is going to happen. You have just won the most sweeping victory that you have had since Emancipation, and you'll be stupid if you let buzzards of gloom sour it for you so soon. It has been said, "Sufficient to the day are the evils thereunto." Let the Lord take care of all these problems that the doom boys want to bring you. Remember, that neither you nor anybody else on this land knows what the Supreme Court is going to rule will be the way that the schools will be integrated, and in the absence of such knowledge nothing is going to happen to change the pattern significantly and you can't do any good by worrying or speculating now. So knowing that you are absolutely secure for the present why not relax and let the other guy worry?

In other words, possess your soul in patience. Don't get afraid, don't argue, go on and enjoy this day and the great blessings that have come to you. Let those who say that there will never be integration have their full say, and you go on to the swimming hole, or get a rocker and sit under a tree and read a book or drink your lemonade, and let them rant. The Lord has proven abundantly that His eye is on the sparrow, have faith and stop worrying.

Now I hear what the governor says about our not having integration as long as he is governor, I heard what Byrnes said 'way back there when the case was pending, but I notice Byrnes is talking out of the other side of his mouth now. Anyway, I don't believe a word the governor is saying. Those nine old men showed that they had a lot of know-how in the manner in which they divided the decision, and in their willingness to sacrifice differences in order to make the decision unanimous. I don't believe they intend to be made ridiculous by Governor Shivers or anybody else, and I am betting my pennies that when they issue their implementing decision, these boys that are blowing hard will be deflated. You, with the black face, have nothing to worry about, stop worrying and stop listening to these guys that are talking big and threatening.

But above all, be careful that you don't, in your fear, let yourself be used as Exhibit A or B against us, in that event you will get your head cut. Also, think a long time before you do any pushing now, whether it is on a petition to your board, or whether it is merely a committee, think about it, because in most instances it is better now that you let things take their own course without any pushing at all. It is true that you should not argue, but it is just as true that you should not interpret that advice to mean that you can sell us out, on the ground that you are trying to protect your position or your job, because if you sell us out, we are going to leave you out there where you will get cut on your head, too. We are not planning to let you or anybody else rob us of the benefit of the victory we have gotten as of May 17.

THE GOVERNOR CAN'T KEEP SEGREGATION, if he wants to. Any suit to open the public schools in Texas will be brought on the local level. The question as to whether or not any constitutional or statutory provisions in the Texas laws are valid to enforce segregation in public schools was settled May 17. Now Negro plaintiffs will probably bring suit against school boards or superintendents to compel them to let Negroes enter the public school that is the best in the community, and the governor won't have anything to do with it. The governor did not have anything to say about Wichita's opening the junior college, Corpus Christi's opening junior colleges, or Brownsville's opening the junior college, and he won't have anything to say when some school is ordered by the local court to open up to admit Negroes. These factual observations are made just so that none of our readers will get panic-stricken or depressed, because the governor is demeaning himself in speeches and on panels. The governor is "talking through his hat," and only out to get votes through this propaganda.

Governor Shivers of Texas

Against Mixing Schools, But His Son Attends One

AUSTIN, Tex.—John Shary Shivers, 14-year-old son of Governor Allan Shivers, has been attending St. Edward University High School, Austin, which is segregated. It is the only Catholic high school in Austin.

Brother Elmo Bransby, president of the university, said white and Negro students have been taught in the same classrooms for "many months." Three Negroes enrolled in the junior high school last September.

BRANSBY SAID that to his knowledge race has never been the determining factor in acceptance or rejection of students. "We have had no particular reason to establish a policy on segregation," he said.

Sat 8-7-54

The Governor's wife is Catholic, and he is a Baptist Sunday school teacher. Their children are being raised as Catholics. They have attended both public and parochial schools (public schools are segregated).

Governor Shivers repeatedly has attacked the Supreme Court ruling as an invasion of state's rights but has urged a moderate approach to the segregation problem.

He has attacked both the NAACP and the extremists on the other side. He says it will take years to work out the problem but contends he will do everything legally possible to continue segregation of schools. He bitterly opposes any move to abolish public schools.

Brilliant Program Of Dedication At McKissack School

Globe Nashville, Tenn. Fri. 11-19-54

Mrs. Ivanetta H. Davis Presented Keys To Ultra-modern Building By Supt. W. A. Bass; Mrs. Charles S. Johnson Thrills Capacity Crowd With Notable Address; Mayor Ben West Proud To Report City Has Quit Handing Down Old Schools Abandoned By Whites, For Use Of Colored Children

Formal dedicatory exercises of the Moses McKissac Elementary School, at 915 38th Avenue, North were carried out "to perfection" on Tuesday night of this week in the presence of Mayor Ben West, City Superintendent W. A. Bass, members of the City Board of Education, other officials and such a great crowd of the parents, patrons, pupils and friends of the school, as could not be wholly accommodated in the commodious auditorium. Many of those who came for the exercises could find neither seats nor standing room in the building.

The program which began at 8 o'clock, following an inspection of the building and its ultra modern facilities by hundreds of persons, was as well planned and executed as any affair of its kind ever to have been witnessed here in "The Athens of the South."

Planned as perfectly as an event to take place in a radio or television studio, there was but one violation of the program of procedure, and it was a "violation" that greatly pleased the great audience. It was the speech by Mayor Ben West who could not resist the temptation to speak his appreciation of the fact that the new school was not one of the "handed down" buildings such as traditionally had been provided for colored children here in Nashville and many other places. The printed program for the dedication had figures on it, saying the mayor was to consume 2 minutes. He protested and by "executive order" allotted himself 18 minutes more in which to praise his administration for being one that is dedicated to "giving to each according to his need," referring to the way city facilities were being provided for the colored element of Nashville's population.

The West Nashvillians believe Mayor West means just what he says; they see so many tangible proofs of this that he is given an enthusiastic reception by colored audiences such no previous mayor, possibly, has ever received. There was no exception to this last Tuesday night, and the mayor had something additional to say that was quite popular. He referred to his action in demanding the dismissal from the police force of two overzealous policemen who had invaded a colored home and beaten up a citizen and his wife.

The West Nashvillians, to a large extent led by Mrs. John Smith of 40th Avenue, and quite a pillar in First Baptist church, West Nashville, were out in full force Tuesday night, in tribute to Mrs. Ivanetta Hughes Davis, the charming and efficient principal of the school. Mrs. Smith and her neighbors had gone down town to see Supt. Bass and the Board right after word got around that men were "politicking" to set Mrs. Davis aside and give the principalship to a man. The protest bore fruit and Supt. Bass and a majority of the Board, very probably, were never prouder of an official action they had taken than when they elevated Mrs. Davis from the small and poorly equipped Clifton School to the principalship of the new Moses McKissack School.

The printed program for the exercises eliminated any possibility it would run on to an interminably length. The very words speakers were to say were printed on the program, with but a few exceptions.

The principal exception was the dedicatory address by Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, Second Vice President of the General Department, United Church Women in the United States and wife of the President of Fisk University. This was a lovely address, one part of which touchingly referred to Mr. McKissack for whom the school was named, having passed away, as did Moses of old, before he had an opportunity to see his work completed. It also referred to the wife of Mr. Calvin L. McKissack. The two McKissack Brothers, the architects of a big building program for redeveloping the rugged hillsides in West Nashville, Mrs. Johnson stated, had been together accompanied by their wives, these hills, getting a vision of what they would become when homes and public buildings were built in the area. Mrs. Calvin McKissack also had "passed on" since the two husbands and their wives had together caught a vision of the re-developed West Nashville area.

Mrs. Johnson, like ever so many thoughtful colored leaders, expressed the truth that the problem of integration was not one calling upon colored citizens to supply the solution; it is one whose solution challenges the sound judgment and righteousness of white persons. She pledged that colored citizens could and would correct any actual faults necessary to be corrected for an integrated society, but they could do nothing about changing their color to "accommodate" any Americans who were prejudiced in their hearts against fellow - Americans because of race and color.

Mrs. Johnson's speech, teeming with Biblical quotations, was very effective and well received. Well received also was the program as a whole.

Other individuals on the program were as follows:

Rev. W. A. Alexander, Pastor, St. Andrews Presbyterian church, who gave the invocation; Mr. Henry Kantor, member City Board of Education who acted for the President, Mr. Maiden Dishner, who was out of the city; Mr. Kantor introduced the other members of the Board; Mr. J. A. Galloway, Principal Pearl High School, who presented Mrs. Chas. S. Johnson; Rev. W. J. Simons, minister at Ten. A&I State University, who led the dedication ceremonies and gave the

Ike Says No Mention Made To Him On Anti-Bias Legislation

BY ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — President Eisenhower said last week that no mention had been made to the executive department on proposing legislation for enforcing integration in public education to back up the Supreme court's order.

The statement was made at his weekly press conference in reply to a reporter's question whether that legislation might be necessary to compel certain sections to comply with the court's ruling.

LOCAL OFFICE

The question was raised because school segregation has become a political issue among candidates running for local office in some states.

In Texas, for instance, Gov. Shivers is contending that if he is elected governor he will see that segregation is maintained in the schools, while his opponent Yarboro is said to have committed himself to carry out the Supreme Court ruling.

The reporter contended that state governors did not have the final say as to whether segregation would be maintained or abolished as this was a question for the federal government to decide.

For that reason she had hoped to get the President's opinion on whether legislation would be recommended by the administration if necessary, to force the states to comply with the high court ruling.

The President had been reminded a few weeks ago by this same Texas reporter that Shivers had received stiff opposition in a race because of his support of Eisenhower in '52.

The President replied that Gov. Shivers was a friend of his, that he liked him and admired him. He thought he had made a good governor and was pleased that Shivers had supported him in '52. Eisenhower, who was born in Texas, said he was pleased that his fellow Texan had that much interest in him.

Some reporters expressed surprise that the President, who advocated racial justice, had openly admired Shivers who is basing his campaign on racial segregation.

Yarboro, on the other hand, has the reputation of being a more progressive candidate and has the backing of the progressive forces of his state.

Filthy Privvy, Unsanitary Water, Cold Shacks

Harding School Children Endanger Lives Every Day

14 d

By G. A. McELROY

HARDING—

"The white folks ride in big yellow busses through mud and sleet and rain— 'Ve go to school the best way we can, But we get there just the same!"

A group of small Negro children sloushing through ankle-deep mud. sang their paraphrase of the old song hit "It Ain't Gonna Rain No More!", as they joustled to Hardin Elementary School. (Harding is a small town some ten miles outside Liberty, Texas).

These kids usually ride to school in one of the two Jalopies that the great white fathers of the community gave the school. But the busses were not in operation. They were being repaired.

They always break down," one of the drivers told The INFORMER.

But let's follow the children to school!

1-23-54

After traveling some four miles through bumper-deep mud, you arrive at the school site. There, you see three old, shabby dilapidated shacks. There's only one thing that indicates THIS is a school -- the large rural mail box that majestically stands near a barb wire fence. HARDING SCHOOL" is printed on the Postal receptacle in bold. black letters.

School?" you ask yourself as you take a look at the barn-like structures.

This writer was informed that the principal of the institution, E L. Sadberry, was absent. He's ill." a substitute teacher. pinch-hitting for him, said She acted as a guide and showered THE INFORMER the deplorable sight.

UNSANITARY INDEED!

The weather was warm but a breeze was blowing from the far side of the campus. With the breeze was a distinct odor -- HUMAN FILTH.

You'll have to pardon the odor." a teacher said apolegetically. She explained that they don't have modern restrooms." But that statement was unnecessary. One could tell that the building near the end of the campus was a privvy.

It may be pointed out that the privvy" is the newes tstructure on the campus.

But the filthy. open-pit privvy" is set atop a knoll APPROXIMATELY FORTY - FIVE YARDS FROM THE SCHOOLS WELL! It is easy to see that (according to the terrain) there is a grave possibility of seepage f ro mthe pti ibility of seepage from the pit toilet to the water system.

Lime is used to combat the offending odor when it gets out of hand." another spokesman explained.

BUILDINGS OLD, NOTHING NEW

How long has these buildings been here," a reporter asked.

I started elementary school in this same building. I attended school here for 12 years and went off to college. Now I'm teaching in it," commented one of the teachers. She said that the building (the main building) was there before my time."

There were, years ago, schools for Negro children at the towns of Romayor, Clark and Rye They were consolidated with Hardin in 1942. The INFORMER was told. Harding had one building which was moved from the white school across town The other structures were also moved to the site is was explained.

There has never been a building built for Negroes," one of the teachers asserted.

1-23-54

SCHOOL EQUIPMENT

R. M. Sowers, superintendent of the Hardin Independent School District. informed the faculty three instructors and a principal who also teaches) that there is no money available for a New Negro school." (Mr. Sowers could not be reached for an interview.)

Does the school board ever spend any money on the school?", the teachers were asked.

Yes!", one of them answered.

What is the money used for?" salaries, bus drivers' salaries and Paying Utility bills, teachers, for maintenance of the school buses"

Is that all?"

We receive BROOM AND TOWELS occasionally," one of the teachers chuckled

However, it was pointed out that things are getting better" TWO MAPS were given to the school last year. A refrigerator was given to the school in 1952 That's the last major piece of equipment that we've received" someone pointed out.

INDIAN GIVER!

A new school bus was given to the school some time ago, The INFORMER was told. Not seeing any new vehicles around prompted the question,

What happened to it?"

Oh! They (meaning the school board) took it away from us," was the answer.

Another question was asked,

They gave it to the white school!"

One of the jalopies now used to transport children drove up during the interview.

See that bus?" one of the teachers queried, It broke down on the way here yesterday and th kids didn't arrive to classes until 1 p.m."

Classes commence at 8:15, it was pointed out.

Today it didn't arrive until after 9," another teacher added.

ABSENTEES HIGH

We have a large number of absentees during winter months, it was revealed to The INFORMER. Teachers say that due to cracks in the buildings leaky roofs, improper heating and mud, mothers are tempted to keep children hom ewhere they are better sheltered.

Th school has no janitor. Teachers arrive early and try to get the buildings warm and comfortable. Pupils do the janitorial work after school.

these old shacks warm, a teacher said.

On severely cold days they never heat up,. another one chuckled.

NO LUNCHROOM

There is no lunchroom or cafeteria at Harding School, It was explained that there was one some time ago but it was closed.

It was closed in October," a spokesman said.

The children refused to eat in the lunchroom. They complained that the flies were too bad." There was little the school could do, since every request to replace the time-worn screens was refus-

The youngsters kept missing school due to illness associated with something we ate."

NOT ENOUGH BOOKS

We don't have enough books for our 16 pupils." one of the teachers declared.

Looking around a room tagged Library" this writer saw some three dozen books. Perhaps should be explained that there were some printed shts, smply swn together by some of the students or teachers, without any type of binders. (These were not counted as books by The INFORMER).

But the two best books there were old ones -- agricultural yearbooks of 1921 and 1922. How these books fit into the pattern of modern - day education is perplexing

UNSAFE WATER SUPPLY

The unquestioning assurance with which the average person in the United States drinks water from his household faucets indicates the progress water sanitation has made in this country. This progress, however, has never reached Harding School.

As it has been previously mentioned, the water supply (Harding School has its own water system) is between the privvy and the foot of a knoll. There is little doubt the water is pumped from the ground water level.

HIGH SCHOOL CLOSED

The high school department of Harding School closed recently. The 18 high school students, living in the community commute to Liberty Training School every day (That is every day that the school bus is in running order.)

It isn't strange for the entire group (from Harding) to miss school due to the bus breakdowns," the principal of the Liberty school said.

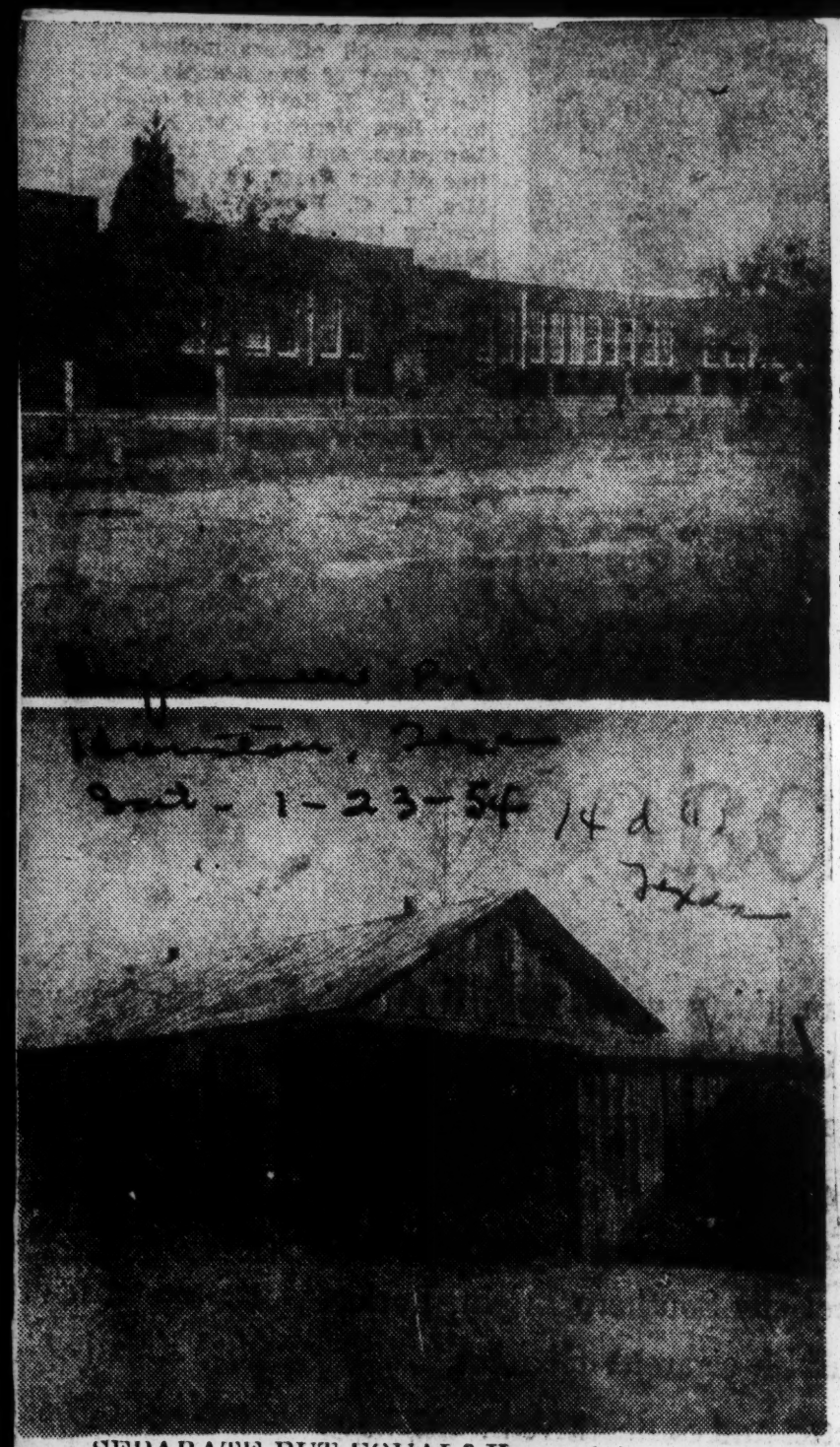
It was also related that the education agencies allow $68 a year for each student, but the great white fathers at Hardin only pay $30 per student per year to the Liberty Independent School District, where the Negro children from their community receive their high school education.

No one, in Liberty or Harding, seems to know exactly where the other $38 goes. But it is believed that the unused portion of the $68 remains in Hardin to be used by the whites."

SEPARATE BUT EQUAL?

Separate education can never be equal in Harding. Full integration is the only hope of educational equality for the Negroes there.

For years and years of its so-called separate but equal" educational system for whites and Negroes, Hardin has allowed the cancer of race prejudice to grow and the resultant practice of giving the lion's share of school funds, facilities and opprtunities to the whites that equalization is utterly impossible financially. The lone cure is a U.S Supreme Court decision ordering full ingegration.



SEPARATE BUT EQUAL? Here are two schools deep in the heart of Texas. They are located in the same town—HARDING. Guess which one is for Negroes and which is for whites! They are products of the SEPARATE BUT EQUAL doctrine enunciated by the Supreme Court in 1869. The shack above is typical of the three provided for Negro youths in the Trinity Valley community.

INFORMER STAFF PHOTOS

What Other Papers Say

The Future of the Negro Teachers

(Reprinted from the Dallas Star-Post)

The December 26th issue of the Dallas Morning News carries a letter by a local white man who tells of the "wife of a noted colored college *president*" coming to him to solicit funds for her husband's school.

He asked her, "Do you know what would happen to the colored public school teachers here in Texas. . . . if segregated schools were abolished and all colored children were allowed to go to white schools?"

Though our public schools are for the education of our children and not to provide jobs for teachers, this would be tragic, if it were true. But it is not true.

Our white brother missed two very important points: 1) this colored lady was soliciting funds and she knew the answer that he wanted and she gave it to him, "without hesitation." (And 2) if segregation is abolished, all colored children will not go to "white schools."

What will happen will be that there will be no more "colored" or "white" schools. There will be schools of stone, brick, wood and steel to which colored and white children will go according to choice or convenience. And competent colored and white teachers will continue to teach the children who come to them, in the same rooms and in the same buildings in which they now teach.

Any thought of abandoning or closing any of the schools we now have is without merit. What is bothering our white neighbors is that they do not want their children to go to schools now used by Negroes because they know that these schools are basicly inferior as to buildings, grounds and facilities. These schools are inferior. But we cannot close or abondon them.

The National Education Association issued a statement in the December 11, issue of the News to the effect that, "Texas now needs $52,320,000 worth of new buildings to overcome its present shortage,. . . and this does not include repairs and replacements. Texas needs 1,100 more temporary or emergency teachers this year. The outlook for overcoming Texas shortage is disappointing, because the number of teachers taking teaching education courses is even smaller this year than it was last year."

How can Texas close or abandon any of its schools? The answer is simple. It cannot.

The fact is that Negro teachers in the South are standing on the threshold of a new and promising future. They are about to become full-fledged teachers. What they must do is prepare themselves, and fast for the change that is near at hand.

Texas Case Decision Studied for Hints of School Racial Ruling

By Robert K. Walsh

Officials, lawyers and others waiting for a Supreme Court ruling on public school racial segregation looked for possible hints today in the tribunal's unanimous decision in a case involving selection of juries.

The court recessed until May 17 after handing down that decision yesterday to reverse the Texas murder conviction of a Mexican.

The opinion, written by Chief Justice Warren, upheld a claim that the constitutional rights of Pete Hernandez were violated. It found that persons of Latin American blood were systematically excluded from juries in the Texas county where he was indicted, tried and convicted.

The case has no connection with the school segregation issue re-argued before the Supreme Court last December and expected to be decided before the court ends its current term early next month. Chief Justice Warren, moreover, did not mention the school cases yesterday.

The Hernandez case opinion, however, was given unusual study today because of references to the extent of constitutional guarantees against discrimination and because of the words "some reasonable classification."

No "Two-Class Theory."

The Chief Justice declared that the 14th amendment guarantee of equal protection of the laws goes beyond any "two-class theory" based upon differences between whites and Negroes.

"Throughout our history," he stated, "differences in race and color have defined easily identifiable groups which have at times required the aid of the courts in securing equal treatment under the laws. But community prejudices are not static, and from time to time other differences from the community norm may define other groups which need the same protection.

"Whether such a group exists within a community is a question of fact. When the existence of a distinct class is demonstrated, and it is further shown that the laws, as written or as applied, single out that class for different treatment not based on some reasonable classification, the guarantees of the 14th amendment have been violated."

Reversed Conviction.

Lawyers told reporters at the Supreme Court that the decision merely reversed the conviction of Hernandez, who is serving a life sentence for the murder of a Texas planter in 1951. He probably will be given a new trial, they said.

But they were not at all sure whether the opinion gave any indication of the court's attitude toward the "separate but equal" doctrine involved in the school segregation cases. The opinion did not further define or discuss the words "some reasonable classification" as a possible basis for different treatment of any group.

In the only other major moves of the day the court:

1. Refused to reconsider its April 5 decision that Maryland cannot compel an out-of-State merchant to collect its 2 per cent use tax on goods he sells and delivers to Maryland residents.

2. Refused to review a damage suit by the Pennsylvania Water & Power Co. against the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Co. of Baltimore. The Pennsylvania company lost its suit in lower Federal courts. It contended that Consolidated violated the anti-trust laws and prevented it from expanding an electric generating plant. Lower courts held both companies had signed a contract and were therefore equally at fault in any violation of the anti-trust laws. Consolidated generates and sells electricity in the Baltimore area. The Pennsylvania company serves points in that State and Northern Maryland.

14d(1) 1954

THREE CITIES TO INTEGRATE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEMS

BALTIMORE, MD. ST. JOSEPH, MO. FAYETTEVILLE, ARK

3 more cities decide to mix schools at once

Baltimore board votes unanimously to end segregation

BALTIMORE

School boards of three more cities last week, deciding not to wait for the Supreme Court's final decree, voted to integrate their public school systems at once.

Taking this action were school officials of Baltimore, Md., St Joseph, Mo., and Fayetteville Ark. Such a step had previously been taken by Greensboro, N.C. and Washington, D.C., where a plan of gradual integration has been adopted.

Almost simultaneously with the school board's action, came an announcement that Catholic schools in the Archdiocese of Baltimore will be integrated in September.

The announcement was made by the Rev. Dr. Leo J. McCormick, superintendent of schools in the Catholic Department of Education.

The Baltimore Board of School Commissioners, in one of the shortest meetings it has ever held, took less than 30 minutes to vote unanimously to operate the school system on an integrated basis beginning in September.

The St. Joseph Board of Education went one step further, integrating its schools with the opening of the summer session on June 1. Previously no summer programs had been operated for colored pupils.

Economy was the ruling factor in the decision of the Fayetteville, Ark., school board to abandon segregated schools. Fayetteville maintains only one high school, which previously had been operated for white pupils only.

Colored high school pupils had been sent to schools in neighboring communities of Fort Smith and Hot Springs. The board revealed that its plan for integration would mean a saving of $5,000 a year in transportation and tuition fees.

There was no objection from white parents over the board's decision.

"I think it was a shame that colored children had to be sent away from home to get an education," said Mrs. Clay Yoe, president of the Fayetteville High School PTA.

The action of the Baltimore board meant that more than 46,000 colored pupils would no longer be required to attend separate schools.

No Excitement

The nine board members had held a pre-session meeting in the office of Dr. John Fischer, superintendent of schools, and were ten minutes late arriving for the regular 4 p.m. session. There was no air of excitement on the part of the members, nor the few visitors at the session.

Both Dr. Fischer and Walter Sondheim opened the board board, stopped at the press table to discuss, casually, a fire that had occurred in a school building.

The board took a few minutes out to pose for a picture for the AFRO cameraman. Then Mr. Sondheim opened the board meeting.

Routine business occupied the first ten minutes after the opening.

Mr. Sondheim reached the history-making event by saying that he had asked for a ruling from the City Solicitor's Office in view of the action of the Supreme Court.

The Biddison Opinion

He read the following reply from Thomas N. Biddison, city solicitor:

Board of School Commissioners,
3 East 25th Street,
Baltimore 18, Maryland
Attention: Mr. Walter Sondheim Jr.

"Gentlemen:

"This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 25, 1954, making inquiry relative to the legal effect upon the duties and obligations of the Board of School Commissioners of the recent Supreme Court decision regarding segregation of children in public schools on the basis of race.

"As you know, Article 32, section 22, of the Baltimore City Code specifically sets forth the Board's duties on this regard, as follows:

"It is hereby made the duty of the Board of School Commissioners of the City of Baltimore to organize separate schools for colored children, and to establish as many schools for the education of the colored children of Baltimore City as may in the judgement of said board be necessary.

"It is the opinion of this Office that the Supreme Court, by its decision, has determined that segregation in education, as provided by Article 32 section 22, of the Baltimore City Code, is in deprivation of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment, and is, consequently, unconstitutional and invalid.

Very truly yours,
Thomas N. Biddison
City Solicitor."

Sherwood Gives Resolution

Following Mr. Sondheim's reading of the letter, John R. Sherwood, board member, then read the following resolution:

"In view of the decision of the Supreme Court regarding segregation in our public schools, and in view of an opinion given us by the Baltimore City Solicitor dated June 1, 1954, it is the opinion of this Board that our system should be conformed to a non-segregated basis to be in effect by the opening of schools in September of this year.

"In doing so, we would ask our staff to prepare material outlining the practical steps to be taken, and that this material be presented at our next meeting."

Seconded By Jett

Dr. Bernard Harris, sole colored member of the board, lifted his hand to second the motion, but before he spoke, R. Samuel Jett, recently appointed to the board, seconded the resolution.

Mr. Sondheim asked for comment.

He waited a few seconds.

There was none.

He called for the vote.

Not A Dissent

The vote was unanimous.

Besides Mr. Sondheim, Mr. Sherwood, Dr. Harris and Mr Jett, mentioned above, other members of the board are: Dr. Roger Howell, Dr. Elizabeth Morrissy, Mrs. William Rysanek Sr., John N. Curlett and Dr. Bentley Glass.

Mr. Sondheim, who was made president of the board last month to succeed Roszel C. Thomsen, now a Federal judge, then obtained consent of the body for a meeting on next Thursday.

He said that he considered the matter of such vital importance that further arrangement should not be put off until the next regular meeting two weeks hence.

Mr. Sondheim said of the board's action: "I have full confidence that the citizens of Baltimore will accept this ruling in the spirit of tolerance and fair play."

"Climate Is Excellent"

Mr. Sherwood said: "The climate is excellent."

Dr. Harris said: "I expected such a decision from a board that is made up of men of the calibre of the school commissioners, who have always been sympathetic and fairminded.

"I am certain the entire school system will follow the lead of the school board and make the system one of the best in the country."

Mrs. Lillie Jackson, president of the NAACP, contacted at her office, said she is pleased that the school board respects the decision of the Supreme Court of "our United States."

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VIRGINIA

Interracial Group In One Accord On Desegregation

Journal & Guide

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NORFOLK, Va.

The members of the Women's Council for Interracial Cooperation, Tuesday, unanimously passed a statement, in keeping with the spirit of desegregation of the public schools.

Mrs. John Benson read the statement, which was as follows:

Norfolk, Va.

"THE NORFOLK Women's Council for Interracial Cooperation applauds the Supreme Court's decision on May 17 and urges that the governor and his committee form a plan that will be in keeping with the spirit of that decision."

Authority was given to the school and executive committees to enlarge upon the statement according to specific suggestions brought up in discussion.

After reading the statement, Mrs. Benson made a motion that the group send a delegate to Richmond to present the statement at the Governor's hearing on Nov. 15. This was also passed.

Mrs. J. H. Chambers, president, presided over the meeting and presented Mrs. Charlotte Dadmun, supervisor of elementary education in Norfolk City Schools, who in turn introduced Miss Willie Mae Watson, principal of Diggs Park School.

Sat. 10-30-54

MISS WATSON, who this past summer attended the 11th Institute of Race Relations at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., discussed intergroup tension areas such as housing desegregation and equal job opportunities.

The lecture and discussion periods, she pointed out, were balanced by sharing intergroup living experiences. The public school discussion is most vital, she said, and pointed out that any community can now draw on the vast body of information that is steadily growing on how to make desegregation an effective process.

Following a question and answer period, Mrs. Chambers, who is an attorney with Dawley and Chambers, introduced Mrs. Louis I. Jaffee, past president, who spoke of the nine years of work of the Women's Council in furthering racial harmony and of the council's intensive effort last year to dissimilate factual information concerning the school cases before the Supreme Court and the whole subject of public education.

"As a logical outgrowth of last year's actions, the school committee of the council," Mrs. Jaffe said, "has now drawn up a statement to be presented at the governor's hearing in Richmond on Nov. 15." The foregoing statement was then read by Mrs. Benson.

An informal coffee hour followed the meeting.

School Integration Wanted For 1955-56 By Negro Leaders

Black newspaper

Oklahoma City Okla.

RICHMOND, Va. (ANP) — Virginia, which sent one of the five cases before the U. S. Supreme court that resulted in the historic decision outlawing segregated public schools, marshalled its forces at the Mosque last week in what appeared to be the final struggle between the pros and cons in this state before the court hears arguments on Dec. 6 on how best to implement the decision.

Sat. 11-27-54

White politicians who argued against the court's decision were largely in favor of a plan which would allow local school authorities to handle the problems raised by the decision. But Negro speakers were just as convinced that the only way to get results from the decision would be to begin integration with the 1955-56 school term in every section of the state.

Oliver W. Hill, local NAACP legal staff member urged the governor's commission on education to consider immediate steps for the integration of Negro and white schools and said the federal constitution on which the court decision was based is superior to Virginia law on the matter. He asserted that state oficials are obligated to uphold the laws and constitutional provisions of the United States, as much as they are bound to abide by Virginia's constitution and laws.

Statements were field with the commission from a number of Negro civic groups and organizations all over the state. Without exception these statements called for immediate steps to integration schools.

About 1,500 persons were on hand when the hearings open in the 4,600-seat Mosque auditorium, which itself has been the center of a controversy in the past about the seating of Negro and white attendants. The city and state finally ruled a year ago that private groups can have an integrated program at the Mosque without racial segregation. There was no segregation, and Negro and white groups sat next to each other in several places.

Teachers hear governor; he's mum on integration

Afro-American p. 9

Sat. 11-6-54

600 educators listen as Stanley skirts 'hot potato' school issue

Baltimore

RICHMOND

Gov. Thomas B. Stanley addressed the 67th annual convention of the Virginia Teachers Association here Thursday, but carefully avoided any reference to the hottest issue of the day—school desegregation.

Speaking to some 600 teachers, principals and supervisors in Virginia Union University's Coburn Hall, the state's chief executive pledged his support to betterment of the public school teachers for their "high educational qualifications."

Gov. Stanley talked of improved salaries for teachers, of the urgent need for additional classroom space and the proposed fifty-million dollar school building program to be submitted to the voters of Virginia for approval in November.

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HE URGED the teachers to support an amendment to the state constitution which would provide grants to various counties for educational purposes.

His address followed a symposium, "Planning for Democracy in the Schools," which featured a report on desegregation in Baltimore Public Schools by Houston R. Jackson, assistant superintendent of public schools there.

Mr. Jackson told of the firm stand taken by school and city authorities in Baltimore when anti-integration demonstrations flared up there.

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HE ATTRIBUTED the success of integration there to firm leadership, support of various community agencies and the position taken by those responsible for enforcing the law.

Other speakers included Gordon W. Blackwell, director of the Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina; Mrs. Ninnie D. Bell, teacher at Banneker Junior High School in Washington who told of her experiences with integrated schools and Dr. C. Waldo Scott, Newport News School board member.

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DR. J. B. WOODSON, president of the Virginia Teachers Association, was chairman of the meeting, the fourth general session of the four-day convention.

Governor Stanley's views on school segregation are well known. He recently appointed a 32-member school education commission to "seek legal ways" to circumvent the May 17 school segregation ruling.

The commission, composed entirely of members of the General Assembly will hold its first public hearing in Richmond on Nov. 15.

EDITORIALLY SPEAKING

Virginia's Integration Committee

Informer Houston, Texas

A dispatch from Richmond by NNPA not so long ago said that "Governor Thomas B. Stanley ignored Negro citizens of Virginia and restricted membership on a 32-man committee to study the school segregation issue to members of the General Assembly." The dispatch added that "his decision means that Negro citizens, comprising 22 per cent of Virginia's population, will have no voice in deciding the policy the State is to adopt to carry out the Supreme Court's decision." Sat. 11-13-54

It can be readily understood that Negro citizens of Virginia would and should wish to have representation on all important state agencies, especially those whose concern is primarily with matters affecting Negroes as vitally as does this matter referred to this particular committee by Virginia's Governor. Like most questions, however, there are two sides. P. 10

In the first place, the avowed intention and purpose of Governor Stanley in every move he has made with regard to the Supreme Court's desegregation cases has been to circumvent or in some way make ineffective these decisions by the highest Court of the land. The 32-man committee, therefore, does not meet to find the most painless and expeditious means for carrying out the decisions. On the contrary the committee is primarily seeking ways and means to defeat these decisions. It is reasonable to suppose that Virginia's Governor has appointed people who think as he thinks and who will strive to achieve his purpose.

Under these circumstances, could Negro citizens of Virginia on such a committee render any constructive or worth while service? It is doubtful. Besides, in all probability Governor Stanley, if he had appointed any Negroes, would have tried to make sure that they would have shared his views about the Supreme Court's decisions. In trying to do this, he would have had great difficulty in getting Negro leaders with any following to accept such an appointment. Honest Negro leaders would be hopelessly in the minority on such a committee and, besides, the mere acceptance of membership on the committee might possibly have carried implications that such Negroes were, at least to some extent, in accord with the Governor's expressed views.

The other thing is that what the State of Virginia and other states which have had segregated schools must do "to carry out the Supreme Court's decision" will be determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, and not by any committee appointed by the Governor of Virginia or any other state. In this view it may be better strategy for Negroes to await the rulings of the highest court, rather than look to the actions of any such committee.

Five North Virginia Schools Mix Negro and White Pupils

ARLINGTON, Va. —(AP)— Negro and White youngsters turned up in the same classrooms Tuesday in two military posts and three Roman Catholic parochial schools in the North Virginia environs of Washington.

Throughout the rest of Virginia, segregation continued to be practiced in public schools. Parochial high schools in Richmond were admitting Negro pupils who had been graduated from parochial elementary schools.

One of the Negro pupils reporting to Fort Myer, Breda Hines, 8, had attended both segregated and integrated schools in the past.

Breda, daughter of M-Sgt. George and Mrs. Hines, first attended an integrated school for United States Army dependents in Germany. Last year she was in a segregated school in Fairfax county, Va. She entered the third grade Tuesday.

Her mother was asked if she expected any difficulty and replied: "My goodness, no. We service people know how to get along."

The principal of the Ft. Myer school, Theodore Craig, a native Virginian, said he did not know how many Negro pupils would attend.

"As far as we are concerned at this school," he said, "they are neither White nor Black. They are children."

Negro pupils also reported for class at the school at Fort Belvoir, at St. Thomas More and St. Charles schools in Arlington, and at St. Michael's in Annandale.

Marshall Fete Snub Laid to Racial Ruling

By Matt McDade
Staff Reporter

Virginia's top officials are snubbing invitations to a John Marshall celebration at which Chief Justice Earl Warren will be the chief speaker.

Although the reunion of Marshall's descendants in Williamsburg on September 25 will draw dignitaries from Washington and abroad, Virginia officials have suddenly come up with a rash of "previous engagements."

Observers say some commitments are undoubtedly genuine, but they reach a single conclusion: The widespread boycott is an expression of disapproval of the United States Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

John Marshall, the Nation's third chief justice and one of Virginia's most illustrious sons, attended law classes at the College of William and Mary almost 175 years ago. For the commemoration ceremonies next week, the college sent invitations to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, other top state officials, the members of the General Assembly and Virginia's delegation in Congress.

Gov. Thomas B. Stanley sent his regrets. He said he had a "previous angagement" in his home county—home of Hardlttad home county that day.

Lieut. Gov. A. E. S. Stephens said he could not attend because he had promised to take part in a tobacco festival in Richmond. But yesterday, however, the governor's office announced that Stanley had requested Stephens to represent him, and the lieutenant governor had "rearranged his schedule" to attend the morning ceremonies.

Attorney Gen. J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., also pleaded a previous engagement. He told reporters that he, too, was tied up with the tobacco festival, but might be able to get to Williamsberg for several hours.

Rep. William Tuck, an outspoken opponant of school integration, said frankly, "I just don't feel like going."

Rep. Burr P. Harrison also declined. When asked to comment on the professed inability of Stanley and others to attend, he quipped, "Oh, I imagine the governor has to milk a cow."

A spokesman in Sen. Harry F. Byrd's office here said he didn't know what Virginia's Democrat intended to do. But he added that Byrd was "as busy as can me" harvesting apples.

Among top echelon state notables who have accepted, the College yesterday listed only Sen. A. Willis Robertson, Virginia's Chief Justice Edward W. Hudgins and the associate justices of the State Supreme Court of Appeals and Rep. J. Vaughan Gary of Richmond.

Out-of-State List

The out-of-state acceptance list includes Chief Justice Warren, Lord Goddard, England's Lord Chief Justice who sailed for the United tSates yesterday to attend the ceremonies; Supreme Court Associate Justices Harold W. Burton, Tom C. Clark and Felix Frankfurter; Internal Revenue Commissioner T. Coleman Andrews and Federal Judges Harold R. Medina and David A. Pine.

Alvin Duke Chandler, president of William and Mary, told The Washington Post and Times Herald: "We regret that some of those to whom invitations have been sent have stated they will be unable to attend due to previous engagements.

Ft. Belvoir schools mixed

Principal welcomes change in policy

WASHINGTON

Expected to be on the integration "hot spot" as Virginia schools began registration, Tuesday, William Van S. Jackson was one of the happiest school officials in the state at the end of the day.

Mr. Jackson is principal of the Fort Belvoir public schools, which enrolled approximately 830 pupils Tuesday morning and assigned them to classes without regard to race or color.

"IT DID my heart good," he said, "the only thing that made me mad was that the same sort of integration could not go into effect all over at this time."

The Fort Belvoir schools, which instruct the children of military and civilian personnel living on the sprawling Army post, are the first in the D. C. area to adopt a policy of full integration.

The new policy is in keeping with a directive issued last February by Secretary of Defense Wilson ordering integration of school facilities on all military establishments by September, 1955.

UP TO LAST June, Fairfax County leased two school buildings on the post where it provided books. teachers and other services to teach 715 white pupils.

The 56 colored pupils living on the post were transported to the county's Drew Smith School at Gum Springs.

Following Secretary Wilson's order, the county announced that it would end its connection with Fort Belvoir in June of this year as far as elementary school pupils are concerned.

SINCE THERE are no high school facilities on the post, an agreement was reached under which 120 white high school pupils are being sent to Mt. Vernon High School and 30 colored pupils are being sent to Manassas Regional High School which serves the colored pupils of Alexandria and Fairfax and Prince William Counties.

Mr. Jackson said that there are no colored members on the Fort Belvoir faculty at present, since none who were qualified had applied for teaching jobs at the post before the faculty was selected.

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SEVERAL SUCH applications have been received since, he said, and have been filed in the event that a vacancy occurs.

M. B. Bruin, assistant principal, said that the "ice had been broken" for integration of pupils in the post schools through an integrated recreation program which was conducted on the post playgrounds this summer.

"The final compliance date set by Secretary Wilson's order was September, 1955," he said, "and we hope that our school will be the prototype which other installations will follow."

Nearby Virginia and Maryland school systems enrolled approximately 15,000 colored pupils and 136,000 white pupils in separate buildings, Tuesday, as segregation continued with the ringing of the class bell.

Montgomery county officials with headquarters in Rockville, Md., say 15 per cent of the 47,500 pupils enrolled are colored children.

quarters in Marlboro, Md., it was reported that school began with 43,578 pupils. A total of 5,174 of these were colored children.

At Prince George County head-

IN ARLINGTON, the 20,500 pupils registered included about 1,000 colored children in the city's four elementary, junior and senior high schools, officials reported.

Alexandria officials said that approximately 10 per cent of its total enrollment of 11,000 pupils includes 1,100 colored children housed in separate institutions.

The Fairfax County School board estimated that 1,600 of its 28,000 school children are colored pupils.

THE FALLS CHURCH school board reported there are no nonwhite pupils among its 1,700 school pupils but the city sends 25 colored children to nearby schools.

Anne Arundel County school officials in Annapolis, Md. also announced that school segregation will be continued in that area this year.

INTEGRATED PARAOCHIAL schools in nearby Virginia are St. Thomas More and St. Charles in Arlington and the new St. Michael's in Annandale. St. Thomas More had enrolled five colored pupils and the other two schools have admitted two pupils each.

The Richmond Catholic Diocese announced last spring that race bars were being dropped at white parochial schools in Virginia areas where all-colored Catholic schools are not available.

DESEGREGATED—A policy of complete integration was put into effect Tuesday at the above school building and two others attended by 830 children of civilian and military personnel living on the Fort Belvoir Army post, a few miles outside of Washington. A similar policy was adopted for the school at Fort Myer, another nearby Virginia Army post.

Although not classified as public schools, Catholic school officials in this state—as in most others—have followed the long-standing southern custom of separate schools for the two races.

21,323 Pupils Last Year

The Catholic Diocese of Richmond, composed of some 110,000 communicants, had 56 schools in operation during 1953 to accommodate 21,323 pupils. More than 1,720 of these were colored.

It operates four high schools for colored pupils: St. Joseph, Norfolk; Our Lady of Victory, Portsmouth; and St. Francis, for boys and St. Emma for girls, both located at Rock Castle, Goochland County.

Four Grade Schools

Grade schools for colored pupils are provided in Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond and Alexandria.

SPEAKER.— J. Elmer Turner, principal of the Albert Harris school of Martinsville, Va., who will be the speaker at the dedication of the new elementary school at Booker Washington Birthplace, Va., on October 17. Turner is a graduate of the West Virginia State college and of the Virginia State college. He has been principal of the Harris school for 10 years.

School Official Told To Go Ahead With Building

ORANGE, Va.—(NNPA)—Orange County Superintendent C. J. M. Kyle was directed Tuesday to go ahead with purchase of a site near here for a 330-student colored elementary school, the next project in the county's school building program.

The county board abandoned plans for the school last May after the United States Supreme Court outlawed racial segregation in public schools.

The school board voted to obtain a site for the school but made no specific plans for its construction.

About fifteen acres will be needed for the school which will serve the western half of Orange County. The Lightfoot Elementary School opened last November, takes care of colored elementary pupils from the eastern half.

Available for construction of the new school is a $200,000 State Library Fund loan which was applied for four years ago. Also available is more than $100,000 in State school grants.

Catholic schools in 4 Va. areas open

Roanoke, Fairfax, Falls Church, Arlington affected by new move

RICHMOND

Catholic schools in Roanoke and three other northern Virginia communities will be open to all pupils next fall, regardless of race, Msgr. J. Louis Flaherty, superintendent of schools for the Diocese of Richmond, announced last week.

These integration moves, he said, augment a plan already under way for the four local Catholic schools, previously all-white, to accept eighth-grade graduates of Van de Vyver Elementary School in September.

The new sections to be affected include Roanoke, Arlington, Fairfax, Falls Church and Alexandria, where there is one Catholic Elementary School.

Priests Agree At Meeting

Priests in charge of seven parochial schools in northern Virginia agreed during a meeting last week to enroll colored Catholic children in each of their schools, beginning with two or more, Mr. Flaherty said.

Their schools are already overcrowded, he said, but added that it was their unanimous decision that a special effort should be made to make Catholic education available to all Catholics, including the colored communicants.

Although the Falls Church school had closed its registration books with 1,700 pupils, officials announced that the names of colored Catholic pupils would be added to the waiting list with those of other pupils in the parish.

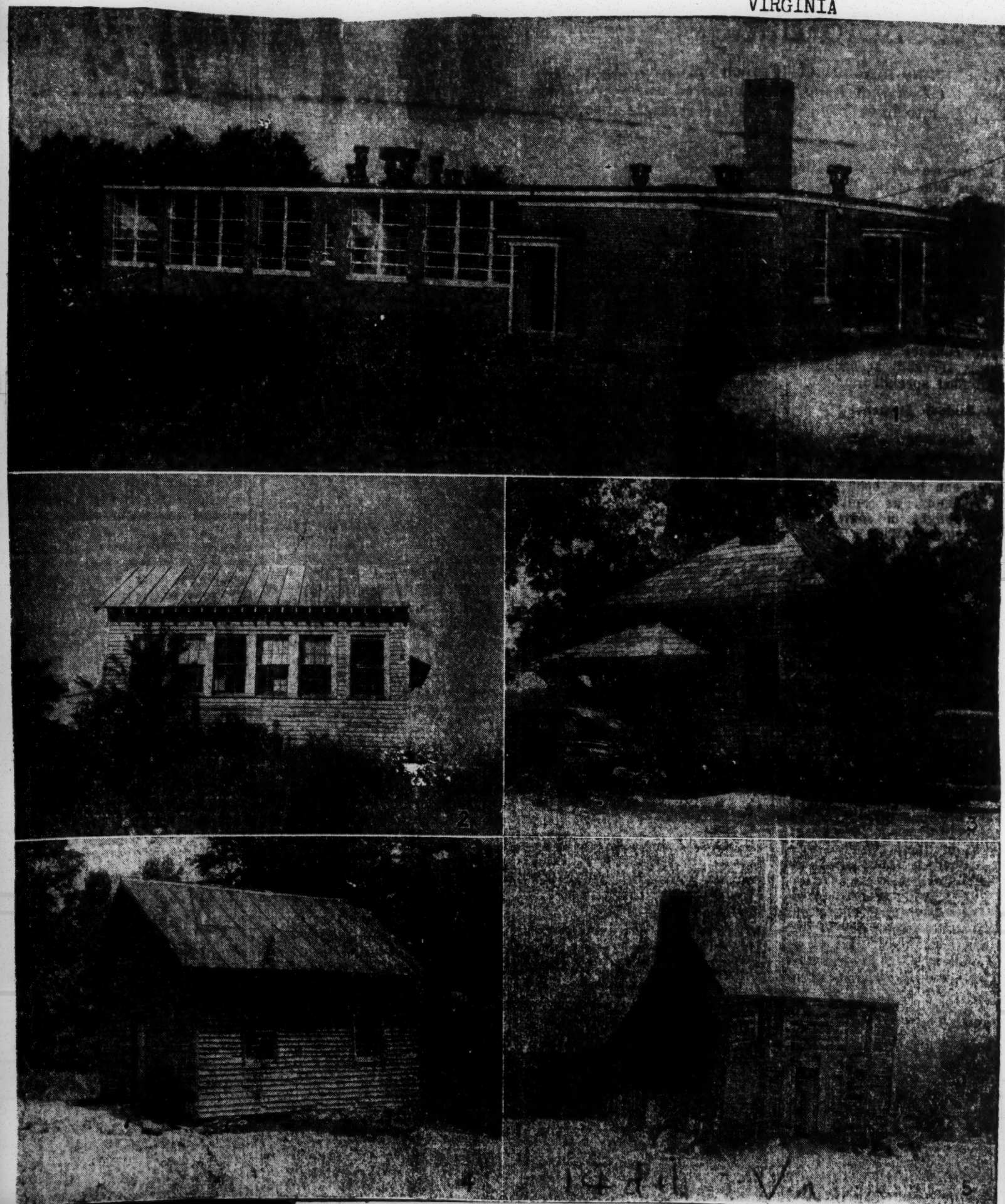
13 Registered In Roanoke

Meanwhile, in Roanoke, 13 colored pupils already have been registered for the fall term, Mr. Flaherty said. Twelve of them he added, are in two grade schools and one in high school.

The plan to integrate Catholic schools here was announced in May, prior to the Supreme Court decision outlawing public school segregation by Bishop Peter L. Ireton.

14d(1) 1954

VIRGINIA



Negro Pupils Eligible For Norfork School

Defender P.5

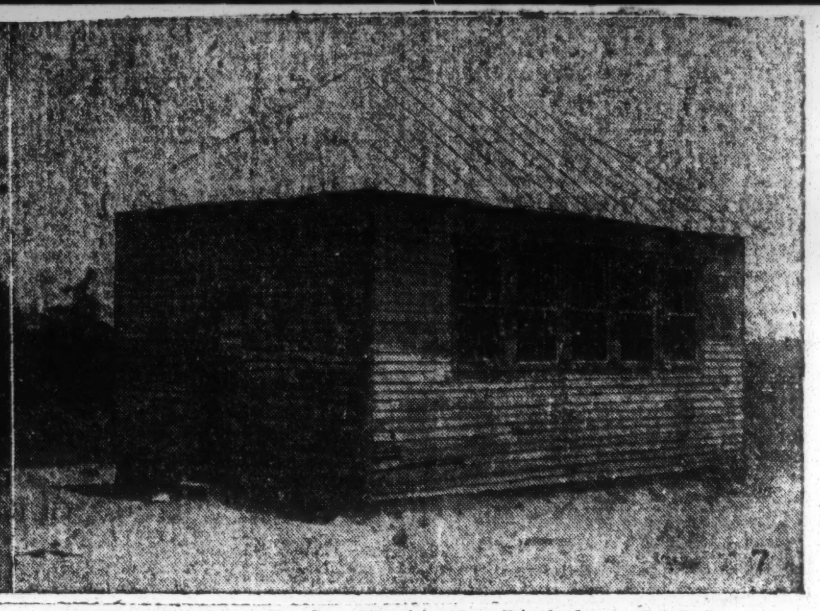
NORFOLK — The Navy laid it on the line last week and told the Norfolk School Board that, if necessary, it will staff Benmoreell school to see that it is operated on a non-segregated basis.

The problem, however, took on a new significance immediately with the disclosure that 20 Negro families are already living in the Benmoreell housing project.

In the 20 families there are about four children who will be of age to attend the school next September. This is the month the Defense Department has set for the Navy to end all segregation.

Benmoreell school is presently attended by about 170 children of white families living in the government project.

14 d(1) Va



TO DEDICATE MODERN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL AT BOOKER WASHINGTON'S BIRTHPLACE.— The recently erected modern elementary school at Booker Washington Birthplace, Va., which has replaced six small schools of Franklin county, Va., will be dedicated on Sunday, Oct. 17. The new school, shown at the top, is located only a short distance off highway 122 which recently was renamed "Booker T. Washington Memorial Highway." The ground for the school site was donated to the Franklin county board of education by the Booker T. Washington Memorial of which S. J. Phillips is the president. The school stands only a short distance from the cabin in which Booker T. Washington was born. The building, erected at a cost of $80,000, was made possible through the Battle 75-million-dollar construction program.

The schools which the new building will replace are shown below. Call Chr. 10-8-54

2. MOUNT LEBANON one room school, located on Highway 116, 14 miles from Booker Washington Birthplace. Last term was 1953-54 with 12 students in attendance.

3. BELLEVIEW — Located 13 miles from the birthplace of Booker T. Washington, attendance 17 pupils. Last term was 1953-54. D. 5 Petersburgh, Va.

4. ROUND HILL—Located four miles from the new school. The last school term was 1953-54 with 22 students in attendance.

5. CHESTNUT GROVE—Located 10 miles from the birthplace of the noted educator. Last term was 1950-51 with 24 students in attendance.

6. LOVELY VALLEY—This structure is located 8 miles from the birthplace of Booker T. Washington. The last term was 1948-49 with 15 students in attendance.

7. RED GATE SCHOOL—Located nine miles away on County Road 634. The last term was 1953-54 with 39 students in attendance.

Name School For Negro

GLOUCESTER, Va. — Gloucester County's consolidated school for Negroes at Roanes was last week formally rededicated as the Thomas C. Walker School after the noted late Negro attorney.

Virginia Wants "Gradual End" Of Segregation

Birmingham Ala.

NORFOLK, Va. — Virginia legislators, educators and other white leaders in various sections of the state are moving toward the position that each locality in the state should be allowed to settle the issue of school integration as it thinks best.

Star. 10-29-54

The latest legislator to express this view was delegate Armistead Booth of Alexander, who dicussed the problem in an address prepared for delivery to white teachers of District L, Virginia Education Association, at Center theatre here last week.

Boothe suggested that local governments take steps at once to exhibit their good faith to "implement the court's decision just as gradually as the realities of life in Virginia permit."

He proposed that laws requiring segregation in public meetings or on common carriers be repealed in areas where no social problems would be created thereby. Local governments, he said, could be given autonomy so that "the wishes of the people can be respected and the desires of none be forced on the other."

Montgomery School Official to Attend Integration Session

Montgomery County School Board President Wylie W. Barrow last night accepted an invitation to attend an informal discussion of school integration problems tomorrow evening at Carver High School in Rockville.

The meeting, which is sponsored by the Montgomery Civic Unity Committee, a bi-racial community study group, will be attended by Rockville area school principals and student council representatives.

Mrs. Florence S. Osbach, chairman of the unity committee, stressed that Mr. Barrow and other board members attending would not be asked for "premature statements or commitments" on integration in the county schools.

Closed Door Session.

Board members held an executive session after the public portion of last night's meeting to discuss names of persons who will be asked to serve on its Integration Advisory Committee.

In other business the board accepted resignations of 23 teachers and approved contracts for 45 new elementary and 28 high school teachers.

Supt. Forbes H. Norris said this leaves 75 elementary school and 6 high school vacancies to be filled before September in the 1,800-teacher school system.

Principals Named.

The board also appointed the following principals and vice principals:

Arthur Pierce, principal unassigned; Mrs. Rose P. Shuck, principal, New Hampshire Estate School; Levin S. Comly, vice principal, Richard Montgomery High School; William Miles, vice principal, Sherwood High School; Vernon R. Simpson, vice principal, Damascus High School, and Miss Marion L. Schwartz, vice principal, Montgomery Blair High School

With the exception of Mr. Pierce, who is from Wellesley, Mass., all those appointed are from the Montgomery school system.

Racial Fact Sheet Issued In Arlington

Post & Times Herald

Wash. D.C.

Sun. 11-7-54

The Arlington County School Board yesterday issued the first in a series of fact sheets on public school integration.

The board also authorized its chairman, Elizabeth Campbell, to present its views on integration at a public hearing November 15 in Richmond.

Mrs. Campbell will meet Monday night with the 30-member committee on integration appointed in June by the board. The meeting will work out final details of the county's integration program to be presented at the hearing.

Mrs. Campbell said she would consult with the integration committee about making public the program before presenting it at the public hearing. Mrs. Campbell did not disclose the board's views on integration, but said they couldn't be too far away from the general climate of opinion in the county.

The five-page fact sheeet was released on advice of the integration committee, which recommended that citizens be informeed of every move on integration. The board did not discuss the fact sheet, but urged all citizens to study it.

About three and a half pages of the fact sheet are devoted to excerpts from the Supreme Court decision on integration, provisions from the Virginia constitution on segregation and recent rulings by the Virginia attorney general and the state superintendent of public school instruction on integration.

One page was devoted to enrollment figures. These disclosed that as of September 30, there were 1165 Negro pupils enrolled in five Arlington public schools, and 19,350 white pupils in 39 schools. The Negro enrollment is slightly less than 6 percent of the total.

The Richmond hearing will be held by a 32-member commission of members of the General Assembly appointed in August by Gov. Thomas B. Stanley. Arlington County Manager A. T. Lundberg will attend as an observer.

Virginia Legislators To Meet With Stanley On Integration Order

Star
Washington

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 11.—Thirty-two members of the Virginia General Assembly will meet here Monday with Gov. Stanley to take up the State's most pressing problem — what course to follow when the United States Supreme Court hands down its final decree on school integration.

The assemblymen will gather for the organizational meeting of the Governor's Commission on Public Education. The commission is made up of 13 Senators and 19 members of the House of Delegates. More than half of the members come from districts with high Negro populations.

Gov. Stanley has given the group the duty of suggesting a policy for the State to follow—in other words, to find, by proposed legislation or otherwise, an avenue that will legally bypass enforced integration.

It appears almost certain a special session of the General Assembly will follow any Supreme Court decree that Virginit's white leadership regards as unacceptable to the majority of the population.

Among many suggestions considered in an approach to the Virginia problem is one that would make compulsory school attendance optional with each school division.

The Governor and his advisers know the solution that conceivably might fit one locality would not work in others because of population disparities. Where zoning might minimize the problem in cities where the races dwell in pretty well defined areas the same would not apply to counties where the populations are scattered.

Several Schools End Segregation

Herald Tribune
New York
9-12-54

ARLINGTON, Va., Sept. 7 (AP).—Negro and white youngsters turned up in the same classrooms today in two military posts and three Catholic parochial schools in the north Virginia environs of Washington.

Throughout the rest of Virginia, segregation continued to be practiced in public schools. Parochial high schools in Richmond were admitting Negro pupils who had been graduated from parochial elementary schools.

One of the Negro pupils reporting to Fort Meyer this morning, Breda Hines, eight, had attended both segregated and integrated schools in the past.

Breda, daughter of M/Sgt George and Mrs Hines, first attended an integrated school for U. S. Army personnel dependents in Germany. Last year she was in a segregated school in Fairfax County, Va. She entered the third grade today.

Mother Expects No Trouble

Her mother was asked whether she expected any difficulty and replied: "My goodness, no. We service people know how to get along."

The principal of the Fort Myer school, Theodore Craig, a native Virginian, said he did not know how many Negro pupils would attend.

"As far as we are concerned at this school," he said, "they are neither white nor black. They are children."

Negro pupils also reported for class at the school at Fort Belvoir, at St. Thomas More and St. Charles schools in Arlington and at St. Michael's in Annandale.

50 Negroes Enroll in Ohio

HILLSBORO, Ohio, Sept. 7 (AP).—Fifty Negro children enrolled today in the previously all-white Washington and Webster elementary schools in Hillsboro. Only seventeen reported to the segregated Lincoln school.

The Board of Education, which had pleaded for time to allow for construction of new schools, called a special meeting tonight to discuss the situation.

Hillsboro, county seat of Highland County in southwestern Ohio, has a population of 5,126, of whom about 1,200 are Negroes. The junior and senior high schools have been integrated for about twenty years, but the shool board has continued to operate grades through six on a segregated basis.

Representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had told the Board of Education the Negro children would report to the Washington and Webster buildings. Adults accompanied the children as they enrolled.

Integration in Baltimore

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7 (AP).—White and Negro pupils went to public school together for the first time in history in Baltimore today. Segregation was still in effect, however, in Maryland's counties.

School is dedicated BTW birthplace

Afro American
p. 18

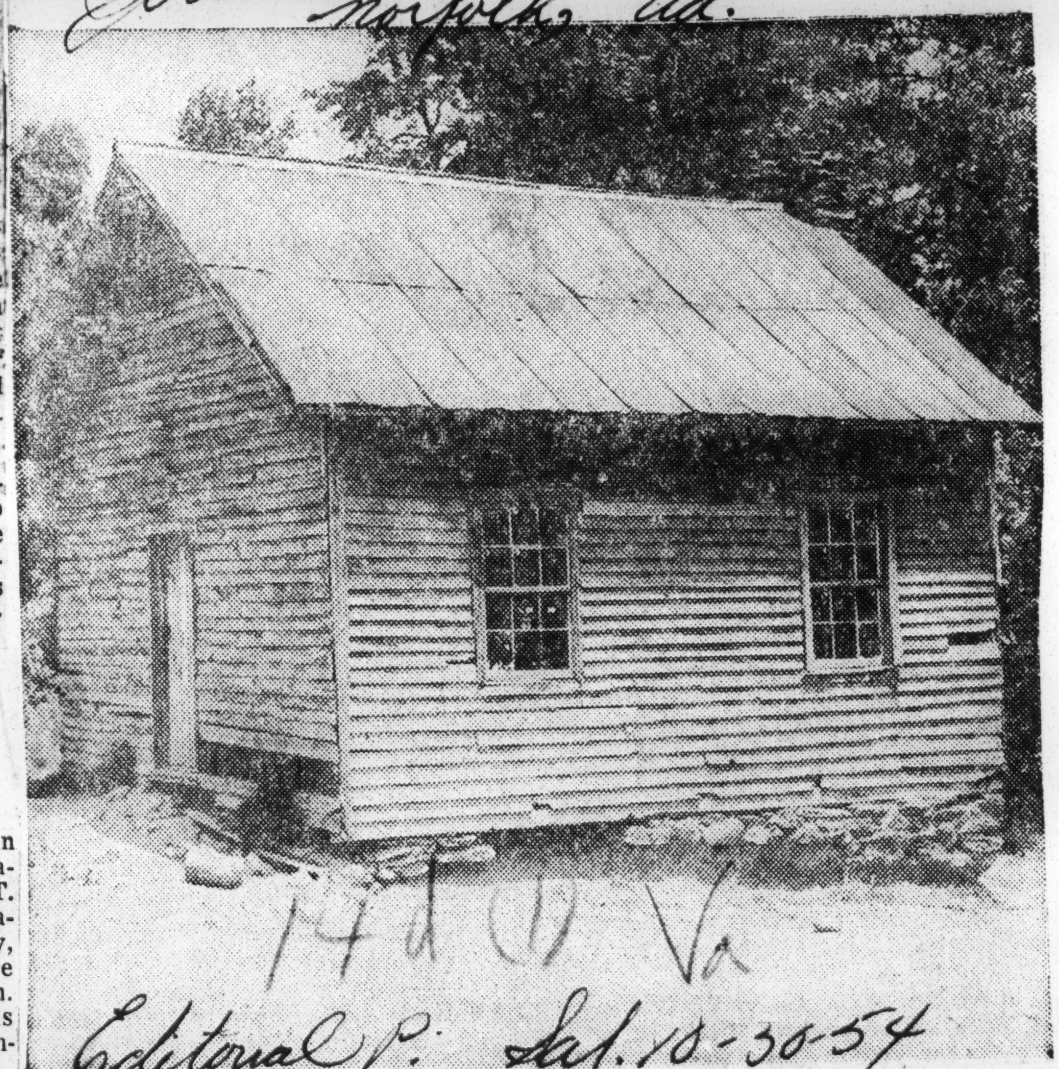
BIRTHPLACE, Va.—More than 1,500 persons heard the educational philosophy of Booker T. Washington lauded at the dedication of a new school, Sunday, Oct. 17, on the plantation where Booker T. Washington was born. The elementary school site was donated by the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial.

J. Elmer Turner, the speaker, called for "wise and courageous leadership in our homes, in our schools, churches, civic organizations—local, state and national." Mr. Turner is principal of Albert Harris High School of Martinsville, Va.

Mrs. Portia Washington Pittman, only living child of Booker T. Washington, was present. James A. Holmes, principal of the new school, presided. Other participants on the program included Harold W. Ramsey, superintendent of Franklin County; members of the board; Judge A. H. Hopkins, and Mrs. M. H. Moorman, Jeanes Supervisor.

Behind The Problem

Virginia Pilot
Norfolk, Va.



Editorial P. Sat. 10-30-54

THE ABOVE PICTURE shows "Round Hill" public school, for Negro children, in Franklin County, Virginia. This school (Round Hill) operated during the 1953-54 session, under the Franklin county school board. There was an enrollment of 22 pupils.

"Round Hill" is one of six such rural schools which were consolidated this Fall. The children that used to attend these schools are now enrolled in a new elementary school building situated at the location known as Booker T. Washington's Birthplace, in Franklin county. The new building cost $80,000 and was made possible from funds provided by the BATTLE $75,000,000 public school improvement fund.

THIS TYPE of school was the average in rural areas prior to the suits filed for equalization of school facilities by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The suits filed in Federal District Courts in Virginia, resulted in Court decrees ordering equalization. This was during the term of GOVERNOR WILLIAM H. TUCK, irreconciable foe of desegregation, gradual, partial, or otherwise.

When GOVERNOR JOHN H. BATTLE succeeded MR. TUCK in January, 1950, he sponsored a $75,000,000 school improvement fund to be used in assisting the localities to improve their school facilities. The bulk of this money has been used or appropriated, but a sizable portion of it remains in the treasury.

Many of the 883 counties in 15 Southern and border States still operate public schools in houses like the one shown above, despite the drive for equalization which started more than 10 years ago, and despite the further fact that 5,000 rather respectable 2, 4 and 5-room school buildings were erected in these counties between 1913 and 1932 under the sponsorship of the JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND. Approximately 425 of these schools were erected in Virginia.

Under the Rosenwald Plan the total cost of the schools was $30,000,000. Of this amount Negroes contributed in land and in cash 17 per cent of the total cost, or $5,100,000. Private white friends who were sympathetic contributed four per cent, or $1,240,000. The remaining 64 per cent of the cost of these schools was borne in about equal shares by the ROSENWALD FUND and the 15 States and 883 counties involved. All of these school buildings became the property of the localities in which they are located.

This is something the present political powers always overlook in proclaiming their pretense to being in favor of separate but equal schools.

IN 1908 THE ANNA T. JEANES FUND inaugurated the "Jeanes Teacher" program, financing Negro rural supervising teachers in these 883 counties.

Later the GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD paid the salaries of State Supervisors of Negro Education in most of these states for several years.

These items in the history of Negro education in the South are also overlooked by the "taxpayers," the intangible and invisible political powers who think they have been burdened too much by the cost of the Negro schools.

Failure on the part of many of the States, and a majority of the counties to pay any heed to the Federal District Courts' decrees directing that the schools should be made equal in educational provisions brought on the suits to determine that segregation *per se* is unconstitutional.

Birthplace Of Booker T. Site Of New School

Pilot Chicago, Ill. Sat. 10-30-54

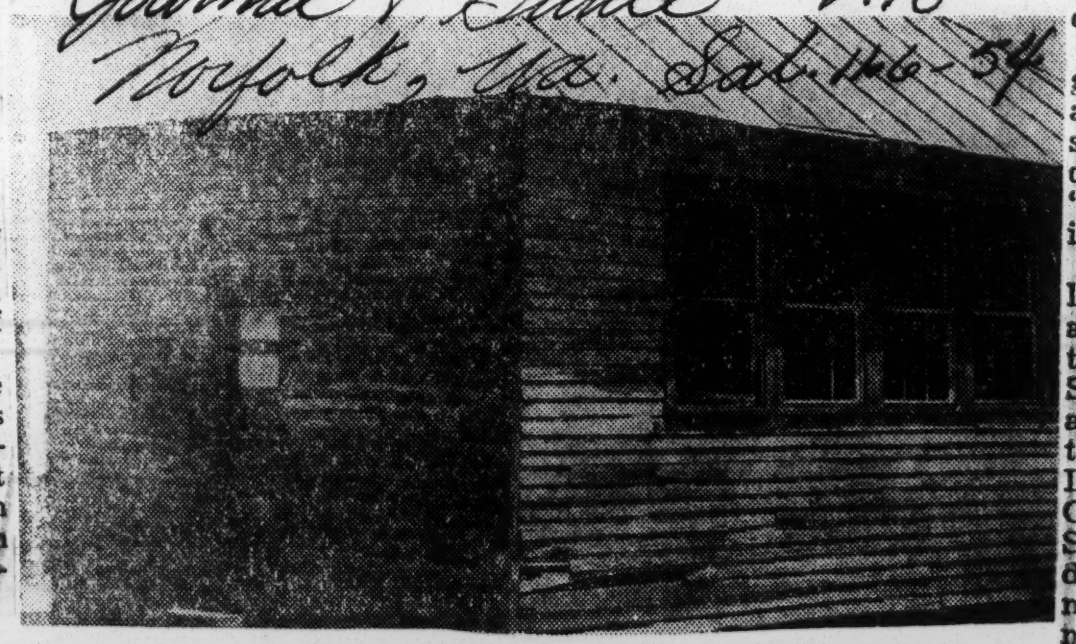
Booker Washington Birthplace, Va. — More than 1,500 persons heard the educational philosophy of Booker T. Washington lauded at the dedication of a new elementary school named for him, on the plantation where the late educator was born. The site was donated by the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial. A telegram from President Eisenhower was received by Sidney J. Phillips, president of the memorial. The President said: "My warm greetings to all of you assembled to pay tribute to the memory of one of America's great citizens, Booker T. Washington." P. 2

Mrs. Portia Washington Pittman, only living child of Booker T. Washington, was present.

James A. Holmes, principal of the new school, presided. Other participants on the program included: J. Elmer Turner, principal of Harris High school, Martinsville, Harold W. Ramsey, superintendent of Franklin County; members of the Board; Judge A. H. Hopkins, and Mrs. M. H. Moorman, Jeanes supervisor.

Education In The Decade Ahead

Journal & Guide P. 18 Norfolk, Va. Sat. 11-6-54



Shown in this editorial is Red Gate School, Franklin County, Virginia, used as a public school house for colored pupils until last Spring (1954) when it was abandoned. Its 39 pupils now attend the new consolidated $80,000 elementary school nine miles from this location. Seven of these obsolete and unsightly school houses in one county in Virginia have now given way to a modern school building. The transition came in 1954.

ONE OF THE sound and inescapable reasons why a great many people in the South feel that public school integration is not only morally and legally right but practically and realistically desirable is because the future quality, even the minimum adequacy, of America's unique public educational system is imperiled by the burden of paying for the luxury of a dual, segregated system.

Shortly after World War II it was widely recognized by lay leaders and many officials that in the country generally "there were neither enough buildings, nor enough teachers, nor enough equipment to provide for the 25 million young people (of all races) crowded into the nation's public schools . . . And there was every prospect that this situation would become a great deal worse before it became any better."

Five years ago the elementary schools were only beginning to feel the full effects of the high birth rate of the wartime and postwar years. The high schools had not yet been affected by it. Now the elementary schools are inundated by new pupils and the effect on the high schools is increasingly felt. Despite the unprecedented effort in the last few years, the school population is growing faster than the present effort to keep up with it.

* * *

THE DECADES during which the South neglected its Negro schools and educationally shortchanged its minority children created a staggering debt which the courts have universally declared, and even the most rabid opponents of integration admit, must be liquidated by prompt removal of the disparities in facilities. This will take a staggering financial outlay. It will make more difficult the provisions that will have to be made simply to house the mounting school population.

In recent years Americans have become more concerned about properly educating themselves, but at the same time have frequently been confused and frustrated by debate over which level of government — local, state, or federal—has the responsibility and the resources to shoulder the large burdens of universal education.

Many states-righters assert their great fear of and dislike for federal aid to education, even while their states accept such aid by the millions of dollars. Others even deplore the "encroachment" of the several states into the local areas of those states.

Topping all of these physical problems has been a national debate about the ends and means of education, and since May 17th (in the South) a sharp division of opinion about the ending of segregation of the races in the schools. ROY E. LARSEN, chairman of the National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools, wisely observes: " . . . the discussion of qualitative problems must be accompanied by an unremitting effort to meet the growing deficit in equipment, in school buildings, and in teachers. For if we fail to meet the deficit, the problem of how we should educate may become largely a hypothetical one."

* * *

THIS YEAR $10 billion will be spent to educate children 5 to 17 years old. Ten years from now there will be, by expert prophesy, 48 million school-age children—an increase of 12 million, or one-third, over 1954. Economists estimate, however, that the United States from now years will have a greatly expanded volume of production and income, and means of financing the schools. But the cost will rise by from 50% to 100% for the country as a whole. Without the burden, brought on itself by past neglect, of equalizing segregated schools—should somehow they prevail despite the desegregation decision of our highest court—the South will have to share heavily in providing its portion of the nearly million new classrooms which will be required in 10 years.

A now confidential study, made under the supervision of a nationally recognized expert, says with respect

14d(1) 1954

VIRGINIA

to the schools of the future: "The financing problem is a problem of policy, not of resources—the problem is to select the best basis on which to make a small portion of the increased national production and income available for education." Most localities do not have the resources to meet the problem. They are already accepting state aid and, to a lesser degree, federal aid.

* * *

BUT IF FREE public education is to survive, if the physical facilities even for a minimum retention of the system are to be available, then the localities are going to find they must accept state aid and the states, in turn, are going to have to accept and allocate federal aid.

Those states which now threaten to abandon their public schools systems, or to evade and delay compliance with federal-court rulings, cannot reasonably anticipate that they can do this and at the same time share in the funds with cooperative states.

It gets as simple as the old adage, "you cannot have your cake and eat it too."

Leaders Predict Revolution In South's Race Relations

Interracial Group Meets In Virginia On Court Ruling

14d(1) Va

By Carter Jewel

RICHMOND, Va. (ANP)— Political seers and social workers and educators in Virginia and North Carolina are predicting that the U. S. Supreme court decision desegregating public schools will launch a revolutions in these two states and the rest of the South next year.

The ball started rolling in Virginia, Monday, November 15, when several hundred white and Negro leaders gathered at the Mosque for a public hearing on school desegregation, held under the auspices of the governor's commission on public education.

From statements made by Gov. Thomas B. Stanley, the commission is taking into account the views of the citizens of the commonwealth but it is seeking "legal means" to circumvent the high court's ruling on segregated school.

Local NAACP branches and the NAACP state conference had representatives at the hearing, setting forth their desire that the state plan at once to desegregate the schools in keeping with the court decision.

Other groups, including several Elk lodges supported by local daughter Elks, local civic, educational, religious, fraternal and PTA groups, had representatives at the hearing urging immediate steps to comply with the court's decree when it is handed down. Some whites, also appeared in favor of the court's decision, particularly the ministerial groups.

White ministers of Norfolk, the Virginia Council of churches, an interracial organization; liberal white representatives of Episcopal, Presbyterian and other churches, urged the commission to recommend immediate compliance with the court's ruling.

The group's statement to the commission, that "We believe that no 'legal means' can be found to circumvent the said (court's) decision," sums up the general feeling expressed by groups urging immediate compliance with the decision.

The late Gov. William Umstead of North Carolina appointed an interracial committee to study the problems related to the court decision. That state, as a whole, has taken a sneer approach to issues than has Virginia. The school board of Greensboro went on record a few days after the decision as being in favor of abiding by the law rather than taking steps against it.

Georgia and Mississippi have taken steps to circumvent the court's decision on the issue, and other southern states hope to find a way to retain segregation in the schools, even if they have to abolish public schools in favor of private schools.

Despite the increase of reports on groups expressing opposition to integrated schools, the South is headed for a revolution in the whole area of racial segregation, according to some educational, political and social work leaders. One, Dr. Benjamin E. Mayes, president, Morehouse college, told Virginia Teachers in Richmond recently at their annual convention that nothing could stop integration of public schools.

White opponents of integrated schools in Virginia, North Carolinia and other parts of the south have been more voluble than those who don't care what happens or who are in favor of integration. Most Negroes and whites in Virginia, North Carolina and other southern states who earnestly favor integrated schools are so sure they will come that they don't feel the need for undue discussion on the issue.

"Twenty-five years from now, those of us living will wonder why in 1954 we were so afraid about nothing," is the way Dr. Mays stressed the issue of school integration in his historic address to Virginia teachers. This is the feeling many white and Negro citizens in Virginia, North Carolina, and other parts of the South on the revolution which is sure to come in the South as a result of the high tribunal's decision on schools on May 17, 1954.

Fact sheet on integration issued by Arlington board

Afro-American p.9

Sat. 11-20-54

WASHINGTON (ANP) — The board of education in Arlington, Va., just across the river from the District of Columbia, last week released the first in a series of fact sheets on public school integration.

The 5-page report was issued upon advice of the local integration committee, which recommended that citizens be informed on every move os integration. The board did not discuss the sheet but urged all citizens to study it.

Three pages of the pamphlet are devoted to excerpts from the Supreme Court decision on integration, provisions from the Virginia constitution on segregation, and recent rulings by the Virginia attorney general and state superintendent of public schools on integration.

THE ONE PAGE devoted to enrollment figures disclosed that there were 1,165 colored pupils enrolled in five Arlington public schools as of last of September, as compared with 19,350 white pupils in 39 schools.

The board further authorized its chairman, Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell, to present its view on integration at a public hearing held in Richmond, Nov. 15.

Mrs. Campbell met Monday night with the 30member committee on integration appointed by the board last June, to work out final details on the county's integration program to be presented at the hearing.

White Virginians Still "Smart" Under Supreme Court Ruling

Cured P. 1 Allentown, Pa.

BY CARTER JEWEL

RICHMOND, Va.—(ANP)— Reaction from the Supreme Court decision of May 17, outlawing segregated public schools is so widespread and bitter among some white people in Virginia that white and Negro ministers and others who have been working for a closer fellowship in community projects are cautious and careful lest they offend lily-whites.

Whites opposing the court decision are still valuable and active in the state. Some are still predicting dire consequences in case the court hands down a decree asking for immediate integration. Many white Virginians are not ready for integration in their lifetime and some are still trying to find a way to circumvent the court decision.

"If you had set out deliberately to wreck the public schools in the South, you could not have chosen a more direct approach than mixing the races. This is one action against which the majority in the South is unalterably opposed."

This is part of a statement sent the Richmond Times-Dispatch by two readers, who signed their letter, D. F. Harrison and J. E. Harrison.

H. V. Green took exception to a letter signed by Mrs. Sarah Patton Boyle published in the paper in favor of integrated public schools. He said in part:

"Mrs. Boyle is 'unequivocally' for integration and states that people who disagree with her are dismally ignorant, misinformed and fail to demonstrate justice and humanity. She also states that those who favor segregation would probably change their positions if they could 'look into the minds and lives' of Negroes as she claims she has done."

But Greene disagrees with Mrs. Boyle, claiming that she is "dead wrong." Mrs. Boyle was upbraided by a white woman as she was returning to her seat after speaking in favor of integration at the Mosque recently, before the Governor's Commission on Public Education. The woman told Mrs. Boyle she was surprised to hear a white woman speak in favor of integration that she must be in favor of race-mixing.

In Norfolk, the committee which arranged for the unsegregated, interracial preaching mission Jan. 9-16, 1955, assigned speakers to some of the schools, church services and other meetings in the area, but did not select a Negro to speak at any of the white schools or clubs.

Virginia Educator Warns Against Killing Schools

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

RICHMOND, Va.—(A N P)— A prominent Virginia official told some 4,500 delegates attending the 67th annual convention of the Virginia Teachers Association at Virgin Union university, that abandonment of the nation's public school system would spell the end of democracy.

Pub. 11-9-54

Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dowell J. Howard, made the statement at the opening session of the VTA.

Explaining the interplay between government and education, Howard said:

"I have remained in the field of public education for 54 years because it is firm conviction that, in the last analysis, the future of our democracy rests largely upon the public school system of the various states.

"Should we ever abandon the concept of public schools, supported by public reason with or without reason, we would abandon our hope for our democracy."

Regarding the purported action by some states including Georgia and South Carolina, in that connection, Howell added:

Automatically, private schools have a large and important role to play in society, but we contend that the masses should be educated by the government or governments —created and maintained that believes in the soverignty of the people.

"The battle for the hearts and minds of men can be won only through a more effective education for freedom."

Charlottesville may welcome integration

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 11-13-54 P. 18

Regrets Supreme Court decision but will fight for public schools

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. — The Charlottesville City Council —hometown of Thomas Jefferson—indicated last week that although it "regrets" the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decision, it may welcome its results after all.

Asked for its views on the school desegregation problem by the governor's commission studying the matter, the council refused to take a stand one way or the other, but warned against schemes to get around the decision.

Like other governing bodies in the state, the council had been asked to submit its views on what course Virginia might follow in connection with the decision for the consideration of the legislative study commission.

In its resolution sent to the commission in reply, the council said, in part:

— o O o —

"WE REGRET the decision of the Supreme Court . . . and we feel that its implementation may be fraught with grevious consequences to the cause of education in the South, at least at this time;

"Nevertheless, as the court has not implemented its decision by entry of specific decrees . . we (are) not now in a position to make any specific recommendations."

For similar reasons, the council said, it urged the commission to delay taking any stand on the school desegregation issue until final decrees have been entered and the effects on Virginia made manifest.

— o O o —

COUNCIL ALSO incorpporated in its reply to the commission a five-point statement of principles adopted by the local school board Oct. 25.

That statement stressed the importance of public support for the public school system to "Virginia's remarkable progress," called proposed elimination of compulsory school attendance laws "premature." and cited the "ability of people of different views to work together."

Dixie Educator Predicts End Of School Bias

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Sun. 11-21-54

RICHMOND, Va.—(A N P)— A white Virginian who died in summer of 1938 predicted several years before his death that some people living then would "live to see the day when southern states universities will admit colored students for graduate work."

The man who made that prediction was the late Robert Emory Blackwell, who served as president of Randolph-Macon college, Ashland, Va., for 36 of his 50 years at the college.

DISCLOSED LAST WEEK

Notes and personal papers compiled on Dr. Blackwell, one of the founders of the Virginia Interracial commission, disclosed last week that he made his prediction at a conference on Negro education in Blue Ridge, N. C., attended by the late Dr. R. R. Moten, then president, Tuskegee Institute.

The first revelation of Dr. Blackwell's prediction was made by Dr. Moton who attended a memorial service in the chapel of Randolph Macon college a few months after Dr. Blackwell's death. Dr. Moten said:

"In a conference at Blue Ridge, N. C., with some 75 college presidents and professors present—all southern practically in a discussion of Negro education, Dr. Blackwell made this statement: 'There are people in this audience who will live to see the day when southern state universities will admit colored students for graduate work.

SOUTHERN STATES

"Dr. Sutton, University of Texas, asked, 'Where is that man from?'

"Dr. Blackwell replied ,'I am from the United States of Virginia.'

Today, all but about three southern states admit Negroes for graduate work. And several formerly all white institutions of higher learning in Virginia admit Negro students. They include the University of Virginia, Union Theological seminary, Medical college of Virginia, College of William and Mary, Richmond. Professional iInstitute and Virginia Theoligical seminary, Alexandria, Va.

WEST POINT SCHOOL CASE:

8 Parents appeal Va. convictions

Afro American p. 5
Baltimore, Md. Sat. 4-17-54

14 d (1)

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Charged Violation

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In a trial justice court the eight parents were fined $200 each.

Judge Lewis Jones of the King William County Circuit Court in February, 1953, upheld the findings of the trial justice court but cut the fines to $50 each.

Throughout the case, the State of Virgina has argued that segregation is not an issue—that the only question involved is the refusal of the parents to send their children to school.

In the brief filed for the colored parents Monday, their attorneys argued that "while this case is necessarily based upon an alleged violation of the compulsory school attendance laws, it is clear that their validity . . . arises from their operation integrally with the segregation laws and upon differentials between" the West Point and Hamilton-Holmes high schools.

Charges In Brief

The brief asserted that the convictions of the parents were not based on their refusal to send their children to West Point (white) high school, but because:

1. They refused to send their children to Hamilton - Holmes school, specifically, where students are kept apart from other racial groups.

2. Hamilton-Holmes school is "unequal and inferior" to West Point.

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3. Attendance at Hamilton - Holmes school would subject all colored parents and their children to "burdens and hardships to which white parents and children are not subjected."

Attorneys for the colored parents are Spottswood W. Robinson, III, Oliver W. Hill and Martin A. Martin.

It is generally understood that the case will not be heard until after the United States Supreme Court renders its decision in the five school segregation cases it has under consideration.

CAN JUMP GUN ON SUPREME COURT

School ruling asked of Va. high tribunal

Afro American p. 18

14 d (1) Va

The way was cleared last week for the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals to jump the gun on the U. S. Supreme Court by declaring the state's school segregation laws unconstitutional.

The opportunity was presented to the court in the form of a brief asking that the state's highest court consider the question of racial segregation when it decides the West Point case involving colored high school pupils and their parents.

The brief was filed in the Appeals Court Tuesday by three Richmond lawyers representing the parents.

Say Segregation Basic Cause

The attorneys pointed out that although the appeal now before the court was necessarily based on an alleged violation of the compulsory school attendance laws, "it is clear that their validity arises from their operation integrally with the segregation laws."

Baltimore

The impasse between the state and the parents arose out of the parents' refusal to send their children to Hamilton - Holmes High school, 18 miles from West Point, after the town closed the Beverly Allen school which the pupils had attended until September 1952.

The parents sought unsuccessfully to have their children enrolled in the only other high for white pupils—but were refused admittance. The town offered bus service to the county high school, but the parents remained adamant.

Eight Fined $200 Each

As a result, eight of the parents violating the state's compulsory school attendance laws were fined $200 each in trial

They noted appeals to the King William County Circuit Court, which reduced the fines to $50 each, but meted out 30-day jail terms, sentence being suspended in two cases.

The state, defendant in error in the case, has contended up to the present that the question of segregation is not an issue. The only issue, it contends, is the question of the parents' refusal to compel their children to attend school.

State May Ask Delay

Tuesday's filing of briefs completed preliminary steps before oral argument on the case which is set for hearing during the court's next session scheduled to open April 26. The state, however, is expected to ask a continuance.

Afro 4-17-54

The parents contend that Hamilton-Holmes school is "unequal and inferior to" the West Point high school for white pupils and forcing their children to attend Hamilton-Holmes subjects them to "burdens and hardships to which white children and parents are not subjected."

3 Va. Counties Back Segregation

Richmond Times-Dispatch 4-17-54

RICHMOND — Three Virginia counties where Negro school students are comparatively more numerous than elsewhere in the state, have joined forces in announcing a strong stand against integration of races in schools.

The counties of Greensville and Emporia adopted a resolution last week against integration. Several weeks before Halifax County took a similar position.

In contrast, however, Pittsylvania, the largest county in the state, indicated it would study the question before taking any definite action.

Racial Segregation Looms As Big Problem In Va. School Court Fight

14 d (1)

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At the outset about thirty colored high school students refused to attend the Hamilton-Holmes school. They applied for admission to the West Point white high school where their applications were rejected.

W. E. Garber, superintendent of King William County schools, then had warrants issued against parents of eight of the students. He charged violations of Virginia's compulsory school attendance law.

Afro 4-17-54

PARENTS FINED

In a trial justice court the eight parents were fined $200 each. Judge Lewis Jones of the King William County Circuit Court in Feb., 1953, upheld the findings of the trial justice court but cut the fines to $50 each.

Throughout the case, the State of Virginia has argued that segregation is not an issue — that the only question involved is the refusal of the parents to send their children to school.

In the brief filed for the colored parents last week their attorneys argued that "While this case is necessarily based upon an alleged violation of the compulsory school attendance laws, it is clear that their validity arises from their operation integrally with the segregation laws and upon differentials between the West Point and Hamilton-Holmes High Schools."

Virginia Affairs

School Race Ban, Attendance Tangle

By Benjamin Muse

ANOTHER CASE involving the question of segregation in the public schools was argued in the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals last week, and a decision may be delayed until the United States Supreme Court points the way.

MUSE

This dispute started in the summer of 1952, when the school board of the town of West Point decided to close the high school section of its Negro school. Arrangements were made to send the 29 Negro high school students to a King William County Negro high school 18 miles away.

But the Negroes balked at this plan. When the schools opened in September, the 29 Negro students appeared at the West Point white high school and sought admission there. Under Virginia's segregation law, of course, they were banned. A harried principal summoned the sheriff and town policemen to make sure the Negroes did not get inside. A bus was sent to take them to the county school, but they ignored it.

THE NEGROES SET UP a makeshift school of their own in an abandoned town-owned building and later in the Negro Masonic Temple. However, Superintendent W. E. Garber inspected this school and found that it did not meet standard requirements. Meanwhile, an empty bus shuttled daily between West Point and the County Negro high school.

The parents of eight of the Negro students, who were under 16 years of age, were hailed into court and fined $200 each for violation of the compulsory school attendance law. The Negroes finally went to the county school, but not until after the 10 days the judge had allowed them in which to do so.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, attorneys for the Negroes, noted an appeal, and the case started on its journey to the Supreme Court of Appeals. The circuit court upheld the lower court's finding but reduced the fines to $50 in each case and sentenced six of the parents to 30 days each in jail.

LAST WEEK the attorneys for the Negroes filed their brief in the court of appeals. Their contention is that the parents of the eight compulsory school-age pupils did not refuse to send their children to school, but refused only to send them to the school assigned to them on the basis of race.

They also argued that the 18-mile bus journey placed a hardship upon Negro students to which white students were not subjected, and that the County Negro high school was inferior to the white high school in West Point.

The Commonwealth has contended throughout the litigation that racial segregation is not an issue, and has regarded the case as one of simple violation of the state's school attendance laws. The defense contends the validity of these laws "arises from their operation integrally with the segregation laws"—which it now hopes will be declared unconstitutional.

Oral arguments are set for April 26, but a continuance has been requested, and the outcome probably will await a Supreme Court pronouncement on this point.

THE WEST POINT CASE is of interest incidentally because it involves the question of transporting Negroes a considerable distance in order to place them in schools of their own race.

In recent years this plan has been favored increasingly as an economical means of providing adequate school facilities for Negroes in areas where they are too few to justify a comprehensive high school in their own locality.

A pioneer among such schools was the Manassas Regional High School, originally a philanthropically supported private school that has a tradition to which its alumni are sentimentally attached. Now an integral part of the state school system, the Manassas school is attended by Negro students, not only from Prince William County, but from Arlington, Fairfax, Warren and Page Counties. Students from Page and Warren have living quarters there.

At Culpeper, a very fine comprehensive high school serves the Negroes of Culpeper, Orange, Madison and Rappahannock Counties. Similarly students from Pulaski County and Radford attend high school in Christiansburg in Montgomery County, and Washington County sends its Negro high school students to the city of Bristol.

Virginia Parents Say Bias Is Issue In School Absentee Case

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W. E. Carber, superintendent of King William County schools, then had warrants issued against parents of eight of the students. He charged violations of Virginia's compulsory school attendance law.

In a trial justice court the eight parents were fined $200 each. Judge Lewis Jones of the King William County Circuit Court in February, 1953, upheld the findings of the trial justice court but cut the fines to $50 each.

HIT SEGREGATION CLAIM

Throughout the case, the State of Virginia ,first through Commonwealth's Attorney John Paul Cause in Circuit Court, and later through Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, Jr. in the appeal to the State Supreme Court, has argued that segregation is not an issue—that the only question involved is the refusal of the parents to send their children to school.

In the brief filed for the colored parents Monday, their attorneys argued that "While this case is necessarily based upon an alleged violation of the compulsory school attendance laws, it is clear that their validity—arises from their operation integrally with the segregation laws and upon differentials between" the West Point and Hamilton-Holmes High Schools.

The brief asserted that the convictions of the parents were not based on their refusal to send their children to West Point (white) High School, but because:

1. They refused to send their children to Hamilton-Holmes school, specifically, where students are kept apart from other racial groups.

2. Hamilton-Holmes school is "unequal and inferior" to West Point High.

3. Attendance at Hamilton-Holmes school would subject all colored parents and their children to "burdens" and hardships to which white parents and children are not subjected."

Attorneys for the colored parents are Spottswood W. Robinson, III, Oliver W. Hill and Martin A. Martin.

While all briefs have now been filed, it is generally understood that the case will not be heard until after the United States Supreme Court renders its decision in the five school ssgregation cases it has under consideration.

4th Virginia District Group Seeks Separate Schools

(By the Associated Press)

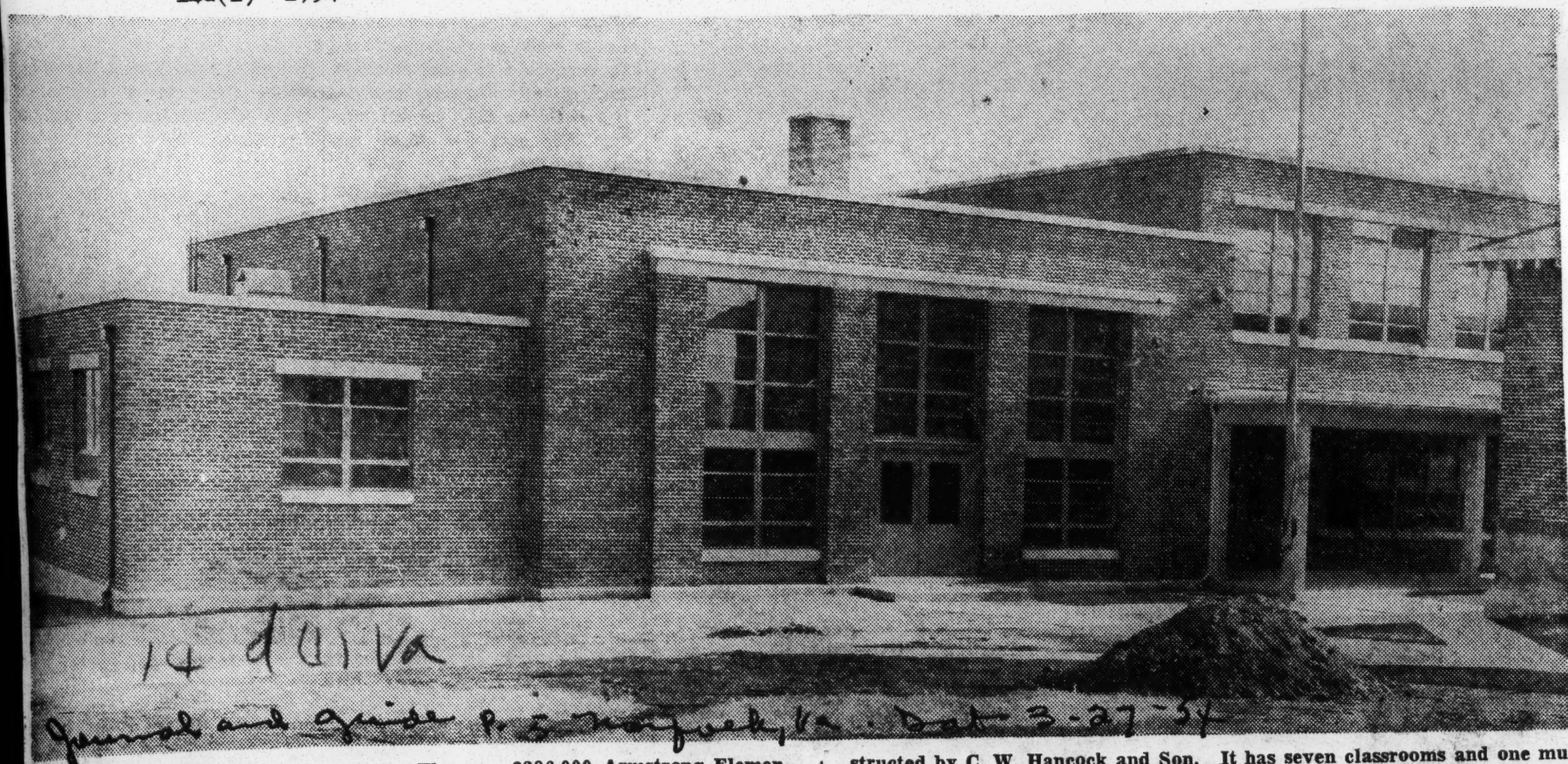
BLACKSTONE, Va., Oct. 8.—A group of 4th congressional district citizens last night voted to form a district wide committee "to act with determination and firmness" to retain segregated schools.

The citizens also voted to present to the State Commission on Public Education "a definite plan of legislative action" for keeping the races apart in the class room.

All 18 counties and Petersburg—one of three cities in the 4th—and Charlotte County in the 5th district were represented here.

The 4th district is the section of Virginia with the heaviest Negro population.

Last night's meeting was the first district wide citizens' meeting since the United States Supreme Court handed down its decision in May which ruled public school segregation unconstitutional.



14 d U1 Va

Journal and Guide P. 3 Norfolk, Va. Date 3-27-54

LYNCHBURG SCHOOL DEDICATED—The new $286,000 Armstrong Elementary School of Lynchburg, Va., shown above, was dedicated at impressive ceremonies on Sunday, March 14. The school, which was opened in February along with an addition, was designed by Architect David Wickline, and constructed by C. W. Hancock and Son. It has seven classrooms and one multipurpose room on two floors, a stage and auditorium, cafeteria and gymnasium. The size of the structure is 220 by 140 feet.

Lynchburg Dedicates New $286,000 School Building

By L. W. SPENCER

LYNCHBURG, Va. — Dedication ceremonies for the $286,000 Armstrong Elementary School were conducted in the school's auditorium on Sunday, March 14, at 3 p. m. by Carl B. Hutcherson, local mortician and school board member, before an audience of more than 60 persons. School board members, supervisors and other school officials attended the ceremonies.

The program opened with a piano prelude by Miss Mary W. Randolph, followed by the National Anthem and invocation by the Rev. A. L. Hill, pastor of Rivermont Baptist Church. Music was provided by the Girls Chorus of Dunbar High School, directed by Mrs. Zaida C. Edley, and a solo by Miss Evelyn Freeman.

* * *

THE REV. JOHN L. Suttenfield, Mayor of Lynchburg, introduced the members of City Council. Morris W. Whitaker, vice chairman of the school board introduced the school board members, and the superintendent Dr. Paul M. Munro.

Dr. Munro spoke on "The Good School System." He described the good school system as one which has good trustees, good supervisors, good principals, good teachers, good students and good parents. He said also that teachers must be sincere lovers of children and that they must do more than teach reading, writing and arithmetic. They must develop the moral character of students of the comunity.

* * *

MRS. ALICE W. Lewis, supervising principal of Armstrong, introduced the faculty members and asserted that "all of us should help in developing the total personality of our children." Mrs. Blanch Green, president of the Armstrong School PTA introduced the past PTA presidents. She stressed the importance of education and good school facilities.

Benediction was pronounced by the Rev. William C. Butts, pastor of Mr. Carmel Baptist Church. Following the program, which culminated at 4 p. m., the parents were conducted on tours throughout the new building until 6 p. m.

Virginia Affairs

School Racial Ruling Awaited in Silence

14 d U Va

By Benjamin Muse

THE SUPREME COURT'S decision on the school segregation cases—the Great Decision—is being awaited in Virginia with something like dead silence.

The General Assembly met for 60 days (plus 23 hours after the clock stopped). It dealt with dogwood, toll roads, tax credits and several hundred other matters, but it found no time for discussion of the race problem.

MUSE

Three proposals having the eventual Supreme Court decision in view were made during the session. One called for a constitutional convention in the event segregation in the schools should be declared unconstitutional. The other two would have set up commissions to study interracial relations in this connection. All three were rejected in short order.

Occasionally, the Old Dominion's silence on the subject is broken by a newspaper editorial calling attention to the heavy cloud on the horizon and urging that something be done in preparation for the storm. But individuals give the subject a wide berth. Few will let themselves be caught using the words, "segregation" or "Supreme Court," in public.

Post and Times Herald

AN EXCEPTION WAS Delegate Armistead Boothe, who arose to a point of personal privilege in the House of Delegates after his bill for an interracial study commission was defeated. Boothe spoke right out about the coming court decision.

Date 4-4-54

"The question," he said, "is not whether there will be an explosion, but whether, like atomic energy, the force of the blast will be channeled to constructive ends or left to cause tragedy and confusion.

"I urge you to give the most prayerful consideration to these problems which we fear to discuss, fear to consider, as a group."

Gov. Thomas B. Stanley went through 10 months of political campaigning last year without giving any indication that he was aware of any litigation affecting public schools before the Supreme Court. Since his inauguration, he has been equally silent in public.

although he is known to have conferred privately with many on the subject.

For a matter of such transcendental importance and one which is, in fact, causing deep anxiety in many quarters, the absence of public mention of it is phenomenal.

MOST POLITICIANS are just plain scared of the subject, but several excuses for silence —of varying merit—are given. Fortunately, politicians of the Virginia breed have too great a sense of responsibility to sound off about social upheaval, or to indulge in loose and

provocative talk. We have had none of that.

But there is silence also on the constructive angles of the problem. Here the prevailing cue is that discussion of the possibility of operating mixed schools in Virginia might tend to prejudice the Commonwealth's case before the Supreme Court. Virginia is officially, and constitutionally, a champion of segregation.

A further consideration is a belief that the best approach to the crisis, whatever proportions it may assume, is one of quiet routine. Responsible leaders and officials feel that agitation or argument on any phase of the subject is to be avoided at this stage.

THE KIND OF SILENCE prevailing in Virginia is at least preferable to the kind of noise that has been made in Georgia and South Carolina. "Prayerful consideration" also is being given the matter by many educators and religious and civic leaders of both races—and, be it said, by many politicians.

Without the setting up of a formal study commission, a number of informal conferences have been held. Anxious school boards and boards of supervisors, in several cases, have petitioned the Governor to appoint a commission, and he may yet do so. General Assembly authorization is not actually required. Meanwhile, the State Department of Education is giving the matter earnest study.

It is a pity this state is not grappling more vigorously and forthrightly with the basic problem of bringing Negro school facilities up to a level with those for white children in all localities. Whatever form the court's decision may take, the necessity and urgency of accomplishing this task is beyond question.

But the Supreme Court's decision will not find Virginia wholly unprepared.

Virginia Refuses Navy Request

Courier

Non-Segregation Order Is Defied

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 4-10-54

NORFOLK, Va.—(ANP)—Declaring it would wait until the U. S. Supreme Court renders a decision on the constitutionality of segregation in public schools, the Norfolk School Board last week refused to end segregation at a school on Navy property.

J. J. Brewbaker, school superintendent, said that the Virginia state constitution requires segregation.

The statement was an answer to a request by Rear Admiral T. B. Britain that segregation be ended at a five-room elementary school for children of white Navy personnel in the Bonnoreel Housing Project.

Britain is commander of the Norfolk Naval Base here.

He gave school officials until Sept. 1, 1955, to bring about integration at the school.

"There's no doubt in my mind," he said, "that the school will be unsegregated the next school year. It's just a question of how we are going to work it out."

Negro pupils now go to a separate school.

Virginia School Segregation Case Continued

RICHMOND, Va., April 20 (AP).—The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals has continued a West Point case involving segregation and compulsory school attendance from the April 26 session until a later date.

Court officials indicated today that argument of the case had been delayed by mutual agreement between attorneys and the court.

The case arose in the fall of 1952 when the West Point School Board ceased to operate a Negro high school within the city limits and ordered Negro students to attend a high school in King William County some 18 miles away.

The students refused to attend the county school on the grounds that white students did not have to travel such a distance and that the county facilities were not as good as those offered white students in the town.

Parents of the students were indicted for failing to send their children to school when bus transportation was provided. Convictions of the parents have been appealed to the high court.

All briefs in the case have been filed and the case is ready for argument so far as formalities are concerned. But it is understood that attorneys for the parents as well as Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., who is representing the school authorities, are not anxious to argue the case until the United States Supreme Court makes some decision in the five school segregation cases now pending before it.

Mr. Darden spoke yesterday at the annual conference of the Division Superintendents of Virginia.

Dr. John R. Everett, president of Hollins College, was to speak to a luncheon group today.

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Afro-American p. 8 Baltimore, Md.

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State defers JC school case

Baltimore, Md.

RICHMOND — (NNPA) — agreement between the State Attorneys and the State West Point School Board of Appeals, the ceased to operate a school segregation and compulsory attendance case has been continued from the April 26 session until a later date.

Beckley, W. Va.

The case is the outgrowth of a pupils' strike which developed in 1952 when the West Point School Board closed a colored high school in town and ordered its pupils to attend a school in King William County, some 18 miles distant.

The children refused, contending that white children did not have to travel such a distance to school and that the county school did not offer as good facilities as was offered white pupils in town.

As a result, parents of the pupils were indicted under the State compulsory school attendance law. Defended by NAACP attorneys, the parents were convicted in the lower court. It is this conviction that has been appealed to the high court.

Darden Opposes Haste On Segregation Issue

Washington, D. C. April 13

ROANOKE, Va., April 13.—If the Supreme Court strikes down segregation in schools, a careful study should be made by a competent group of both lay people and educators, Colgate W. Darden said here yesterday.

The former president of the University of Virginia said, could make the study and then report to the Governor. The Governor then could convene the General Assembly and let the legislators decide what to do.

"Any hasty decision on such an important matter could easily be a wrong decision," the former Governor said.

What Can They Gain Beyond Delaying Action?

SOME MORE petitions have gone up to GOVERNOR STANLEY, of Virginia, asking him to see that segregated schools are maintained regardless of the decision of the United States Supreme Court that segregation is illegal. The latest petitions were from Halifax and Southampton counties.

Whatever the Governor or the General Assembly may do to circumvent the Court's decision will only be temporary. The State may discontinue public free schools in their present form, but if the State spends any money in any way to give public education in different form that will not desegregate it, the people who administer such a system, plan, or device, will find themselves in violation of the law, and in this case the United States Constitution comes before the laws of Virginia.

We do not see how the large enrollment of Negro pupils in some counties should make more of a problem in integration. More school houses will have to be built, because many of those now used for the education of both white and colored children are obsolete and unfit for integration or larger enrollments.

The only thing that can be accomplished by *any kind of action* taken to circumvent the Court is to delay matters for a while and cost the State a lot of money and trouble.

The statesmanlike thing for GOVERNOR STANLEY to do would be to appoint a competent commission of private citizens to begin studying ways to start complying with the law.

Everybody knows what the members of the General Assembly will do. A majority of them will do what the Democratic machine's tacticians tell them to do, whether it is lawful or not.

Virginia Governor Seeks To Abolish Public Schools

RICHMOND, Va. — A petition signed by 8,452 residents of Halifax County, was sent last week to Gov. Thomas B. Stanley urging abolition of the public school system unless a way can be found to maintain segregation.

The petition commended Stanley for the stand he had taken on the ruling of the Supreme Court in the Schools cases and said that it believed that a mixed school system could only lead to violence and strife to the detriment of both races.

The signers of the petition claim that they represent 60 percent of the county's adult population. It was not known whether any of these included Negro parents.

Va. Legislators Favor School Segregation

3d of Assemblymen Respond to Poll by Alexandria's Boothe

RICHMOND, Aug. 25 (AP). — A poll of Virginia General Assembly members shows they feel strongly that some form of segregated schools should be maintained if legally possible.

Delegates and Senators alike expressed this view in replies to a 10-item questionnaire mailed to all legislators by Delegate Armistead L. Boothe of Alexandria.

About one-third of the 140 members replied.

Boothe forwarded his findings yesterday to Gov. Thomas B. Stanley with "the hope that it may be helpful in your handling of this task."

He also wrote that "humbly, but positively, I do feel that Virginia should have a plan to present to the Supreme Court in October.

"The court should be made to understand the intesity of feeling in Virginia and should be shown a constructive way and Virginia's way to meet the problem."

School segregation was held unconstitutional by the Nation's highest court last May. The court delayed saying how and when the antisegregation decision would be put into effect and invited all States having segregated schools to submit briefs in October.

Conclusions Boothe reached from the replies to his questionnaire:

A 7-1 majority of those answering "seem to wish" to retain the provision of Virginia's constitution requiring the State to establish and maintain free public schools.

"Of those answering the questionnaire, almost 4-to-1 believe that a great majority of both races will cooperate in solving the pending school difficulties . . ."

"Of the answerers, more than 10-to-1 feel that no child of either race should be compelled to attend a school for children of the other race . . .

"A majority of more than 10-to-1 feel that no white teachers should be assigned to colored schools and no colored teachers to white schools . . .

NAACP in Va. Almond Feud On Integration

RICHMOND, Aug. 26 (AP).— Another round has flared up in the running word battle over school segregation between Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., and the Virginia Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The NAACP fired first in a letter yesterday to Almond accusing him of expressing "contempt of the highest court of the land" by his recent statements on the court's ruling banning segregation.

Almond shot back last night in a speech at Ashland, declaring: "It's hard to conceal my contempt, but I don't express it."

In addition, Almond termed the NAACP the "National Association for the Agitation of Colored People" and said it is "alien to the South, alien to the concepts, principles and mores of the South . . . and cares nothing for the welfare of the Negro race."

What caused the NAACP letter, released by W. Lester Banks, executive secretary of the group in Virginia, and David E. Longley, executive board chairman of the Richmond branch, was a speech by Almond last week at Irvington.

Almond was quoted as saying the Supreme Court's decision was "a clear and unequivocal violation" of the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution. Almond also was quoted as saying "the NAACP is not going to write the ticket in Virginia."

"You have chosen to malign the dignity and integrity of that court in order to create a 'smoke screen' to hide the very obvious fact that what you 'dumped in the laps' of the court helped immeasurably toward the losing of the school cases," the NAACP letter said yesterday.

Banks said yesterday the NAACP had adopted an 18-month budget of $150,000, "part of the most extensive and intensive civil and human rights program ever to be undertaken in Virginia."

The NAACP said it is "shocked to realize the close parallel between your statements and those of the late Adolf Hitler."

Virginia Schools To Admit Negro Students

RICHMOND, Va. — (RNS) — Negro students will be admitted this fall to Catholic schools in Roanoke and in some communities of Fairfax County in northern Virginia, including Arlington and Fall Church, suburbs of Washington, D. C., it was announced here.

Msgr. L. Louis Flaherty, superintendent of schools for the Diocese of Richmond, who made the announcement, said that 13 Negro children already have enrolled in three Roanoke schools and that between 40 and 60 are expected to do so in the Arlington-Falls Church area.

The action, he said, is in line with the statement issued last May by Bishop Peter L. Ireton of Richmond calling for early integration of white and Negro students in Catholic high schools of Richmond and Norfolk.

Msgr. Flaherty added that plans for extending integration in the diocese, which covers all of Virginia and part of West Virginia, are being prepared.

Tension Mounts In Mixed Virginia Area

B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N

NORFOLK, Va. — (INS) — White pickets protesting the entrance of Negroes to their neighborhood paraded in front of a Negro-owned house in Coronado community near Norfolk Monday.

Inspector C. K. Lamb said the pickets "have been very orderly" but that deputies stood by to prevent possible violence. He said that several Negroes had visited the area to examine houses offered for sale by a Negro real estate firm.

An unoccupied house purchased by a Negro burned Wednesday night. Officers probed the incident for possible arson charges but no arrests have been made yet.

Lamb said the sheriff's office had received reports indicating that both Negroes and whites in the area were carrying guns and other weapons, but that so far he had received no concrete evidence to support this.

Lamb said that already 15 Negro families had moved into the section and that a Negro real estate firm still had about 35 houses up for sale.

Norfolk and nearby places for almost 100 years, to keep their neighborhoods white, but they are getting tired.

The latest drama of this phase of race relations is being played in a new neighborhood here called Coronado. Tension between the races has mounted to such an extent during the past 10 days that a race riot might be touched off any day.

The glaring headlines in the newspapers tell the story of Coronado, a new development in Norfolk county near Norfolk, which was formerly inhabited by only white families. One headline says "Crowd Gathers in 'Coronado' a Home is Shown." Another says "Police Patrol Coronado, But Blast Threat Passes." A third says "NAACP Ask Police Guard in Coronado. White Residents Deny Threatening Violence to Negro Neighbors."

Day or night, when real estate dealers show homes to Negro prospective buyers whites gather in cars and on foot. Some in automobiles deliberately block the passage of Negroes in automobiles, and make threatening remarks. A crowd gathers at the project and goes through the usual threatening procedures.

Negro families who have bought homes in the neighborhood and moved out there say they intend to stay. Some who have not yet moved into their newly purchased homes declare they will move in and stay. No Negro individual or family has manifested fear over the threats.

The attitude of the average family and Negro individual was summed up by William E. Love, an agent for the Maurice E. Collette agency, which is handling the sale of homes to Negroes, when he told a white newspaper, "We are not afraid of them (the whites). This is 1954, not 1854."

Unless leaders of both races and law enforcement officials of the county, with the help of city officers, keep close tabs on developments, a race riot may break out.

Virginia Cool To Integration Plan

Gov. Stanley Has 'No Comment' On Tennessee Plan Of Gradual Changeover In Public Schools

Special to Journal and Guide

RICHMOND, Va. — Virginia's Governor Stanley has "no comment" to make about a plan worked out by Tennessee officials for the gradual integration of Negro and white pupils in public schools.

The Virginia chief executive said last Thursday, when advised of the Tennessee plan, that he didn't think it the appropriate time to say anything about the plan which has already been hailed as the first concrete effort taken in the South to implement the Supreme Court's anti-segregation ruling of last May 17.

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THE TENNESSEE plan, announced by Attorney General Roy Beeler and Solicitor General A. B. Humphreys, calls for integrated first-grade classes to enter schools through the years until the entire public school system in the state is integrated.

The grades already established would retain their segregated state until the incoming first-grade groups moved up. The plan, as advanced by Tennessee authorities should result in complete integration in a 10-year period.

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THE TENNESSEE officials say they will present their plan to the Supreme Court in October when that group hears discussions on timing and other mechanics of the transition from dual school systems.

And even as the Virginia governor was turning a cold shoulder to the Tennessee plan, his office was being bombarded with petitions from various parts of the state asking that all efforts be taken to retain the Commonwealth's separated schools setup.

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MOST RECENT Southside Virginia county to petition the governor's office in favor of the dual system was Amelia county.

That county's Board of Supervisors, in a resolution to the governor, announced itself "unalterably opposed" to integration and said that implementation of the Supreme Court's ruling "will create many problems, injustices, and inequalities not now confronting the people of both races. . . "

The Amelia group asked the governor and state officials to 'take such steps as may be necessary to oppose and avoid the implications" of the May 17 ruling.

Elsewhere in the state, lawyers for both sides of the Prince Edward county case have been given more time to prepare briefs for reargument before the Supreme Court when it reconvenes in October.

Need For Integrated School Boards Cited

Virginia Educators Told That State Would Solve School Issue 'If Politicians Would Let It'

By Special Correspondent

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. —An outstanding southern educator has declared that it is "essential that Negroes be included on school boards throughout the South."

Making the declaration was Gordon W. Blackwell, director of the Institute of Social Science at the University of North Carolina.

MR. BLACKWELL made the statement while speaking before some 650 Virginia educators at the annual Summer Conference of Teachers and Administrators at the University of Virginia here Wednesday.

He further said that he believed that "educators of Virginia will successfully solve the problems of integration if politicians will let them."

* * *

MR. BLACKWELL also indicated a belief that there is no reason to fear that integration will cost Negro teachers their jobs. On the contrary, he said that the shortage of teachers which is sure to spread, will insure even more teaching posts for qualified personnel.

In a panel discussion that was a feature of the program keynoted by Mr. Blackwell, members of the faculty of the University of Virginia agreed that the matter of integration now was a problem of 'when and how,' not 'whether'.

One of the panelists, Dr. A. J. Bachrach, assistant professor of psychiatry, recommended immediate integration. He noted that "when a person is opposed to a thing it is as easy for him to make a big step as a little one."

Another panelist, Dr. V. T. Thayer, visiting professor of education, declared that "abandoning the public schools would be an unthinkable disaster."

Editorials:

Gov. Stanley's Shocking About-Face on School Desegregation Issue

OUR FIRST reaction to GOVERNOR THOMAS B. STANLEY'S public pledge to circumvent the Supreme Court's ruling that public schools must be desegregated was shock, dismay, and surprise. Then the surprise wore off. We should have known better than to be surprised, for reasons to be made clear, although the governor initially persisted in a commendable call for "cool heads, calm study, and sound judgment."

His weekend about-face is neither cool, calm, nor sound. But, looking back, we see that this action of his was actually being presaged. First of all, the calm study the governor promised within hours of the high court's decision, to be made by a presumably bi-racial commission which he said he'd appoint, has never been made. The commission was never appointed, although he indicated only a week before he took his present stand that he still intended to name the group without delay.

Instead, he called the Conference of Southern Governors and conferred with two former Virginia governors, with one invited Negro delegation (which urged him to begin preliminary integration *this* fall), and doubtless with dozens of political spokesmen of the SENATOR BYRD-dominated Democratic "Organization." SENATOR BYRD characteristically deplored the court decision in passionate language exceeded by few of the more intemperate southern spokesmen.

The contrast in the early pronouncements of GOVERNOR STANLEY and SENATOR BYRD, it now appears, deluded many people and many newspapers who felt that Virginia would accede to integration, however much that would be distasteful to some of its people, because it was the constitutional and legal course dictated by the land's highest tribunal. It will be recalled now, however, that GOVERNOR STANLEY was coyly silent except to exude and advise a "calm" attitude.

Meanwhile, some of his official colleagues and numerous state legislators became noisily vocal and progressively revealed a firm intention to evade the inescapable mandate, the necessary implementation of which only awaits the issuance of Supreme Court degrees following additional arguments before it this fall, but which could be begun *voluntarily* at any time. The most vocal of these has been Virginia's ATTORNEY GENERAL J. LINDSAY ALMOND.

* * *

WHAT THE Old Dominion governor has done will create new and difficult problems, for none can expect that he will be permitted to evade by legal trickery the victory won for equal citizenship. Virginia's Negroes will rally to the support of the NAACP, morally and financially, and long and costly litigation will inevitably result, creating new tensions, ill will, and misunderstandings—all of which could be avoided by a fair, cool-headed, and studious approach to compliance with what is now the fundamental law of the land.

Virginians who've shared a pride that their state was among the more enlightened of the southern bloc of states are now faced with the spectacle of Virginia joining South Carolina, Georgia, and Mississippi, where opposition to equal education is so violent that abandonment of public schools is proposed as an alternative.

GOVERNOR STANLEY now proposes to have repealed that section of the state constitution which requires the maintenance of a public school system, and thereby leave to the discretion of the Virginia General Assembly what further disposition to make. That body would then have the power to abandon or modify the free public school system in all or any part of the state.

We look with forebodings to any such procedure. The General Assembly is elected by a majority of a *minority* of Virginia's age-eligible voters, by reason of the restricted electorate achieved through the poll tax and a complicated procedure of voting qualifications. The poll tax and voting qualifications were put in the Virginia Constitution by the 1902 constitutional convention, during which the late SENATOR CARTER GLASS frankly declared the purpose was to disfranchise the Negro, "legally if we can and illegally if we must."

The good Virginia governor seems to have decided on a similar tactic for the evasion of a lawful mandate. It is a sorry spectacle on the part of an official duly sworn to create respect for our laws and the courts.

* * *

ELECTED AS IT IS by a deliberately contrived small electorate, the General Assembly does not represent truly the *whole* of Virginia's citizenry and it is notoriously controlled and dictated to, with some notably fine exceptions, by the dominant party's "Organization," one of the most dictatorial and effective machines in the whole nation. The governor and others have contended that most Virginians, including "most of the Negroes," prefer segregated schools—an assertion sadly in need of documentation and wholly false on its face.

This newspaper sincerely believes that the great bulk of Virginians would accept school integration as right and necessary, that they would accept gracefully and calmly a sound and intelligent program of desegregation, especially since no massive changes would be involved in most instances (particularly in urban areas) because the present patterns of residence would automatically require pupils to remain at schools already enrolled in.

But the governor rejects this prospect, and abandons social and political statesmanship, for a position bordering on the demagogic. He joins the unenviable ranks headed by TALMADGE and BYRNES when he promises "to use every legal means at my command to continue segregated schools in Virginia."

Only one thing can be certain now: in his exercise of "every legal means" to frustrate the plain intent of the Supreme Court, he may rest assured that he will be opposed by every legal means available to the best legal minds the Negro and his increasingly large number of white friends can marshal for the fight. If GOVERNOR STANLEY and those who urge the course he has chosen find they've got into a costly and *inevitably* losing fight, they will have only themselves to blame. It is the local school boards that will have to bear the burden of future suits.

Murray, Virginia Leader, Urges Segregation Study

By the Associated Press

RICHMOND, Va., July 2.—A top Virginia "organization" leader has suggested Gov. Stanley name a General Assembly commission to study Virginia's school segregation problems.

State Senator Robert O. Morris of Lancaster, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, made his suggestion yesterday while here attending a meeting of the Virginia Code Commission.

Mr. Morris said he thought a legislative commission approach would be better than could be attained through a committee named from the State at large. He saw the legislative method as a time-saver.

Gov. Stanley had said he intended to name a general commission to study the problems Virginia faces since the Supreme Court has ruled segregation in public schools unconstitutional. He has since indicated he might not name such a group.

A Wise Step Taken In N. Carolina

THE TWO THINGS which GOVERNOR STANLEY of Virginia did on hearing the news of the May 17th decision of the U. S. Supreme Court outlawing segregated public schools were, (1) to counsel calm consideration of the verdict and (2) to promise the prompt appointment of a bi-racial commission to study the question in the commonwealth and recommend Virginia's procedures.

He delayed and hedged later on making the commission appointments, finally announcing his firm decision not to do so, at least until after the decrees of the court implementing the decision are announced after the scheduled fall hearings.

And his unexpected recommendation that the state proceed to remove from its constitution the requirement to maintain public schools, without suggesting alternatives and without any kind of organized study by representative Virginians, was the reverse of the calm approach he first admonished and for which he won the plaudits of a majority of the citizenry of the state.

Contrariwise, although North Carolina is also none too happy about the ordered desegregation of schools as an unconstitutional infringement on both races' rights, and its GOVERNOR UMSTEAD was more caustic in his initial comments, that state *is* going ahead with plans to have sound and careful study of the whole problem.

Last week LT. GOVERNOR LUTHER HODGES, chairman of the State Board of Education, named a committee of board members to study school segregation laws and regulations. It will be a fact-finding group. In addition, a lay advisory group will be appointed by the governor, and the work of the two will not conflict, LT. GOVERNOR HODGES says. The Negro member of the Carolina State Board of Education, DR. HAROLD L. TRIGG of Raleigh, who is president of St. Augustine's College, was chosen as one of the five board committee members.

In taking this step North Carolina showed wisdom on two scores —on having fact-finding, unbiased studies made and in having Negro representation on the group. It is still not too late for the governor of Virginia to reverse himself, and to do so with good grace. His sudden change of heart coincided with the meeting of southern governors he called in Richmond following the historic mandate.

Waiting until the decrees are issued by the high court will simply mean the losing of months of time that could be used to great advantage to consider all angles of the question of obeying the law as interpreted by our most trusted and revered tribunal.

All attempts at evading the ruling will greatly complicate education as we know it, and grievously deny to both white and Negro pupils the benefits of a free public school system that is one of the great achievements of our democracy.

It is inconceivable that the gre bulk of those in either race will b willing to pay the price of evasion to continue segregation. And evasion can only be a delaying action. This victory for human rights cannot be defeated

Mr. Moore Lends Realism To The Public School Issue

IT IS REASSURING to have it from MR. T. JUSTIN MOORE, of Virginia counsel in the argument of the school segregation cases before the Supreme Court, that when the final decrees of the Court are handed down they should be accepted and respected as law.

In making this statement in an address to the Virginia Bar Association MR. MOORE advised that none of the drastic plans that have been discussed for *circumventing* the Court's decision be adopted in dealing with the issue, but that an intermediate path be found through which to reduce the impact of the decision upon our existing patterns of public education and social attitudes.

Personally, he disapproved the decision, as could be expected, but as a learned lawyer he advised that nothing be undertaken that would weaken or destroy the free public schools.

Coming from an able lawyer, retained by the State to assist ATTORNEY GENERAL J. LINDSAY ALMOND in the case before the Supreme Court, MR. MOORE's words may act as a counter force to the expressed desire on the part of GOVERNOR STANLEY to leave the matter to the sole discretion of the General Assembly.

While he did not suggest it, MR. MOORE's stand in so far as preliminary steps are concerned, tends to encourage the idea of a study commission, appointed by the Governor, to go thoroughly into the problem of desegregation, and to make its findings and recommendations to the Governor, before the legislature undertakes to deal with the question without benefit of expert advice and opinion.

What MR. MOORE suggested, in the matter of one proposal, that it would most likely be found unconstitutional, might well be anticipated in connection with *almost any legislative acts* adopted for the sole purpose of retaining segregated schools with public funds, no matter how expended. Under the broad decision of the Supreme Court that could be expected. So whatever is done *in defiance* of the Court's ruling might only result in delays and expensive litigation, with untold damage to public education as a process of government in Virginia.

The long-standing circumstances of racial segregation in Virginia make immediate integration on a full scale a practical difficulty. In the absence of a competent study no one knows the extent to which white people of the State are willing to begin voluntary compliance, neither does anyone know to what extent colored people of the State are willing to concede that it will take some time to overcome the practical difficulties of the problem.

What every informed person is anxious to see is acceptance by the State government, and by public opinion, of the very real fact that the ruling of the Supreme Court is *the law*. Reasonable citizens of both races recognize the difficulties in so extensive a social change, and are willing to work toward *reasonable* means for "reducing the impact," which in other words means gradual, but progressive translation of the high court's decision into workable reality over a period of time.

Board Backs Segregation In Virginia

RICHMOND, Va., May 27 (AP)—The state education board today formally rejected proposals of Negro leaders that Virginia start sending white and Negro pupils to the same schools this fall.

The board, after a meeting with Gov. Thomas B. Stanley, decided to advise all school superintendents to proceed with plans for the 1954-55 school year under the traditional policy of segregation.

In so doing, the board flung open the door for a possible court test to determine whether the segregation provisions of Virginia's constitution remain intact despite the Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregation.

Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond, the commonwealth's top legal officer, takes the view the state constitutional provisions are valid until the Supreme Court issues its final decrees setting forth how segregation shall actually end.

Eight Southern States Interested in Virginia Parley on Schools

By the Associated Press

RICHMOND, Va., May 22.—Indications were today at least half the 15 Southern Governors invited would attend—or send personal envoys—to Gov. Stanley's proposed conference on school problems posed by the Supreme Court's segregation ruling.

Eight of the chief executives have shown interest in the conference. Until today, four had accepted, two others said they might attend and two others hinted they might send representatives. Two turned down the invitation.

Gov. Sanley suggested the conferene because he said he felt it would be beneficial if the Southern Governors exchanged ideas on the school problem.

Four Accept Invitation.

Acceptances have been received from Govs. Hugh White of Mississippi, Herman Talmadge of Georgia, William B. Umstead of North Carolina and Allan Shivers of Texas.

Gov. Umstead said he couldn't be here on the suggested June 7-8 dates but could atend June 8 or 9. Gov. Stanley suggested June 7-8 "or some date near that time."

Gov. Johnston Murray of Oklahoma telephoned Gov. Stanley's office to say he hoped to make it but if he couldn't, he would send a representative. Gov. Frank Clement of Tennessee said he "probably" would come.

Kennon Can't Attend.

Gov. Robert F. Kennon of Louisiana wired his regrets but said he would send a representative. He said he couldn't come because his State's Legislature is in session. And Gov. Francis Cherry of Arkansas said he might send a representative.

Maryland Gov. McKeldin said he was undecided about attending due to previous commitments.

Govs. Lawrence Wetherby of Kentucky and Gordon Persons of Alabama turned down the invitations. Gov. Wetherby said he believes the court decision ruling segregation in public schools unconstitutional affects each State in a different way and said he was going to name an advisory committee for Kentucky.

Stanley and School Aides Talk Over Integration

By the Associated Press

RICHMOND, May 27.—Gov. Stanley and members of the State Board of Education were to confer today on the Supreme Court's decision ruling segregation in public schools unconstitutional.

The conference is another in the series of steps Gov. Stanley hopes will lead to school adjustments that will be both acceptable to Virginians and in keeping with the court's ruling.

Later, Gov. Stanley plans to hold a conference of State and local governmental leaders and to set up a commission to study the school integration problems.

Ten Southern Governors have accepted personal invitations to attend or send a representative to a meeting here on the court's decision. Gov. Stanley invited 15 Governors to attend.

Virginia State Board Rejects Proposals for Integration in Fall

By the Associated Press

RICHMOND, May 28.—The State Education Board yesterday turned thumbs down on proposals of Negro leaders that Virginia begin integrating Negro and white pupils in the same schools this fall.

The board decided to notify all local school superintendents to proceed with plans for the 1954-55 school year on a segregated basis, as has been the policy in Virginia since establishment of the public school system in 1870.

Official Promises Statement.

Dowell J. Howard, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, said a statement would be sent out within a few days to the superintendents, formally setting forth the board's policy.

Gov. Stanley has said that Virginia would proceed with plans for the new school term on a segregated basis pending final decrees from the Supreme Court on its decision outlawing school segregation.

The court has asked Southern States to provide information on how they propose to go ahead removing the racial barriers.

Governor Meets With Board.

Gov. Stanley conferred with the board at its meeting yesterday. Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond, jr., also sat in on the meeting which took place behind closed doors at the Governor's third floor executive suite.

Leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have said they expect the States to proceed forthwith in devising plans for an early end to segregation. And one NAACP source said Tuesday that injunctions might be sought to try to obtain admission this fall if local school officials do not show what they feel is "reasonable effort" in trying to effect integration.

WILL SHE LOSE HER JOB?—One of Virginia's 5,400 colored teachers studies globe with three of her pupils. She doesn't fear the future.

Virginia Students May Be Allowed To Quit School Rather Than Intearate

BY CARTER JEWEL

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) Unofficial sources in the state capital are predicting that the Virginia General asembly will repeal the state's compulsory school attendance law so that pupils may refuse to attend school rather than be mixed with pupils of another race. Sponsors of the repeal also claim that pupils could choose what school they would attend—whether mixed or segregated.

No official has been doing any pl[illegible] and [illegible]alk on the school problem created by the outlawing of jimcrow public schools since the southern governor met here at the invitation of Gov. Thomas B. Stanley. Virginia's Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond Jr. has been busy informing the state board of education on what avenues are open to the board to circumvent the court's ruling.

Almond has advised the state board it can integrate the public schools on a voluntary basis and let the pupils decide if they want to attend a mixed school or a separate school. It can also integrate the schools as far as race is concerned, but divide the pupils by sex. This arrangement would favor the white parents who don't object to the mixing of races and sexes in the primary grades, but strongly oppose the mixing of sexes and races beyond the primary level.

Or the school board can have all Negro pupils below the high school level attend the Negro schools in their community while admitting Negro high school pupils to the school nearest to them. Both Almond and Stanley have said the public schools in virginia will be operated on a segregated basis for the 1954-55 term.

The NAACP is calling for immediate integration. The organization is preparing petitions which should be ready for mailing to local school boards throughout the South within six weeks, asking for integration with the opening of the fall terms of schools.

Charlottesville schools to continue segregated

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—By a unanimous vote, the Charlottesville School Board decided at its last Thursday night's meeting to operate segregated schools next year, in line with recommendations by the state department of education and Attorney General J. Lindsay Almond.

Last Thursday's meeting was the first since the Supreme Court decreed that segregation in public schools is unconstitutional.

Earlier the Virginia State Board of Education had recommended that all local school boards continue their schools on a segregated basis, which, action in the opinion of Attorney-General Almond, is entirely legal and retain full vitality until the Supreme Court hands down decrees on its segregation ruling.

To Urge Integration

According to a spokesman for the local branch of the NAACP, the body will, along with other branches throughout the South, present a petition to the school board urging that integration be started this September.

F. R. Ellis, superintendent of city schools, submitted to the board a survey of school building needs prepared by him at the request of the state department of education prior to the segregation decision.

It showed that Charlottesville, between 1954 and 1960, would need a 180-pupil addition to Jefferson Colored Elementary School and a 500-pupil elementary school for the north side of the city.

Funds Available

The board adopted the superintendent's tentative report which included needs outstanding after completion of the current $1,350,000 building program.

According to Ellis, the Jefferson School addition will require an expenditure of approximately $78,000.

These funds are reportedly available in surplus accrued from the Jackson P. Burley High School bond issue, and the new white school is presently estimated to cost $490,000.

Among other actions of the board, it announced the appointment 12 teachers for the 1954-55 school session. Two of these —Misses Martha E. Dunlop and Bessie Mae Henderson, both graduates of Virginia State College—to teach at Jefferson.

20 Legislators Meet

Virginia Solons Seek Way To 'Beat' Schools Ruling

Special to Journal and Guide

PETERSBURG, Va.—Twenty Virginia legislators from the Fourth Congressional District have assumed that the task of finding some way to "beat" the U. S. Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

Admitting that they don't know how they expect to circumvent the ruling, but declaring their intention to figure out a way, the 20 met with 50 "guests" from their districts here last Saturday night to set up machinery with which they hope to retain the state's dual system.

STATE SENATOR Garland Gray of Waverly and Representative Watkinns M. Abbitt are included among the 20, all but two of whom hail from central Virginia.

The Waverly Senator was made chairman of the meeting Saturday night and was told to contact officials in other congressional districts and arrange future meetings to "pool" ideas on how to offset the ruling.

* * *

THE LAWMAKERS said in a resolution that they would work under the framework of the State institution, implemented by amendments if necessary, "to preserve our present school facilities for the two races."

Meeting of the legislators follows closely on the heels of action by the Halifax county school board which went on record as being in favor of the dual system.

Negro and white population is about equally divided in the counties represented by the 20 at Saturday's meeting.

2 Members Of Legislature Also Disagree

RICHMOND, Va.—(ANP)—Gov. Thomas B. Stanley's formal statement that his administration will seek every means possible to circumvent the decision of the U. S. Supreme court that segregated public schools are unconstitutional, has met some opposition.

JUNKING DECISION

Two powerful daily newspapers and two influential members of the state legislature disagree with his views and suggestion for junking the court's decision in Virginia.

Former Governor William Tuck, who is now a member of congress, and State Sen. Garland Gray have approved the government's statement and recommendations. They back with the governor in amending the state constitution so that the state legislature can arrange for the operation of schools under a system which would make it possible to keep segregation.

OLD GUARD DEMOS

Robert Whitehead, member of the house of delegates, and State Sen. Ted Dalton, both outspoken critics of the old guard Democrats and the Stanley administration, expressed disapproval of the governor's statement on segregation. Both men said the governor's proposal would endanger the public school system in the state.

An editorial in the Richmond Times Dispatch said the governor's statement was "creating confusion in Virginia" because the governor acted without consulting anyone. It accused him also of making statements in conflict with those made previously by Atty. Gen. J. Lindsay Almond, Jr.

The Virginian-Pilot, morning paper of Norfolk, also voiced opposition to Gov. Stanley"s statement in an editorial. The editorial said:

SEEKING DEVICES

"It is possible Governor Stanley has listened to the voices from states further to the South which have long been seeking devices to circumvent an expected and new arrived Supreme Court decision but has not yet decided which form of circumvention he would advocate later on in varying circumstances."

Gov. Stanley said the great majority of Virginians writing to him on the court decision oppose mixed schools.

Plaintiffs reaffirm stand in school case

Deny local daily's story of varied opinions on issue

FARMVILLE, Va. — At a Monday night mass meeting, plaintiffs in the Prince Edward county school segregation case gave a rising vote of confidence to the NAACP officials handling the litigation.

Earlier this month, several of the plaintiffs told reporters from the Richmond Times - Dispatch that they opposed ending segregation.

The plaintiffs told AFRO-AMERICAN reporters they were afraid that ending segregation in the schools would bring on economic reprisals.

She'd Changed Her Mind

Asked by an Associated Press reporter if she were the girl who said she was afraid of integration Miss Dorothy E. Davis replied, "Yes, I've changed my mind."

Miss Davis, a high school junior, is the lead plaintiff whose name appeared on the school segregation brief in a case now being considered by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The audience of 250 responded time after time with prolonged applause during addresses by Oiver W. Hill, attorney and chairman of the NAACP state legal staff; the Rev. L. Francis Griffin, local branch president, and W. Lester Banks, NAACP state executive secretary.

The Rev. Mr. Griffin belittled the thought that the plaintiffs were satisfied with segregation and called it "the funniest thing I have ever heard of."

Ask General Assembly for $100 million school fund

RICHMOND

Virginia's year of decision has brought forth unprecedented recommendations for public school funds in the 1954-56 budget submitted Monday by Governor Battle calling for total appropriations of more than $700,000,000.

A total of $108,453,335 is asked for public schools, an increase of 15.8 per cent. Biggest boost of the increase is for a $10,299,000 raise in teachers salaries for the biennium, which would finance new state minimum salaries.

Other items in the public school funds calling for sizeable increases include vocational education, school libraries, transportation teachers retirement, free textbooks and sick leave with pay.

These funds, none of which goes for school construction, indicate a bid to create a first rate instructional system for all Virginia children in the light of possibilities of the Supreme Court decision.

In the realm of higher education, an appropriation from general funds of $26,152,987 is an increase of 14.4 percent. A big item was the approval of the $1,000,000 building project at the Norfolk division of Virginia State college.

Most disappointing was a "no recommendation" on a big building program at Virginia State at Petersburg. $95,000 being approved for purchase of grounds, but nothing for buildings.

The college had asked for about $13,000,000, including $380,000 for a new gymnasium.

Another step in Virginia services was taken in the direction of care of the mentally ill. A 25.2 per cent increase raised these funds to $25,528,000. Public health funds asked were 44.1 per cent higher at $15,872,631.

The governor recommended the annual appropriation of $10,000 for the Negro Organization Society. This fund is supervised by the superintendent of public instruction and is "for promoting education and rural school and civic improvement among colored people in Virginia."

Virginia Teachers to Hear Racial Issue Addresses

By the Associated Press

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 22.—Segregation and integration will be discussed by a University of North Carolina professor at a meeting of Virginia teachers and school officials here July 28.

Dr. Gordon W. Blackwell, director of the university's Institute for Social Science, will address the conference at morning and night sessions on "Segregation-Integration: The South's Big Dilemma," and "New Application of the Old Dilemma."

Upwards of 600 teachers and administrators are expected to attend the one-day conference at the University of Virginia.

Va. Gets Proposal To Keep Jim Crow Schools

BY CARTER JEWEL

RICHMOND, Va.—(ANP)— Delegate John Boatright, of Buckingham County, introduced a bill in the Virginia General Assembly last week automatically providing for a special convention to amend to the constitution of Virginia to enable the state to circumvent any decision of the U. S. Supreme Court outlawing segregated public schools.

While a special constitutional convention could pave the way for a change in the state constitution to conform to the ruling of the Supreme Court, a number if not the vast majority of Virginia legislators would like to see a change in the constitution which would enable the state to circumvent a ruling against segregated schools.

The Boatwright bill provides for an election to name delegates to a constitutional convention about 40 days after the ruling by the U. S. Supreme Court if the ruling outlaws segregated schools and limits the convention to amending only that section of the constitution in conflict with the Federal Constitution.

While the legislators discuss plans to meet problems that would be precipitated by a ruling against segregation, Negro educators, ministers and social leaders and white groups are urging both races to prepare for a possible abolition of segregated schools in the state.

Bill Would Free $70,000 To Improve Negro School

By a Staff Correspondent of The Star

RICHMOND, Feb. 16. — The General Assembly has been asked to permit Charlottesville to spend about $70,000 in surplus funds to improve a Negro school.

A bill by Delegate Henry B. Gordon seeks this authorization because that much remains over from a $950,000 bond issue in 1950 for two other schools. The main part of the money was spent on improving the Venable School and to build and furnish the Burley High School.

Another bill by Senator George Aldhizer II of Rockingham would exempt poultry dressing and processing plants from the law restricting the maximum number of hours women are allowed to work. Women would not be permitted to work more than 10 hours under his measure.

Mr. Aldhizer represents an area in the heart of the State's turkey and chicken-producing belt.

The South Awaits Supreme Court's Decision

Afro-American P.1 Baltimore Md. Sat. 1-16-

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Before Court Suit

SHOWN ABOVE is the high school colored pupils attended in Virginia's Cumberland county before the lawsuits were filed. Citizens point to such schools as proof that the history of "separate but equal" policies always has been "a lot of separation but very little equality."

Beginning this week the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers publish the first of a series of eleven articles: a first-hand, on-the-spot report of the situations behind the five school cases.

The cases now before the United States Supreme Court involve school segregation in North Carolina, Virginia, Delaware, Kansas and the District of Columbia.

A reporter and a photographer visit South Carolina in the first article. See story and photographs in AFRO Magazine.

After Court Suit

IN THE FACE of danger that segregation itself will be declared illegal, new schools for colored pupils are being built in parts of the south. Backers of segregation point to this new Cumberland county school as proof that the south will provide equal facilities if it is allowed to keep segregation.

GUIDE FOR SCHOOL SYSTEM:

Virginia solon urges bi-racial board

Afro-American

RICHMOND, Va. (NNPA) — State Sen. Ted Dalton, (Rep., Radford), Friday introduced a resolution calling for a 17-member interracial commission to recommend a course for Virginia to follow when the Supreme Court decides the five school segregation cases.

The proposed commission would be headed by Dr. Colgate Darden Jr., president of the University of Virginia, as chairman.

The president of Virginia State college, Dr. Robert P. Daniel, also would be a member. The membership also would include two patrons of the colored schools.

To Study Measures

The commission would be charged with studying "measures which the state should adopt and follow" when the decision is handed down.

The action of the powerful House Appropriations Committee later in the day, however, and the fact that the new resolution is sponsored by a Republican lessen its chances of passage.

Chairman Howard Adams, (Dem., Northhampton), and delegate Felix Edmunds, (Dem., Waynesboro), both expressed a strong opinion that passage of a law providing for a constitutional convention or creation of of an interracial study commission might have an adverse effect on the pending court ruling.

Resolutions Fail

The committee killed two resolutions offered by delegate Armistead L. Boothe, Democrat, of Alexandria. They were substitutes for a bill introduced Feb. 12.

One would merely have created a 15-member interracial affairs commission to consider "economic, educational and other problems affecting Virginia."

The other would have authorized the governor to appoint "a committee of citizens selected by him to consider certain economic and educational and other problems which may be of concern to the Commonwealth."

Permanent Commission

The original Boothe bill, containing much stronger wording, would have created a permanent Virginia commission on race relations.

Delegate John B. Boatwright, (D., Buckingham), appeared before the committee to ask approval of his constitutional convention bill.

If segregation in public schools is banned, he said, the legislature's hands would be tied until the Constitution is amended. The purpose of his constitutional convention bill was to provide for a prompt start.

Afraid of Loss

Mr. Boatwright said when he conferred with counsel in the Virginia case which is before the Supreme Court he was told there was only a 50-50 chance. "I'm afraid we're going to lose it," Mr. Boatwright said.

Mr. Boatwright later identified the source of his information as T. Justin Moore, a Richmond attorney, who participated in the argument of the Virginia case before the Supreme Court.

Mr. Boatwright based his plea for action on the fact that the Constitution of Virginia specifically requires racial segregation of colored and white children in the public schools.

Leaders Waiting

Former Gov. John H. Battle has said he would call a special assembly session if the Supreme Court outlawed school segregation, but he opposed any preliminary action. Gov. Thomas B. Stanley also has taken a wait-and-see attitude.

Mr. Boothe expressed disappointment that his resolutions were killed. He said:

"The theory seems to be that you don't get off the dynamite keg until it blows up. This wa a last opportunity to offer lea ership in the South and N

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VIRGINIA

Integration only choice, Va. school heads told

Plans to defy high court will come to nought--N.C. educator

By R. L. WHITE

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. — The question posed by the Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregated schools is not how to get around the decision, but the best method of trying to comply with it.

That was the advice—in a nutshell — given some 600 school superintendents and other school officials attending the Teachers and Administrators Conference here last week, sponsored by the University of Virginia.

THE CONFERENCE, called to consider the question of integrated schools in public discussions, was the first to be sponsored by any state college in Virginia or the south on implementation of the Supreme Court's decision.

The man who advised the educators to begin trying to find means of living within the Court's decision rather than attempting to wiggle out from under it was Dr. Gordon W. Blackwell, director of the University of North Carolina's Institute of Social Science.

Dr. Blackwell was keynote speaker at the opening session Wednesday morning and spoke at the concluding public session Wednesday night. Other outstanding leaders in the field of education also spoke during the meeting.

DURING HIS talk Wednesday morning, Dr. Blackwell said the chief obstacle to be overcome in integrating the races in schools of the South is the fact that the South has "too many children and too few tax dollars."

Integrating the school system will not ease Dixie's financial strain, Dr. Blackwell said, but he expressed the belief that that great undertaking can be accomplished by the people "provided they are not unduly hampered by shortsighted politicians."

He added that the United States has been partially prepared for integration by:

The abolition of jim crow in the Armed Forces, a decided trend away from the "separate but equal" doctrine and realization that treatment accorded colored citizens provides choice grist for Red propaganda mills.

THE SPEAKER cited the "functioning system" of business, church and social life in southern communities that can be used to further integration and an organized colored teaching profession which has demonstrated great understanding of the problem.

Speaking at the night session on "New Implications of the Old Dilemma." Dr. Blackwell said, "It is doubtful that attempts by states to legally perpetuate segregation in the schools will prove more than delaying actions."

As an alternative to the states' stalling tactics, Dr. Blackwell suggested repeal of state segregation laws which would automatically permit local school boards to choose one of two possible courses:

(1) Integrate the schools in whatever time limit the board thinks is best for the community, and

(2) Permit unrestricted enrollment in all schools forthwith, with the possibility that residential segregation, the preferences of colored parents and the pressure of public opinion would lead to gradual and voluntary changes in segregation patterns in the schools.

THE NORTH Carolina educator recounted a number of approaches being made to the school integration problem by states and cities in and out of the South.

He stressed particularly the unique approach to the problem made recently by the city of Cincinnati which, he said, began integrating school personnel on the teacher level with no untoward effects.

Dr. Blackwell called attempts of certain politicians to defy the Supreme Court as more or less fool-hardy and said they would come to nought.

"What the people and the politicians must think about now is the best method to be used in trying to comply with the Court's decision—not how it might be circumvented," he declared.

IN A HUMOROUS vein near the conclusion of his address, Dr. Blackwell took to task the states o South Carolina and Georgia or their resistance to the Supreme Court's decision.

These states, he said reminded him of a story about two drunks who had fallen under the inluence of John Barleycorn and were crawling along some railroad tracks.

Said one drunk to the other: "These are the longest stairs I've ever tried to climb." The other piped up: 'Taint the length of the stars that I mind so much; it's trying to get a grip on these durn low handrails that's bothering me."

All this talk about defying the Supreme Court is "just a matter of one politician trying to make more noise than the other," he declared.

DR. BLACKWELL said the people seem much farther advanced in their thinking on the matter of integration than most fo the politicians. He warned, however, that integrated schools will not necessarily hasten mingling of the races socially.

Commenting on Louisiana's recent passage of a bill to permit use of the state's police powers to bar integration in its schools, Dr. Blackwell predicted that such legislation will be quickly nullified once it comes before the U. S. Supreme Court.

Another feature of the one-day meeting was a panel discussion on problems raised by the Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregated public schools.

Abolishing public schools, as suggested by some opponents of racial integration, would be a "disastrous experiment" that would hamper greatly increasing industrialization in the South.

THAT WARNING was given by Vivian T. Thayer, visiting professor of education at the University of Virginia, host to the conference. The speaker added:

"It would take decades for the South to recover from such a blow to its economic life and then southern people would find themselves right where they are now with respect to job opportunities, income and the degree of industrialization."

Mr. Thayer urged Virginia educational associations to study carefully the racial situation in schools and to recommend possible methods of integration in the absence of any official advice from state authorities.

Another panelist, Charles K. Woltz, University of Virginia professor of law, recommended that state education department oficials assist local school boards in planning racial integration programs on the local level.

DR. VERNON S. McCASLAND, chairman of the university's department of religion, pointed out that integration has already taken place in many southern schools on the graduate and professional level.

Suggesting a "natural kind of process" bet set up to transform segregated schools into integrated ones, Dr. McCasland warned that integrated schools will not necessarily disrupt church, business and social segregation.

On the merits of "gradual" or "immediate" integration, Arthur J. Bachrach, assistant professor of neurology and psychiatry at the university, said he felt certain that there would be no difference in popular acceptance of the plans.

"People who are opposed to integration will oppose it whether it comes gradually or immediately," he said.

J. JEFFERY AUER, chairman of the university's department of speech and drama, served as moderator at the morning panel session.

More than 1,000 persons heard Dr. Blackwell at the night public session held in McIntire Auditorium. Among them were some 20 colored educators from various cities and counties in the state.

Among officials of the Virginia Teachers Association present were Dr. J. Rupert Picott of Richmond, executive secretary; E. W. Woodson, president; the Rev. R. T. Evans and Dr. William M. Cooper of Hampton Institute; Dr. L. L. Downing, Roanoke school board member, was also present.

It is now obvious that Gov. Thomas B. Stanley of Virginia is not interested in finding the most expedient way of implementing the historic Supreme Court ruling to desegregate public schools, but in circumventing the ruling.

The governor's appointment of a 32-man school education commission composed entirely of legislators and his decision to ignore the state's 700,000 colored citizens indicate that his primary interest is to maintain racial segregation even if it tem.

It is utterly ridiculous for a chief executive to squander state funds trying to perpetuate a school system already outlawed by the highest court in the land.

And it iswell for all Virginians to remember that the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the states do not have the right to segregate pupils in public schools solely on the basis of race.

It is regrettable that the governor and the Byrd politicians who follow his lead lack the courage to admit publicly that, whether they agree with it or not, their oath of office requires them to accept the ruling of the Supreme Court as law.

And every citizen of Virginia and the United Sates is likewise bound by his oath of allegiance to his country to accept the mandate of the court.

By creating the false impression that the state legislators may find a miraculous way of evading the decision, Governor Stanley is further complicating the problems to be resolved before integrated schools become a reality in Virginia.

We believe that the governor and the legislators are intelligent and informed enough to know that very soon Virginia, like other states, will have to comply with the ruling.

The school education commission has been charged with the responsibility of plotting Virginia's course in the light of the momentous ruling. We contend that there is only one course—to desegregate public schools as quickly as possible.

School Study

Stanley Hit On Omission Of Negroes

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 3 (AP). The Virginia Voters League, a Negro political organization with headquarters here, said today it viewed "with disappointment" Gov. Thomas B. Stanley's omission of Negroes on his 32-member school segregation study commission.

"Just why the Governor would again ignore Virginia's largest racial minority, the Negroes, who largely supported him in the November election, is not clearly understood," said the League in a statement issued by President James P. Spencer.

"During the election campaign, many of Gov. Stanley's close advisers conveyed the impression among Negroes that the Governor would appoint Negroes to several commissions, especially those that affected Negroes."

Spencer said the "best talent of both races must be invoked to work out a satisfactory solution" to problems raised by the Supreme Court's decision holding segregation in public schools unconstitutional.

Leaders denounce school study body

RICHMOND

Governor Stanley's appointment of a lily - white legislative commission to chart the State's course in regard to public school segregation was denounced, Monday, by citizens of both races.

The chief executive was taken to task for playing politics with civil rights and for "having little or no respect for the opinions and abilities of colored citizens."

Comments were as follows:

DAVID L. LONGLEY, insurance executive and State GOP leader— "By limiting his school study commission to certain members of the legislature and thus excluding colored citizens, Gov. Stanley is running true to form. To my knowledge, this is the third instance in which the governor has been urged to appoint colored people to state commissions or committees and in each instance he has refused to do so.

Evidently, he has little or no respect for the opinions and ability of colored people; and further, it seems that he is so firm in his opposition to any type of racial integration that he doesn't even want colored and white people to serve together on a commission.

IT IS ALSO quite significant that the governor ommitted a number of the more liberal legislators and that with a few exceptions his appointees are reactionary in their attitude regarding de - segregation."

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JAMES P. SPENCER— president, Virginia Voters League — "I view with disappointment and dismay Gov. Stanely's appointment of an all lily - white legislative commission to study the educational problem posed by the recent decision of the U. S. Supreme court.

The governor's failure to appoint colored people on so important a matter affecting the lives of them, is another indication that he has either failed to read the election returns of last November or that he failed to appreciate the political support given him by colored people in that election.

Had they thrown the same political support to Ted Dalton today he would be governor of Virginia. The governor, appears to be walking in the ways of Gov. James Byrnes of South Carolina and Herman Talmadge of Ga. on the segregation issue."

Virginia Schools Fade Segregation

By The Associated Press

White and Negro children began attending the classes in some Virginia schools Tuesday as the Mississippi legislature prepared to abolish public schools necessary to maintain segregation.

State school administrators of 11 Southern states heard a noted editor express hope that the Supreme Court will permit desegregation to be handled at local levels.

At the call of Gov. Hugh White, the Mississippi Legislature met in special session.

Two Methods Eyed

It will consider a constitutional amendment proposing two methods by which public schools could be abolished in favor of private schools if no other means can be found to circumvent the Supreme Court decision outlawing public school segregation.

One method would permit abolishing public schools statewide by a two thirds vote of the Legislature. The other is a local option method by which school districts could act individually.

Approval Expected

The amendment is expected to get legislative approval substantially in the form proposed, although there may be some opposition to the statewide method.

In Atlanta, Harry Ashmore of Little Rock, executive editor of the Arkansas Gazette told a closed session of the Southern States Cooperative Program of Educational Administration yesterday that sudden desegregation of Southern Schools would cause "intolerable social situations."

Ashmore, author of the book "The Negro and the Schools," said federal district judges could ease the impact of integration if the Supreme Court remands the segregation cases.

Local Situations Known

These judges, he said are familiar with local situations and could make sure that school districts "acted in good faith toward eventual integration."

Mixed classes began in two military post schools and three Roman Catholic parochial schools in Virginia. All are in the environs of Washington, D. C.

Virginia is maintaining its traditional segregation in its public schools.

In Montgomery, Ala., parents of Negro children who last week attempted to register at a white school, blamed what they called broken promises by the city-county school board for the incident.

The Parent-Teacher Assn. of the Abraham's Vineyard school said the school board had promised to improve the Negro school but has failed to do so.

Dannelly Replies

But Supt. C. M. Dannelly said "we've done everything we promised to do." He and board chairman T. U. Bear said an order has been given for installation of gas, electric wiring is being done by maintenance crews and landscaping work has been started.

At Hillsboro, Ohio, 50 Negro children enrolled Tuesday in two previously all - white elementary schools while only 17 reported to a third segregated school. The board of education called a special meeting to discuss the situation.

A group of Negro parents tried today to enroll their children in a white rural school near Dallas, Tex., but the superintendent turned them down.

Mark Hitt, superintendent of the Wilmer-Hutchins School District, said, "we'll follow the state Board of Education in this matter."

The board instructed all Texas school districts during the summer to plan for continued segregation this year.

Va. School Drops Race Bias But No Negro Registers

LYNCHBURG — The doors to once segregated Holy Cross Academy opened to Negroes for the first time recently but officials said last week that few inquiries from Negro parents desiring to enroll their children in the Catholic parochial elementary and high school have been made.

The school was ordered open along with other parochial schools, and were told to accept Negro pupils if they desire to enter.

School Strike Blamed By NAACP on Boys Who Lost at Football

By the Associated Press

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.—Two boys angered by loss of their berths on the football squad to Negroes "who played better football" touched off the student strike last week in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., a Negro leader charged yesterday.

Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said that was the report of a team of field workers his group sent to the southern West Virginia resort town to investigate the incident.

Praises Baltimore Action.

Mr. Marshall also told his audience of more than 1,000 that Baltimore should be proud of the step it has taken in integrating public schools. But added:

"We must take it as the opening wedge and fight on for complete integration."

The next step, he added, is to seek integration in housing. He said that was next on the NAACP program.

About 300 of the 440 pupils at White Sulphur Springs High School struck last Monday, parading with crude signs reading "We Negroes wanted in our school."

That night, after a 12-hour-long meeting, the county board of education ordered a return to segregation.

Townspeople at a mass meeting had vowed to remove bodily any Negro who appeared at a white school the next day.

Reports Complaints.

The NAACP field workers found that the two White Sulphur Springs boys who were dropped from the football squad in favor of Negroes went home and complained to their parents, Mr. Marshall said.

These parents, in turn, persuaded the parents of other white students to protest Negroes attending schools with their children, he alleged. Mr. Marshall said that this was the sole cause of the dispute.

"It is a great pity, I think, that this one instance should have received so much publicity and that the other counties of West Virginia, where integration went through without incident, should have been ignored," the Negro leader said.

Mr. Marshall spoke to a mixed audience — mostly Negroes — at the membership meeting of Sharp Street Memorial Methodist Church.

SEGREGATION BAN SCORED BY COOK

Conference of State Legal Officers Opens

By ED CREAGH

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Dec. 9 (AP) — A national conference of state legal officers opened here with a blast from Georgia's attorney general at the Supreme Court's ban on race segregation in public schools.

Atty.-Gen. Eugene Cook, who also heads the National Association of Attorneys General, described the high court decision as "judicial usurpation of legislative power and abridgement of state sovereignty in utter disregard of precedent and stable constitutional government."

Cook didn't read aloud, however, a portion of his prepared address in which he declared "the fires of racial tension" have been rekindled by the decision and called on Congress to curb the Supreme Court's powers.

Similarly he skipped—though he put the whole speech into the conference record — a forecast that "totalitariansim" will result if the court continues on its present course.

Gloss Over Issue

"If the Supreme Court has the authority to invade the fields of conservation, taxation and education," Cox's prepared speech said, "then it has the authority to set up a police state which will regulate every phase of our lives and every facet of our existence."

The Georgia official told newsmen lack of time kept him from delivering the whole address to attorneys general from most of the states and territories.

He and others at the conference showed a disposition, however, to gloss over the segregation issue at the beginning, at least, of the three-day meeting. But there are other opportunities for it to arise. One will come Friday when the conference gets around to passing resolutions. Atty.-Gen. Harold R. Fatzer of Kansas has been appointed chairman of the resolutions committee.

The current meeting originally was set for Biloxi, Miss. The site was shifted to Arizona when Cook and other Southerners vetoed a conference speech by U.S. Atty.-Gen. Brownell, whose stand against segregation they don't like. It was changed again to the Greenbrier Hotel here when it became known Brownell wouldn't attend a meeting at the Arizona resort, which has a "restricted clientele" policy.

Caution on Road Plan

Cook told a reporter that he expects to attend he closing dinner Friday night, when Brownell is to be the main speaker. He said he never objected to Brownell's being invited to the conference but only to his addressing it.

A committee of the association issued a call for cautious consideration of the 50 million dollar highway program proposed by President Eisenhower.

The group, headed by Florida Atty.-Gen. Richard W. Ervin, said in its report:

"Such an expenditure of federal funds for highway purposes, amounting to more than has been spent by all levels of government in the past decade, will undoubtedly results in various problems of federal-state relations and must be carefully considered by all concerned."

Recently a presidential advisory group recommended that the federal program be cut to about 25 billion dollars over 10 years.

West Virginia School Chief Says 'Hands Off' As Integration Proceeds

Despite Isolated Strikes, School Mixing Progresses

CHARLESTON, W. Va. — (INS) — West Virginia's school chief Tuesday indicated he would maintain a hands-off attitude on school integration as local boards of education tried various plans to meet the U. S. Supreme Court's decision to outlaw segregation.

Superintendent of free schools W. W. Trent made his announcement as Greenbrier County decided to end its integration attempt and send Negro students back to all-Negro schools.

The State superintendent said: "Those boards of education that are attempting to integrate gradually are taking advantage of the time prior to the issuance of a decree when integration may become compulsory. At the present time boards of education are free to act. I shall take no action."

Greenbrier's experiment in integration ended Monday night after a day-long meeting of the school board. County Superintendent D. D. Harrah ordered white and Negro pupils back to separate schools and indicated no new attempt to bring them together would be made this year.

The county's decision came after white pupils in White Sulphur Springs paraded the streets carrying placards which read: "No Negroes wanted in our schools." Classes were called off to tarnsfer the some 40 Negro pupils who had enrolled in county schools which had previously been "all-white" back to their former schools.

Another boycott is taking place in Marion County's Annabelle school. About 70 mothers of white students are protesting the admission of about 13 Negroes. The mothers failed to show up on their school lines, but their children remained out of school. Meanwhile, the remaining 100 pupils at the school, including the Negroes, continued classes.

Trent's hands-off statement emphasizes that integration is up to the state's 55 local school districts for the present.

About 36 of the districts have Negro students. Several of them have already opened the doors of all their schools to Negroes. A total of nine Negroes are enrolled this term in three Wheeling high schools and 41 Negro students who formerly rode about 15 miles to Wheeling from Brooke County now have been absorbed in Brooke's own system.

Pawpaw, in Morgan County, tarnsferred nine students from Negro schools at other points to its own school and about the same holds true in neighboring Pendleton County.

OTHER COUNTIES

Most counties, however, have decided not to change their policies until they get directives from the Supreme Court.

The Knawha County Board had announced it intended to get rid of segregation but that it would wait for the Supreme Court's directives expected later this winter. Superintendent Virgil L. Flinn said later, however, that he hoped to get intergation started this year, including integration of the school bus system.

No Negroes showed up at the "white" schools of the county and the National Association for the Advanecement of Colored People sent a delegation to the school board for "clarification.'

NAACP spokesman Willard Brown said he was personaly dissatisfied with the stand taken by the board but that further action would not be taken now.

Meanwhile, at the college level segregation apparently has ended at both West Virginia State College — formerly an all-Negro school — and at the University of West Virginia.

West Virginia State, enrollment 850, now has an estimated 100 white students and four of them reportedly are good prospects for the "Negro" school's football team. The University of West Virginia, which has had Negroes in its graduate school since the '30s, reports that it now has Negroes registered in its undergraduate schools but cannot give an estimate of the number—none of the registration forms include any reference to race.

300 Students Parade, Protest Desegregation

Opposing Negroes' Admission to High School, West Virginia Pupils Stay Out of Classes

By The Associated Press

White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., Sept. 13.—About 300 high-school students, carrying placards reading "No Negroes Wanted In Our Schools," paraded in the streets of this mountain resort town today.

The students, about three fourths of the high-school enrollment here, stayed away from classes to protest the admittance of 25 Negroes to their school under West Virginia's new integration policy.

Another demonstration took place in Rupert, about 33 miles northwest of here, where about 100 of the more than 800 in the high school there also stayed away from their classes and marched through the streets.

While the students paraded with crudely painted signs, school officials met in Lewisburg, the County seat, to hear parents' complaints over the integration program begun last week.

The demonstrations were West Virginia's biggest protests since the United States Supreme Court ruled last May that segregation in the public schools was unconstitutional.

While the majority of the 440 students paraded, classes went on at White Sulphur Springs High School. Students drifted in and out of classrooms throughout the day.

School Principal Robert J. Nickel was in Lewisburg at the meeting with parents. So was County Schools Superintendent D. D. Harrah.

"The protests are strictly over segregation," Harrah said. He had no comment on what the School Board planned to do about the strike.

Near Virginia Border

White Sulphur Springs, home of the famed Greenbrier Hotel, a luxurious resort, is on U. S. 60, in Southeastern West Virginia, in the Alleghany Mountains, about five miles from the Virginia border.

Today's demonstration was the first by the students, although some parents kept their children from classes here and in Rupert last week and parents picketed the schools one day.

State police patrolled the streets here and in Rupert, but no violence was reported in either town.

There was no available information on what went on at the Lewisburg meeting, where angry parents from White Sulphur Springs, Rupert, and Crichton crowded into the Board of Education office this morning.

Pupil Strike Knocks Out Integration

Herald Miami Fla 9-14-54

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W.Va. (AP)—A return to separate schools for White and Negro students in Greenbrier county was ordered Monday night after some 300 students quit classes and marched through the streets with placards reading "No Negroes wanted in our schools."

The end of integration was ordered by D. D. Harrah, county school superintendent, after a day-long meeting of the school board.

The students, about three-fourths of the high school enrollment in this mountain resort town, stayed away from classes to protest admittance of 25 Negroes to the school under West Virginia's new integration policy.

Another demonstration took place in Rupert, about 33 miles northwest of here, where about 100 of the more than 800 in the high school there also stayed away from classes and milled through the streets.

Harrah said Negro schools in this county bordering Virginia were "adequately staffed and supplied to accommodate the needs of Negro students during the school term of 1954 and 1955."

Greenbrier County Drops Integration In Face of Threats

Star 9-14-54

By the Associated Press

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Sept. 14.— Five days of integration in Greenbrier County schools was ended today after school officials, confronted with angry parents and striking white students, ordered an immediate return of segregation.

The high school here was closed a half day to allow 25 Negro students, under police protection, to obtain their books and return to their own school.

Some 600 parents protesting integration had threatened at a mass meeting last night to remove bodily any Negroes who attempted to attend White Sulphur Springs High today.

Order Segregation.

In nearby Lewisburg, the county seat, the School Board ordered an immediate return to separate schools for Negroes and whites. The segregation order came after an all-day meeting.

School Supt. D. D. Harrah issued a statement which said:

"The board hereby directs all principals to transfer all tentative enrollments of Negro students to Bolling High School (the Negro school) or to their nearest Negro elementary school, this policy effective immediately.

". . . This directive rescinds and voids all previous action of the Board of Education in regard to segregation."

Yesterday's demonstration against integration involved about 300 of the 440 students enrolled at the high school. They marched through the streets of this mountain resort town, just five miles from the Virginia line, with placards reading, "No Negroes wanted in our schools."

Demonstrate at Rupert.

Another demonstration was staged at Rupert, about 33 miles northwest of here where some 100 students also milled through the streets, protesting 14 Negroes attending their school.

The demonstrations were the first by the students since the Supreme Court last May held segregation in public schools was unconstitutional.

The Supreme Court did not order immediate integration but asked State officials to offer suggestions as to how desegregation might be carried out. A subsequent ruling is expected sometime this fall.

West Virginia's State Board of Education recommended immediate integration but did not order it, leaving the decision with the individual county boards.

3 Counties Integrated.

Greenbrier, Marion and Barbour Counties opened schools a week ago with Negroes attending classes with whites.

Parents protested in this county and in Marion County, some keeping their children home, others picketing the schools, but there was no real disturbance until yesterday.

The first hint of possible violence came in last night's mass meeting of parents here. John Jacob, weekly newspaper editor who attended, said the meeting was orderly but the parents voted to bodily remove any Negroes who attempted to attend classes today.

A short time later, the School Board's decision to return to separate schools for Negroes and whites was made known.

Schools are still integrated in the other two counties, both in Northern West Virginia.

W. Va. Negroes, Whites Give Up on Integration

By the United Press.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Sept. 14.—School authorities banned Negro students from white schools in Greenbrier County today after white residents voted to remove bodily any Negroes who tried to attend classes this morning at White Sulphur Springs high school.

Parents of the Negroes then voted to keep their children at home.

White teachers instructed many predominately Negro classes and there were several Negro teachers in classrooms where the enrollment was mostly white.

Nearly three-fifths of Washington's 106,000 school children are Negroes.

The smooth changeover at Charleston, Ark., took place three weeks ago, but newsmen found out about it only yesterday. H. M. Orsborn, president of the Charleston School Board, said 11 Negroes were integrated into the school system Aug. 23 and that "things seem to be working out fine."

A SOUTHERN Maryland PTA group scheduled a meeting for tomorrow night at Lothian, near Annapolis, to discuss forming a group aimed at maintaining racial separation in Maryland schools.

In Richmond a special 32-member legislative commission began working on plans to continue segregation in the public schools of Virginia.

The Senate constitution committee of the Mississippi Legislature approved a constitutional amendment empowering the lawmakers to kill the public school system if necessary in the fight to keep segregated schools. The Senate was expected to vote on the House-approved measure today.

Georgians will vote on a similar amendment in November.

At school in West Virginia—

Five days of racial integration is ended

News P. 1

Pittsburgh Press 9-14-54

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Sept. 14—(AP)—Five days of integration in Greenbrier County schools was ended today after school officials, confronted with angry parents and striking white students, ordered an immediate return of segregation.

The high school here was closed half a day to allow 25 Negro students, under police protection, to obtain their books and return to their own school.

9-14-54

Some 600 parents protesting integration had threatened at a mass meeting last night to remove bodily any Negroes who attempted to attend White Sulphur Springs High today.

In nearby Lewisburg, the county seat, the school board ordered an immediate return to separate schools for Negroes and whites. The segregation order came after an all-day meeting.

The school board in Monongalia another county in the northern part of the state, voted in July to end segregation immediately. There were no incidents there when school opened Sept. 1.

AFTER THE MEETING, which began at 9 a.m. and ended 13 hours later, School Supt. D. D. Harrah issued a statement which said:

"The board hereby directs all principals to transfer all tentative enrollments of Negro students to Bolling High School (the Negro school) or to their nearest Negro elementary school, this policy effective immediately.

". . . This directive rescinds and voids all previous action of the board of education in regard to segregation."

Yesterday's demonstration against integration involved about 300 of the 440 students enrolled at the high school. They marched through the streets of this mountain resort town, just five miles from the Virginia line, with placards reading, "No Negroes wanted in our schools."

Another demonstration was staged at Rupert, about 33 miles northwest of here where some 100 students also milled through the streets, protesting 14 Negroes attending their school.

THE DEMONSTRATIONS were the first by the students since the U. S. Supreme Court last May held segregation in public schools was unconstitutional.

The Supreme Court did not order immediate integration but asked state officials to offer suggestions as to how desegregation might be carried out. A subsequent ruling is expected sometime this Fall.

West Virginia's state board of education recommended immediate integration but did not order it, leaving the decision with the individual county boards.

Greenbrier, Marion and Barbour Counties opened schools a week ago with Negroes attending classes with whites.

PUBLIC SCHOOL segregation ended quietly in the District of Columbia—and in a small school district in Western Arkansas.

Washington enrolled 16,000 new pupils, and all were placed in schools according to new boundary maps without regard to color. Negro students were in the majority in several district schools that formerly were all-white.

Negroes to get their books and other equipment.

home until "equal school facilities" are provided by the county board of education, which gave up last night in an attempt to end segregation.

Twenty-five Negroes who enrolled a week ago at White Sulphur high school had until noon to pick up their books before re-enrolling at Bolling, Negro high school at Lewisburg, 9 miles from here.

Pittsburgh Sun 9-14-54

Officers on Hand.

Sheriff James J. Dean, two deputies, two state policemen and two local police officers were posted at the school.

A number of white students and parents congregated near the school, but Principal R. J. Nichols said the situation was "quiet."

At a meeting on the athletic field last night, some 700 persons voted to remove bodily any Negroes who tried to attend classes.

The parading demonstrators c[illegible] signs saying "no Ne[illegible] gr[illegible] anted in our schools."

For Sake of Peace.

"It was our feeling it would be better not to have the white students in this morning," Mr. Nichols said.

About the same time, the County Board of Education voted to rescind an earlier order which allowed Negroes to enroll at schools nearest their homes.

The board said its action was based on the facts that "crowded conditions" existed in white schools while the Negro schools were "adequately staffed and supplied to accommodate the needs of Negro students."

'Transfer All!'

All principals were directed to "transfer all tentative enrollments of Negro students to Bolling high school or their closest elementary schools."

"The above policy shall be effective immediately and the above directive rescinds and voids all previous actions of the Board of Education in relation to disintegration," the board statement said.

About half a dozen schools throughout the county where Negro students enrolled for the first time Sept. 7 were closed until noon today to allow the

Despite Isolated Strikes, School Mixing Progresses

CHARLESTON, W. Va. — (INS) — West Virginia's school chief Tuesday indicated he would maintain a hands-off attitude on school integration as local boards of education tried various plans to meet the U. S. Supreme Court's decision to outlaw segregation.

Superintendent of free schools W. W. Trent made his announcement as Greenbrier County decided to end its integration attempt and send Negro students back to all-Negro schools.

The State superintendent said: "Those boards of education that are attempting to integrate gradually are taking advantage of the time prior to the issuance of a decree when integration may become compulsory. At the present time boards of education are free to act. I shall take no action."

Greenbrier's experiment in integration ended Monday night after a day-long meeting of the school board. County Superintendent D. D. Harrah ordered white and Negro pupils back to separate schools and indicated no new attempt to bring them together would be made this year.

The county's decision came after white pupils in White Sulphur Springs paraded the streets carrying placards which read: "No Negroes wanted in our schools." Classes were called off to transfer the some 40 Negro pupils who had enrolled in county schools which had previously been "all-white" back to their former schools.

NO FORMULA IN SIGHT

The Andalusia Star-News

The move to eliminate segregation in West Virginia schools has brought an explosion.

Up in that "border" state, the trend has been put into reverse. There, white pupils and white adults staged demonstrations that brought a hurried end to integration of Negroes and whites.

The fact that this involves a state up in the vicinity of the Mason-Dixon line should serve as a warning. It will be worse when integration is attempted in the Deep South.

A ruling by the Supreme Court that segregation is to be outlawed is one thing. The enforcement of this ruling is an entirely different matter.

When the efforts to ban segregation reach down into the heart of Dixie, there will be more serious trouble. Here, at home in Alabama, we doubt if there are Negroes, in any large numbers, who wish to become martyrs to this cause of integration.

The formula for bringing about this great social change has not yet been evolved, to our way of thinking. We foresee no early solution of the problem.

300 High School Students Stage Strike To Protest West Virginia Desegregation

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Sept 13 (AP)—About 300 high school students, carrying placards reading "No Negroes Wanted in Our Schools" paraded in the streets of this mountain resort town today.

The students, about three-fourths of the high school enrollment here, stayed away from classes to protest admittance of 25 Negroes at their school under West Virginia's new integration policy.

Another demonstration took place in Rupert, about 33 miles northwest of here where about 100 of of the more than 800 in the high school there, also stayed away from their classes and marched through the streets.

While the students paraded with crudely painted signs, school officials met in Lewisburg, the county seat, to hear complaints of parents over the integration program begun last week.

The demonstrations were West Virginia's biggest protests since the U.S. Supreme Court ruled last May that segregation in the public schools was unconstitutional.

While the majority of the 440 students paraded, classes went on at White Sulphur Springs High School. Students drifted in and out of classrooms throughout the day.

School Principal Robert J. Nickel was in Lewisburg at the meeting with parents as was County School Supt. D. D. Harrah.

"The protests are strictly over segregation," Harrah said, but he had no further comment on what the school board planned to do about the strike.

EDUCATION

Now Resegregation

On the athletic field of White Sulphur Springs High School in West Virginia, some 700 white persons gathered one night last week in a quiet but obviously determined mood. They voted to remove bodily the next day any of the 25 Negroes who sought to attend the recently desegregated school. The Board of Education of Greenbrier County then rescinded its order permitting Negroes to attend schools nearest their homes, and told them to return to all-Negro institutions. In this fashion were Greenbrier County's desegregated schools resegregated.

The problem was typical of Southern pangs. There were exceptions. In the District of Columbia, where progressive desegregation (NEWSWEEK, Sept. 13) had a week's test, not a single incident marred the mixing of black and white. But in towns like White Sulphur Springs, Fairmont, and Rupert, W.Va., both parents and white students had protested against desegregation. Other reactions:

▶In Baltimore, where schools were desegregated, Bryant W. Bowles, 34-year-old president of the National Association for the Advancement of White People, won a judicial ruling against the Baltimore school board, requiring it to show within fifteen days why the city's schools should not be resegregated. In Lothian, Md., a group of almost 500 Parent-Teacher Association members set up an organization whose purpose was to keep the schools segregated.

▶In Mississippi and Virginia gains were made toward continuing segregation, despite the Supreme Court's decision of last May. The Mississippi Senate approved, 42 to 2, a constitutional amendment permitting the legislature to abolish public schools. Already passed by the House, it will come before the voters Dec. 21. The new Virginia Commission on Public Education, made up of 32 state senators and delegates, began to hold secret meetings in order to find ways of preserving segregation.

The Supreme Court prepared to reconvene in Washington Oct. 4. Its deadline for filing notice of intent to participate in oral arguments on desegregation passed last week with seven states declaring they would take part along with the segregation-case states.* Their arguments are restricted to how fast desegregation should take place and whether the Supreme Court should make specific rulings or allow authorities to work out the details. The other six states where segregation was required were just going to wait and see.

Tells School Staffs: Work For Integration

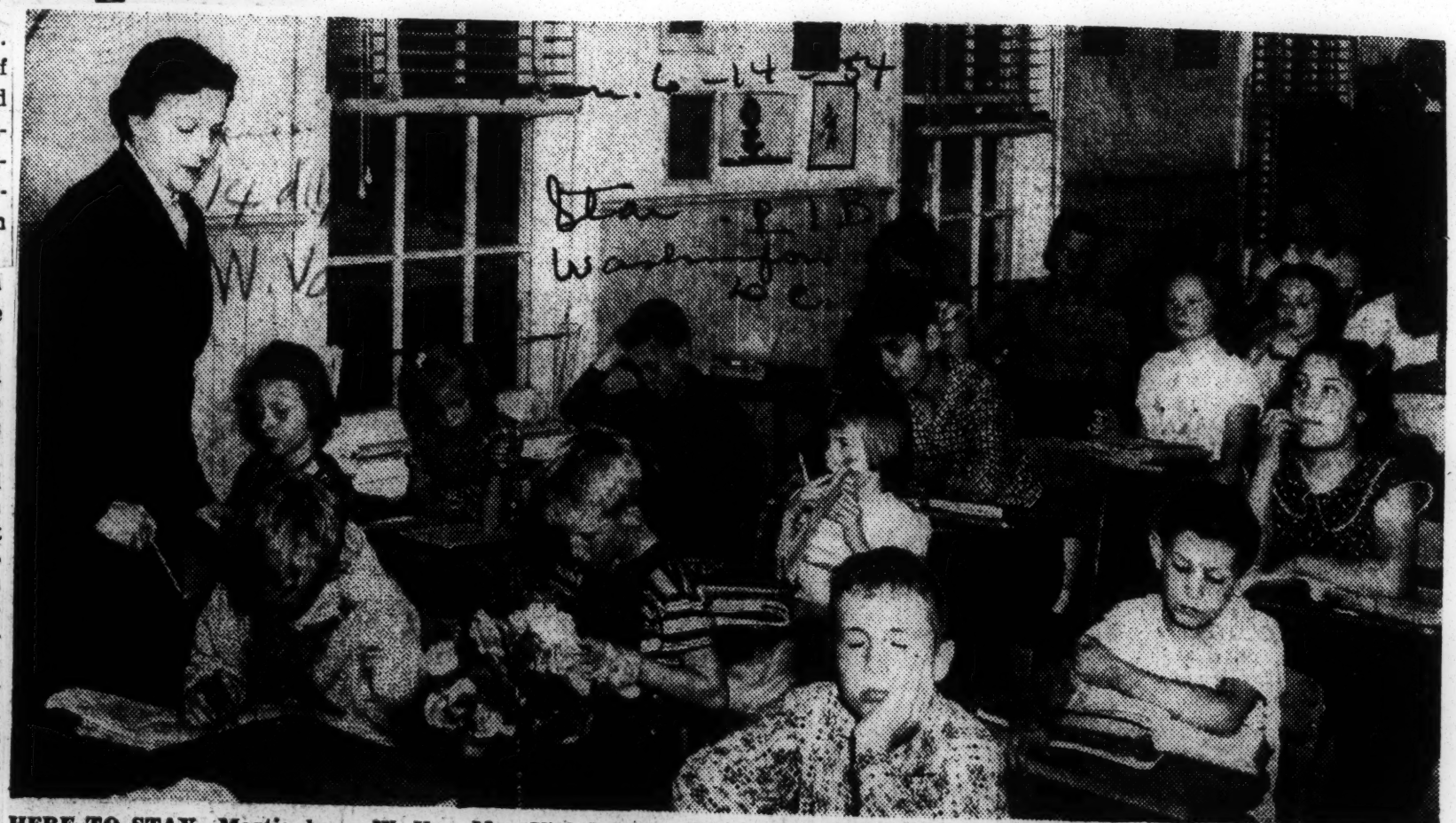
INSTITUTE, W. Va. — Atty. James H. Rowland, member of the State Board of Education told the High School principals last Saturday at West Virginia State College that we must work for integration at all levels in American culture.

Integration of schools will mean little unless discrimination bars are broken down in churches, hotels, restaurants and theaters, Rowland added, using as an example the making of a cake to illustrate the blending of all facts of society.

He criticized those who wanted to protect their vested interest as persons with minds that are not made up to accept a total integrated society. To stop the fears of school teachers working in segregated schools, the speaker continued, "If all employers believe in the Bill of Rights and the Constitution of the United States then the basis of selection of teachers will be all merit without regard to color."

He concluded by calling on the educational leaders to reshape the minds of our children from the thinking that color makes one race superior while putting the badge of inferiority upon the other.

It is part of our responsibility as leaders to do everything we can that will reflect a good impression of the Negro people and their worthiness for the total responsibilities of citizenship, he said.



HERE TO STAY—Martinsburg, W. Va.—Mrs. Violet Alder believes the one-room school is here to stay. She teaches at nearby Vanclevesville, in one of the eight one-room schools left in Berkeley County. Her school will have a modern oil heater next year

Teacher Likes 1-Room School Best and Thinks They'll Stay

Special Dispatch to The Star

MARTINSBURG, W. Va., June 14.—A teacher at nearby Vanclevesville thinks the one-room schoolhouse is here to stay and she's glad of it.

Mrs. Violet Alder, of Shepherdstown, is the teacher at the 64-year-old grade school which has a total of 29 pupils in the first to eighth grades.

The Vanclevesville one-roomer is one of eight such schools in Berkeley County. Three of the others are scheduled to be closed next year in a consolidation move.

But no plans have been developed for closing the other five.

Mrs. Alder said she prefers teaching at Vanclevesville over any of the multiple-classroom buildings she has been at in her 16 years in the profession.

She likes the challenge of moving from one grade level to the next with a diversity of subject matter to teach. The curriculum callls for mathematics, English, science, history, geography, spelling, reading, art and music.

Mrs. Alder solves the problem of dealing with 29 children from six to 16 years old by having each grade level do its drills and problems in the same subject at the same time. Thus the mathematics period would see the youngest wrestling with simple addition and subtraction problems, while the oldest mull over fractions and the more complicated arithmetical problems.

Opponents of so-called "frills" in education would be at home in the old-time atmosphere of the black (instead of green) blackboards and one-piece desks. Of course, there's no running water in the building and heat is supplied by a coal stove.

But there's a change in sight next fall—the school is to get a modern oil heater.

Board Besieged on Mixed School Ruling

PHILIPPI, W.Va., Aug. 18 (AP). Angry parents awaited an answer from the Barbour County Board of Education tonight to their protest against sending white children to a grade school which had been used only for Negroes until this year.

The board was besieged by 200 citizens complaining about desegregation and school personnel changes. The gathering grew so riotous the board asked Police Chief James Paugh and a city patrolman to sit in.

A group of parents from the Hanging Rock school district on the edge of Philippi said they would bring their children to the Philippi grade school and leave them there, rather than allow them to attend Hanging Rock school.

The board has ruled that 14 white children living in the area must attend the school with some 50 Negro pupils. A Negro principal and white teacher were assigned to Hanging Rock.

County School Supt. Bretzel Harris promised that another board meeting would be called in an effort to iron out the conflicts before school opens Aug. 30.

of May 17.

HURL POP BOTTLES

Chief of Police James Paugh said there was no violence, only shouted protests and threatening talk. He said someone hurled several pop bottles onto the walk and lawn at the home of Burton Levicki, school board president, while he was presiding at the meeting.

Members of nine white families announced they would not send their children to Hanging Rock elementary school, which has been for Negroes only.

The board retained E. E. Adams, jr., a Negro, as principal of the school and appointed Mrs. Patricia M. True, a white teacher, to the staff.

Barbour county, which is farming country with a few coal mines in north central West Virginia, has had three or four small Negro grade schools.

It was announced earlier that Phillips high school will be open to Negroes this fall. This was accepted without incident.

W. Va. Town In Row Over Integration

PHILLIPPI, W. Va. — Police were called to restore order here last week when 200 angry citizens revolted following the assignment of a white teacher and a dozen white students to what has been an all-Negro school.

Two hundred white parents jammed the meeting room of the Barbour county school board, the hallway of the building and others stood outside in the street.

Several pop bottles were thrown in the first mass protest since West Virginia school boards set out to eliminate segregation this fall in compliance with the United States Supreme Court's decision

Rule to mix races in West Virginia school is scrapped

PHILLIPPI, W. Va., Aug. 19—(AP)—A proposed move to send 12 white pupils and a white teacher to a Negro school was scrapped last night by the county board of education in a secret meeting.

The sudden reversal of Fall assignments came some 24 hours after a mass protest by about 200 citizens Tuesday night. Among the protestants were parents of the 12 children who were to be assigned to Hanging Rock School, the enrollment of which is predominantly Negro.

Mrs. Patricia M. True, a white teacher, also was to serve at Hanging Rock. The principal there is E. E. Adams Jr., a Negro.

Burton Levicki, board president, announced after the meeting that the children and the teacher would be assigned to nearby white schools.

However, Levicki said 29 Negroes enrolled for the first time at Phillippi High School would be permitted to remain.

Near riot results as W. Va. board assigns whites to Negro class

PHILIPPI, W. Va., Aug. 18 — (AP)—Police were called to restore order last night when the Barbour County School Board assigned a white teacher and a dozen white students to what has been an all-Negro school.

Chief of Police James Paugh estimated 200 angry white parents jammed the board's meeting room and the hallway of the building. Others stood outside on the street.

It was the first mass protest since West Virginia school boards set out to eliminate segregation this Fall in line with the Supreme Court's decision May 17.

CHIEF PAUGH said no blows were struck. There was no violence. No attempt was made to molest the three school board members. There were shouted protests and threatening talk.

Paugh said someone hurled several pop bottles onto the walk and lawn at the home of Burton Levicki, school board president, while he was presiding at the meeting.

It began with the board behind closed doors, calling in groups two or three at a time to hear their their complaints.

The crowd in the hallway started shouting for the door to be left open. Chief Paugh and Patrolman J. O. Mackey were summoned and sat with the board members.

Members of nine families announced they would not send their children to Hanging Rock Elementary School, which has been for Negroes only.

School Racial Ruling Eased After Protests In West Virginia

By the Associated Press

PHILLIPPI, W. Va., Aug. 19. —Partially reversing its stand on integration of races in public schools, the Barbour County Board of Education last night decided not to send 12 white pupils and a white teacher to a Negro school.

Board President Burton Levicki announced the decision after a secret meeting of the board.

A mass protest of the assignment of the pupils and teacher was voiced by about 200 citizens Tuesday night.

The protest hinged on the board's assignment of a white teacher to serve at the Hanging Rock School. The principal of the school is a Negro.

The group included parents of the 12 children who, under the re-districting brought about by the end of segregation in the county, would be assigned to the school, the enrollment of which is predominantly Negro.

Mr. Levicki said the board last night voted to reverse itself, assign the 12 white children to other schools and re-assign the teacher to a white institution.

Mr. Levicki said the board stood pat on two other actions.

He explained that the 29 Negroes enrolled for the first time at Philippi High School would be permitted to remain, and two changes involving white personnel in the administration at Kason High School would stand.

Orderly Mixing Of Races Noted In West Virginia

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Sept (AP) — The same orderly pattern of integrating Negro pupils into West Virginia's public school system continued today.

A total of 41 Negro students reported for classes in white schools as Brooke County opened its new term.

White and Negro children already were mingling at other schools which opened Monday or Tuesday.

Various counties will continue opening their schools, until by next Tuesday virtually all public schools of the state will be under way for the next term.

Until the Supreme Court handed down its historic decision last spring, West Virginia maintained separate school facilities for the two races.

Some counties will continue to maintain separate schools this term. Under the procedure adopted in West Virginia, the various counties will proceed individually with their non-segregation programs.

School Pupils In Strike Over Segregation Issue

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Sept 13 (AP)—About 300 high school students, carrying placards reading "No Negroes Wanted in Our Schools" paraded in the streets of this mountain resort town today.

The students, about three-fourths of the high school enrollment here, stayed away from classes to protest admittance of 25 Negroes to their school under West Virginia's new integration policy.

Another demonstration took place in Rupert, about 33 miles northwest of here where about 100 of of the more than 800 in the high school there, also stayed away from their classes and marched through the streets.

While the students paraded with crudely painted signs, school officials met in Lewisburg, the county seat, to hear complaints of parents over the integration program begun last week.

The demonstrations were West Virginia's biggest protests since the U.S. Supreme Court ruled last May that segregation in the public schools was unconstitutional.

While the majority of the 440 students paraded, classes went on at White Sulphur Springs High School. Students drifted in and out of classrooms throughout the day.

School Principal Robert J. Nickel was in Lewisburg at the meeting with parents as was County School Supt. D. D. Harrah.

"The protests are strictly over segregation," Harrah said, but he had no further comment on what the school board planned to do about the strike.

White Sulphur Springs, home of the famed Greenbrier Hotel, plush resort, is situated in southeastern West Virginia, in the Alleghany Mountains, about five miles from the Virginia border on U.S. 60.

Today's demonstration was the first by the students, although some parents kept their children from classes here and in Rupert last week and parents picketed the schools one day.

State police patroled the streets here and in Rupert but no violence was reported in either town.

There was no immediate report of what went on at the Lewisburg meeing where angry parents from White Sulphur Springs, Rupert and Crichton, crowded into the Board of Education office this morning.

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WISCONSIN

Teacher denied post at school

Afro-American Sept. 10-9-54

Cites racial angle in principal's act

B.2

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Miss Yolanda Sephus, 27-year-old school teacher of 1327 W. Galena St., recently charged the Union Free High School at Rosendale (Fond du Lac County), with refusing to hire her because of her color.

Baltimore Md.

The complaint was filed with the Fair Employment Division of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission, before which the case is now pending. The division had disclosed that it is unable to get the facts in the case.

F. L. Mossbert, princpal of the school, who the division has charged with lack of cooperation, denied the charges of Miss Sephus. He said she was dropped from consideration because another applicant, who had been offered the contract, decided to accept.

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MISS SEPHUS said she inquired about openings in the school back in June and was informed that two were available. One was in English and speech and the other in band and social studies.

She complained that the principal stopped negotiating with he after she sent him a photograph of herself upon his request. She has completed residence study for a master's degree in English at the University of Wisconsin.

She received an undergraduate degree from Tougaloo College in Tougaloo, Miss., in 1948. She taught English in Mississippi for five years and has served as a substitute teacher in Milwaukee

Both Schools Have Interracial Student Bodies

Talladega and Springhill 'Bright Spots' in Alabama

Courier Sat. 11-27-54 Pittsburgh Pa.

Dega Integrated Faculty, Students Back in 1867

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE and A. M. RIVERA JR.

TALLADEGA, Ala. — There are two bright spots on the educational scene in the state of Alabama, pretty Talladega College here in Talladega and friendly Springhill College, a Catholic institution located on the outskirts of Mobile.

Talladega, now headed by aggressive Dr. Arthur D. Gray, has had an interracial faculty and student body almost from the date of its founding back in 1867.

Springhill College at Mobile, without any publicity, began enrolling Negroes in its evening classes last year and since last September has been accepting colored students at its regular day sessions.

* * *

ENROLLED at Talladega this year is a Korean, a victim of the recent "police action" in his country. During the past three years, a white student from Brooklyn and a

Catholic College Has 20 Negroes Enrolled in '54

white Alabama youth attended Talladega.

Talladega's elementary and teacher-training school, known as Sessions Grade School, has been in operation since the founding of the college, and has been drawing many of its pupils from the homes of Negro and white faculty members of the campus.

Lee DeForest, known as the father of radio, was graduated from Sessions Grade School, as were his sister, Mary, and brother, Charles. They attended the integrated school in the 1880's and 1890's.

* * *

UNLIKE STATE-supported colleges in Alabama, Talladega's charter does not say that none but Negroes can be enrolled. The school is open to all races.

Officials of Springhill College say they do not record their students by race, but it is believed that at least twenty Negroes are now enrolled.

There is a feeling in Mobile that the Negro and white Catholic grade schools will be merged by next September.

Talladega Trio—Typical of the interracial life on the campus of Talladega College, located in the heart of Alabama, is this scene. Left to right: Dr. Jiri Kolaja of Brno, Czechoslovakia; Omorigho E. Eruteya of Wanogho Palace, Orogun, Warri Province, Nigeria; Chang Kym Im, Seoul, Korea. Dr. Kolaja is professor of social sciences for first year students.

Alabama State Commencement Set For Sunday

Special to The Post-Herald

MONTGOMERY, May 9 — The 74th annual commencement exercises at Alabama State College for Negroes will be Sunday, with Dr. William Holmes Borders, pastor of the Wheat Street Baptist Church of Atlanta, preaching the baccalaureate sermon.

President H. Councill Trenholm will award baccalaureate degrees to approximately 300 candidates on Monday, May 17. Charles G. Dobbins, editor of The Montgomery Examiner and a member of the State Board of Education, will address the Spring quarter convocation in the college gymnasium. Nine persons will be awarded the M.Ed. degree on the basis of their having completed the five-year teacher-training curriculum.

Diplomas will be awarded by President Trenholm to those persons who have completed the prescribed two-year general education curriculum at the Mobile Branch. Dr. G. T. Wiggins, principal of the Booker T. Washington Junior College at Pensacola, will deliver the commencement address at Mobile's Greater Mt. Zion Baptist Church on Tuesday, May 18. Commencement exercises at the Rural Laboratory School at Calhoun will be held on Friday, May 21, with the address being delivered by Miss Leila M. Barlow, chairman of the college's department of English.

Two Will Receive Law Degrees From Negro College

MONTGOMERY, April 12 (AP)—Two well-known White Montgomerians will soon receive honorary Doctor of Law degrees from the Alabama State College for Negroes here.

The State Board of Education today authorized the college to award the degrees to William B. Patterson Sr., and T. L. Bear Sr.

Board members said they will be the first honorary degrees ever given by the Negro college. The presentation is scheduled to take place at the 1954 Spring commencement, May 18.

The resolution authorizing the degrees, recalled that Paterson had given "active and extended assistance to the institution at which his father served as (white) president for 37 years."

In paying tribute to Bear, the resolution recognized "his valuable contribution to the physical expansion at Alabama State College through the donation of the common stock ofo John N. Brown Courts, Inc., an dthrough the cooperative assistance in the construction of three buildings on the campus."

An Unintentional Injustice

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER—I consider that I have been done an unintentional injustice through newspaper and radio accounts of the report made by the state examiner of accounts on the funds handled by me, as secretary-treasurer, at the Alabama State College for Negroes.

I can readily see how the reporters in their stories (the *Alabama Journal*, Oct. 7; *The Advertiser*, Oct. 8) could have misinterpreted what the examiner's report actually said and didn't say. But naturally I wish to undo this unfair interpretation.

First, the condensed news account failed to carry the full, clarifying statement of the examiners which stated that the "checks could not be produced as a result of the practice of permitting unbonded individuals to handle return checks (insufficient funds checks)."

That is to say, I, as the only bonded official concerned, was the only one who could be held accountable. Bouncing checks were released to the Student Finance Office for collection since the major portion of return checks are from that source and student accounting is handled in that office.

And it must be emphasized that a large percentage of these worthless checks included in the total of $870.50 extended over a period of from five to ten years and, therefore, were not easily located. As the bonded officer of the college I was held legally responsible for the $870.50.

(MRS.) WILLEASE SIMPSON,
Secretary-Treasurer, Alabama State College, Montgomery.

Mr. Lombert Miss Burton

Ala. students meet Oxford debate team

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Miss Elna Burton and Erskine Lambert, of the G. W. Trenholm Debating Society of Alabama State College, debated the team from Oxford University in Tullibody Auditorium on the college campus recently.

They argued the motion "The Permanent Exclusion of Communist China from the United Nations Would Be A Negation of the Purpose of That Organiza-

Representing Oxford were two British students, both conservation."

tive in their politics, Derek Bloom and Peter Tapsell.

* * *

THESE STUDENTS are making a three-month tour of almost 40 American colleges, by arrangement of the Institute of International Education, New York City, and sponsored by the institute in cooperation with the Speech Association of America.

Miss Burton, a senior from Tuscaloosa, is affiliated with the Alpha Kappa Mu National Honor Society and the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, while Mr. Lambert, also a senior from Bessemer, is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity. Dr. Cohen T. Simpson is debate coach at Alabama State.

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ALABAMA STATE COLLEGE

Alabama State College Slates 'Four Feature' Musical Sunday

"One and One, Myself and Another" is the slogan for the ticket-selling campaign being conducted this week by alumni, staff and students of Alabama State College for the "Four Feature" Musical to be staged at the city auditorium next Sunday afternoon at 3:30.

This musical will present four concert groups of the music department of Alabama State. One concert group is the senior choir which is at Indianapolis tonight for the final of its four-concert tour which began at Chicago Sunday night and continued at Detroit Monday night and at Dayton last night.

The associated choral group will be the freshman choir which has now functioned for the third consecutive year and which has had its own concert schedule during this year.

The third student group is the concert band of 32 players which is drawn from the larger marching band and is the all-year group for the many indoor program appearances. The very unique feature will be the eight-piano faculty team which will be having its second season and which will be heard in a group of two numbers.

The local alumni chapter and the students of Alabama State are associated in the promotion of this concert. The objective is to give the opportunity for the citizens and music lovers to hear these outstanding musical aggregations in their climaxing presentation of the year.

The city auditorium will provide the convenient location for the many admirers and friends of Alabama State to be assembled for this major event on the year's calendar. Sunday afternoon has been chosen as a convenient time for this program as a phase of weekend inspiration.

In addition to this major cultural presentation, this concert by the music department of Alabama State is one of the benefit efforts of the 1954 solicitation project which was officially launched on Founder's Day and which is directed toward the raising within 1954 of the $25,000 contribution for the erection of the Athletic Arena on which architects were at work last week.

Ala. State Students Boycott Classes In Protest Over Food

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(SNS) — Disgruntled Alabama State College students boycotted classes and created bedlam, turning over classroom furniture in a classroom where other students refused to join their demonstration.

Enforcing the boycott, some students were guarding doors to classrooms with bricks in hand, it was rumored, but there is no evidence of injuries.

A mass meeting and a series of lesser demonstrations over a list of 17 grievances led to the boycott.

A demand for better meals at the lunch room was included on the students' list.

While carrying signs reading "Out With Johnson," the strikers chanted musically, "Yo, ho, ho, Johnson gotta go!!" They referred to C. A. Johnson a lunch room supervisor.

"WE WANT JUSTICE"

Outside President H. Councill Trenholm's office, the students shouted: "We want justice." At the entrance of a classroom building, a faculty member blocked the door and the students did not force their way in.

However, the strikers did raid the arts and crafts classroom, turning over chairs, but were persuaded to leave by an instructor.

The demonstrators jeered the Negro policewoman assigned to traffic duty at the school and made cat-calls as a police department wreck investigation team drove by on routine patrol.

Signs scribled in chalk on pavement at street corners read "no class today." Hundreds of students congregated on sidewalks, corners, lawns, and in the streets during the morning.

BLAMES STUDENT CLIQUE

Dr. Trenholm, out of town when the first of three demonstrations started, blamed an unidentified student "clique" and "emotional response" by other students for the trouble. The president said he would begin a series of conferences with student leaders to find out what the trouble was.

In addition to the lunch room protest, the students ask for publication of a yearbook, a student lounge for recreation, a television set and after hours use of a swimming pool now restricted to classroom instruction.

Student grievances were first aired at a mass meeting Monday and followed by another meeting on Tuesday. Rev. U. J. Fields, Student Council president, was met with jeers and laughter when he appealed for tolerance at the second meeting.

NEGRO STUDENTS STRIKE

Commercial Appeal

Classes Curtailed At School In Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 21. —(UP)—Nearly half the students at Alabama State College for Negroes stayed away from classes Thursday in a boycott apparently aimed at enforcing their demands for relief of "grievances."

There were reports that some students were guarding classrooms to prevent entrance of non-striking students, and that furniture had been overturned in one classroom where the students would not join the protest.

Police said they knew nothing of the reported disturbances and had received no requests for protection.

Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, the school president, said attendance at early classes Thursday was about 50 per cent of normal, but that some were closed entirely.

He said there had been "some attempts at intimidation" on the part of strikers to keep other students out of class but said he did not know of any violence.

The strike began after students held a mass meeting and read a list of 17 grievances against the college, ranging from complaints about food to a request for a television set.

Student Strike Ends At Ala. State As Investigation Starts

Daily World Sat. 10-23-54

Atlanta, Ga. P. 1

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Demonstrations held for five days at the Alabama State College for Negroes in Montgomery subsided last night as President H. Councill Trenhold agreed to give students a stronger voice in student affairs.

The demonstrations, including a classroom strike, climaxed by the burning of a campus building, were staged to back up student demands for facilities equal to those of the University of Alabama — an all white institution.

Meanwhile, investigators from the state fire Marshall's office joined Montgomery firemen in investigating the blaze which last Thursday night nearly destroyed an unoccupied building a few yards from the president's office.

The origin of the fire had not been officially determined but all authorities privately agreed that it was connected with the demonstrations.

1,000 IN STRIKE

Nearly a thousand of the school's 2,100 students joined actively in the demonstration.

Thursday, during a strike from classes some of the students guarded classrooms with bricks and sticks and would not allow commercial vehicles to enter the campus.

Several large groups of students athered in different places over the campus last night, but faculty members and Negro policemen dispersed them almost as fast as they formed.

During a two-hour meeting late Friday, President Trenholm heard complaints aired by leaders of every major organization on the campus, including social fraternities.

Reporters were barred with the meeting, but Trenholm said he "talked over with the students" a way in which they could present their grievances in an orderly manner for his consideration. He said, however, he did not know whether the students were through or not, "we wouldn't be surprised at anything," he said.

The students had a list of 17 grievances including better food, the dismissal of cafeteria director W. C. Johnson, the publication of a yearbook, better sleeping quarters and more recreation facilities.

The school is located at the heart of a Montgomery residential area, state supported, it is one of the largest Negro colleges in the United States. The student strike ended after Trenholm called an emergency assembly and promised the Friday meet with the student leaders.

He said attendance was almost normal Friday.

Dr. Trenholm termed the demonstrations an emotional situation and said it was "a manifestation of mob rule."

He said he would not bow to "mob rule" but he would listen to the grievances.

He added that any "administrative decision to be made at this school will be made by my office." He has been at the school since 1925.

2 Alabama State Buildings Burn

Defender Chicago, Ill. P.5

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(ANP)—Two empty buildings on the campus of Alabama State college were swept ~~by fire last week~~ after striking students had returned to class following protest meetings.

An old store and a small house were almost completely destroyed in the fire of undetermined origin. The property had been bought by the state for a planned development for the college.

Earlier, Dr. H. Council Trenholm, president of the school, said he was still trying to establish channels of communication and liason with the student element which has been causing trouble at the school.

Sat. 11-6-54.

Within 24 hours last week, students protested in mass demonstrations to back up a list of 17 grievances which they aired earlier.

WHAT STUDENTS WANT

The lengthy list of grievances included demands for after-hours use of a swimming pool restricted for classroom instruction, publication of a school yearbook, purchase of a TV set for recreation, a student lounge, better dormitories, food, and a stronger voice in student affairs.

Trenholm attempted to reason with the students at a mass meeting and explained he wanted those responsible for the unrest "to come out in the open and explain their complaints."

In 1951, women at the college rioted after a girl had been taken out of school. Dormitory rooms were flooded and broken glass scattered about the floor. Eight students were dismissed as a result of the riot.

Fire follows student strike at Ala. State

Afro-American Sat. 11-6. p. 19

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Baltimore, Md.

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Before attending an assembly to hear Dr. Trenholm speak, an estimated 600 students overturned classroom furniture and blocked laundry, milk and city garbage trucks from entering the campus.

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FOCAL POINT of much of the discontent was lunchroom supervisor C. A. Johnson. Chants of "Yo, ho, ho Johnson gotta go" were heard on the campus while many students carried placards reading "Out With Johnson."

In 1951, women at the college rioted after a girl had been taken out of school. Dormitory rooms were flooded and broken glass scattered about the floor. Eight students were dismissed as a result of the riot.

Mob Rule?

Ala. State's Students Win

Courier p. 7

Pittsburgh, Pa.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (INS) —Five days of demonstrations at the Alabama State College for Negroes in Montgomery subsided Friday as President H. Council Trenholm agreed to give students a stronger voice in student affairs.

Sat. 11-6-54

Dr. Trenholm termed the outbreaks "a manifestation of mob rule," and said students would not be able to force any administrative decisions.

Originally, students drew up a list of seventeen grievances, which included protests over food served, and asked dismissal of the school lunch room manager.

Courier

MANY STUDENTS interviewed Friday, however, said the disturbances were the outgrowth of general agitation over the segregation issue in the South. One student, who identified himself as Sidney Welch, said:

Pittsburgh Pa.

"We feel that we should be allowed to attend the University of Alabama since the Supreme Court has held that segregated schools are wrong. But if we can't attend, then we at least want equal facilities."

Dr. Trenholm avoided a direct answer to questions whether he though the demonstrations were a result of dissatisfaction over the segregated school issue. He said:

Sat. 11-6-54

"This is an emotional situation. Negroes have the most at stake in this whole manifestation of mob rule being evidenced today."

14e(1) 1954

ALABAMA POLYTHENIC INSTITUTE
AUBURN, ALABAMA

API President Says Negro Tact, Good Judgment To Help State Over School Segregation Hump

By GEOFFREY BIRT
Advertiser Staff Writer

AUBURN, Ala., Jan. 15—Alabama may have to rely considerably on the tact and good judgment of Negro leaders if the U. S. Supreme Court hands down an adverse decision on school segregation.

This was the opinion expressed here by Dr. Ralph B. Draughon, president of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, in an interview.

The Supreme Court is expected soon to rule on whether segregation in the public schools is permissable under the Constitution.

Dr. Draughon praised Gov. Gordon Persons for his cool, careful approach towards this subject.

The API president had been asked: "What will the effect be on API if segregation is abolished on the campus?" He replied:

"I am reasonably certain it would mean that we should have to begin admitting some Negro students. I think that at first such Negro entrants might be at graduate level. I am not at all sure what the load would be, or what the requirements for admission would be. I do think it likely requests for admission might be for studies which are not duplicated at Negro institutions—such as our architectural school here."

In this regard, Dr. Draughon expressed the hope and belief that Negro leaders, showing tact and judgment, would see to it that there would be no inundation of Negro students attempted.

In a general discussion on the subject he pointed to the fact that API has today about 7,000 students.

Therefore, it was added, in the event of an adverse decision, a few carefully selected graduate Negro students, pursuing further studies in selected courses, might tend rather "to get lost" on the campus, and there would be no appearance of any revolutionary change.

Dr. Draughon said that "whatever the decision of the Supreme Court may be, I believe and hope there is sufficient good leadership in the state to work out the problems involved, over a period of time.

DR. RALPH B. DRAUGHON

"Any program," he said, "would essentially have to be carefully planned gradual program."

Dr. Draughon said he had received a letter from Governor Persons, seeking suggestions on what the state should do in the event of the court abolishing segregation in the schools.

He said that "Governor Persons is to be praised for placing the entire matter above any partisan issue in that letter because, as he so truly said, it is a problem which concerns us all."

In a recent public statement, Governor Persons also said he would refuse to call any special session of the state Legislature until he was convinced that good legislation only would come from such a special call. Persons said that any group if and when it finds itself under an emotional stress, will probably enact bad legislation. In other words, the governor went on record saying he would allow at least a "cooling-off" period to elapse, if there is an adverse court decision, before calling the Legislature back to Montgomery—and then only if he believes that something good can be accomplished.

Dr. Draughon, without referring to this gubernatorial statement, observed: "It is my personal hope that the state's leaders will make an intellectual, not an emotional approach, to this whole problem."

Dr. Draughon declined to discuss the opinion of the student body towards the awaited Supreme Court decision beyond saying that "for many, the whole matter is still rather an academic question with them."

Educator Says Negroes Should Be Admitted If Court Says So

Dec. 1-19-54

AUBURN, Ala. — "We should have to begin admitting them (Negro students)" should the United States Supreme Court in the pending school segregation case rule that government-imposed Jim Crow is unconstitutional, declared Dr. Ralph B. Draughon, president of Alabama Polythenic Institute.

(The issue of Negro admission to state supported institutions has been settled by the U. S. Supreme Court in favor of Negro students in rulings in the "Sweatt Case" Texas and the "Sipuel Case" Oklahoma. The present cases been studied by the highest court have nothing to do with the university admissions. Two young Negro women have asked the federal courts to order the University of Alabama to admit them to its graduate school).

President Draughon suggested that educators would depend upon the tact and good judgment of Negro leaders to assist in handling the question should the issue have to be faced. His comment came in an interview here.

He asserted: "I am reasonably certain it (court outlawing of legalized segregation) that we would have to begin admitting some Negro students. I think that at first such Negro entrants might be at graduate level. I am not at all sure what the lead would be, or what the requirements for admission would be."

"I do think it likely that requests for admission might be for studies which are not duplicated at Negro institutions — such as our architectural school here."

The Auburn president suggested that Negro leaders certainly would not desire to flood API with Negro students. However, he said that selecting a few for specialized graduate courses would hardly cause any concern since they would be swallowed up in the vast student-body of approximately 7,000. Hence there would be no appearance of any revolutionary change on the Auburn campus.

Surrendering To The Anti-Segregationis

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER — As a former member of the faculty of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn I have communicated with President Ralph B. Draughon in regard to an interview on the issue of segregation in your paper. Because of the widespread interest in this quesiton on the part of Alabamians I trust you will publish this letter with the enclosure.

Augusta, Ga. HUGH G. GRANT.

Dear Dr. Draughon:

In all candor, as a native of Alabama, a long-time resident of the state and former faculty member at Auburn during your own earlier connections with the college, I was shocked at your statements as quoted in [*The Advertiser*, Jan. 15]. You state that in the event of a ruling against segregation by the Supreme Court you are "reasonably certain" that "we should have to begin admitting some Negro students," that you expressed "the hope and belief that the Negro leaders, showing tact and judgment, would see to it that there would be no inundation of Negro students attempted," and further that it is your "personal hope that the state's leaders will make an intellectual, not an emotional approach, to the whole problem."

Sat. 2-27-54

Those statements attributed to you in *The Advertiser*, indicate to me that you have joined the defeatists and are all ready to haul up the white flag of surrender to the radicals, both white and black, who have launched this program of integration of the races, which if carried out spells the doom of the racial integrity of both white and black races. It is incomprehensible to me that the president of Alabama Polytechnic Institute with its traditions and ideals dating back more than three-quarters of a century could take such a position. I am sure your thinking is entirely out of line with the thinking of a vast majority of Alabamians who have a reputation for steadfastness when great danger threatens.

HUGH G. GRANT.

Augusta, Ga.

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Trustees Rule—

API To Stay White School For Present

Final Segregation Decree Awaited

AUBURN, June 7 (AP)—Auburn will remain an all-white school, the Board of Trustees decreed today, at least until after the Supreme Court hands down its final decision on classroom segregation.

The court has held segregation unconstitutional but has asked for arguments in October to determine how and when the traditional two-school system in the South should end.

At the recommendation of President Ralph Draughon, the Alabama Polytechnic Institute (Auburn) board adopted a resolution retaining the school's "present policies" of admitting students until after the Supreme Court's final decree is made known.

Under those policies, only white students are admitted at Auburn.

Hands-Off Attitude

Turning to another controversial matter, the board took a hands-off attitude for the time being toward a faculty controversy which Dr. Draughon said has weakened student and faculty morale in the School of Architecture.

The president told board members that despite the lowered morale, "there is every reason to believe that the high quality of instruction in the department will be maintained and this department will continue to train superior architects . . ."

Dr. Draughon blamed the difficulties on what he called a "small core of disgruntled faculty members," although he said Dean Frank Orr "is not without blame for allowing this situation to develop without being aware of it and taking steps to its solution."

On the other hand, the president continued, conditions are "not so deplorable as has been pictured."

It would be "unfair" both to Dean Orr and to the school, Dr. Draughon said, to refuse Orr a chance to "straighten out" the controversy and "we are expecting him to do it."

Being Transferred

On still another controversy involving an argument over work of the county agent's office in Pickens County, the president said both the agent and his assistant are being transferred at their requests.

The differences have been settled, he added, and "it is my belief that a long period of friendly, constructive and successful extension work is now ahead in Pickens County."

Earlier in the day, the Auburn board:

Approved an $11,925,000 budget for operation of Auburn and its branch services for the 1954-55 fiscal year.

Authorized President Draughon to work with the Alabama Educational Television Commission in building a TV station at Auburn. Present plans call for educational TV programs to be produced at Auburn, the University of Alabama and at Birmingham.

Board members also urged the FCC to allocate a third educational TV channel to Alabama for the benefit of South Alabama residents who can't pick up signals from the already authorized transmitter at Mount Cheaha.

API trustees meet, defer action on issues before them

AUBURN, Ala., June 7—Auburn trustees were in session more than two hours today but postponed action on the two major items on their agenda.

They were the situation in connection with the school of architecture and the arts, and with the policy to be followed in connection with the U. S. Supreme Court's recent order banning segregation in the public schools.

Also laid aside for action was a proposed $11,935,000 budget for API and the Extension Service for 1954-55.

THE SCHOOL OF architecture situation, involving alleged friction between Dean F. M. Orr and certain faculty members, was next to the last item on the agenda. The architecture school is facing the loss of from six to eight professors—more than half the staff—as a result of internal problems.

Immediately following it was the question of the policy to be followed as a result of the anti-segregation decision.

During the morning session, the trustees, among other things, approved a resolution providing for API's participation in the state educational television program.

The resolution authorized President Ralph B. Draughon, API president, to work with the Alabama Educational Television Commission in perfecting plans for constructing and equipping a television studio on the API campus.

Present plans are for the first educational TV programs for the state television commission to originate from studios at Auburn, the University of Alabama and Birmingham for telecasting over Channel 7 at Cheaha and 10 at Birmingham.

JUST WHAT ACTION will be taken in the school of architecture problem was not indicated. It was known, however, that at least one of the professors involved has written board members offering to appear before them.

Dr. Draughon, who has backed up Dean Orr all along during the controversy with the staff professors, is expected to lay the blame for present conditions on the professors.

Regarding the segregation problem, Dr. Draughon is expected to recommend that API defer action on the problem until the outcome of certain cases now pending in U. S. courts is known.

Auburn Trustees Give 'Ultimatum' To Dean

By TRUDY CARGILE
Advertiser State Editor

AUBURN, Ala., June 7—Auburn's acting dean of architecture, Marion Frank Orr, was given an ultimatum by the Board of Trustees today either to correct what President Ralph R. Draughon termed a low "morale among faculty and students" in the school's department of architecture or to resign.

Eminating from what the president explained as a "small core of disgruntled faculty members," unrest in the department has resulted in the recent resignation of Prof. Robert Talley.

"The more we have looked into the matter," President Draughon said, "the more the trouble has appeared to have been psychological."

In presenting a resolution for the trustees' adoption, Dr. Draughon said he had every reason to believe the high quality of training in the school of architecture will be maintained despite threats from some faculty members to resign if the present dean is maintained.

Dean Responsible

Dean Orr was appointed to the API post upon approval and recommendation of the architecture and that Alabama Society of Archetecture following World War II. With this reminder to the trustees, Dr. Draughon said, "I take the position the dean is ressponsible for operation of his school and should have a chance to correct his mistakes. Any other action at the present time, I feel, would be unfair to the school or to the dean."

Dr. Draughon pointed out there are 47 different schools of instruction on the campus and it is "almost inevitable with this large group to avoid clashing of opinion, personality and philosophy."

On Segregation

With respect to the Supreme Court's ruling on segregation in schools, the board adopted a resolution supporting a "wait and see" attitude. It was decided by the board to await outcome of the five pending segregation cases to be retired this fall before making any changes in the present policies of admitting students to API.

Budget Approved

The board also approved a $11,925,000 budget for operation of the college during 1954-55. The budget includes instruction and research on the campus, 10 substations, eight experimental fields and five forestry units. It also includes the state-wide extension service, Auburn Alumni Association, the Auburn Athletic Association and Auburn Research Foundation.

In another resolution, the board authorized President Draughon to work with the Alabama Educational Television Commission in perfecting plans for constructing and equipping a television studio on the Auburn campus "for the purpose of producing educational television programs." Present plans are for the first programs for the State Television Commission to originate from studios at Auburn, University of Alabama

an hour and was on the wrong side of the road when the two vehicles crashed together 10 miles west of here on Alabama Highway 10.

Greenville Women

The dead women were identified as telephone operators at Greenville, Ala. One was the sister of Jesse Stinson, a student at Troy State College, and the other was engaged to marry him.

The patrol listed the dead as Miss Joy May Stinson, 25, driver of the automobile, Greenville; Lillian K. McLain, 19, of Route 1 Bolling, Ala.; and 9-year-old Jimmie Butts, also of Greenville, the nephew of Miss Stinson.

To Visit Injured Man

Jones said the women were en route to Troy to visit Stinson, who was injured in an automobile accident earlier today. Extent of his injuries was not immediately determined.

Hospital officials said Fulton is not expected to live. Papers found in his wallet tentatively identified him as also from Greenville.

Witnesses told him the pickup truck was running "all over the road" just before the accident, the patrolman said.

Full Text Of J. D. Thompson's ASTA Presidential Address

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (SNS) — The full text of the much-discussed speech delivered by Prof. J. D. Thompson, retiring president of the Alabama State Teachers Association at the ASTA's 71st annual convention in Montgomery, Thursday, March 25, 1954 at Montgomery.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: In a lengthy debate at the business session of the convention, there was a heated floor fight over preparing the speech for distribution to the entire ASTA membership. The proposal offered by the resolutions and legislative committee was changed by the delegates who won consideration of it by the assembly. It was then tabled on a motion offered by President H. Councill Trenholm, chairman of the committee. Other members of the committee had supported the proposal to send the speech distribution question to the executive committee since a question of financing was involved as well as other things.")

"What I have to say might well be called a report, and if I were to give it a title it would be, TWO YEAR'S EXPERIENCE AS ASTA PRESIDENT. There are several little things I want to say, and this may be the last opportunity I will have to speak to you. I trust that nothing I say will be interpreted as the word of a bitter, disappointed person. What I have to say is the result of sober observations and reflections, plus my experience these two years.

"First, I want to express to you my deepest appreciation and gratitude for the honor which you have bestowed upon me these two years. The general attitude which you have shown and the kind expressions which have come from many of you have been a great source of encouragement to me. I want to thank each of you for the support which you have given to this association, for your cooperation, and for your professional spirit. There are great possibilities for this organization. Though I retire from this office with a feeling that very little has been accomplished I have been assured by many that my administration has not been in vain. I am not one to stand before you and try to enumerate any accomplishments. In this case I prefer that you do the evaluating.

"On several occasions it has been my pleasure to represent you in national and local meetings. These experiences have been especially beneficial to me. In several instances I have attempted to speak or give to the press what I felt to be, or should be the sentiment of this association. In this connection I might say that one of the things which I have appreciated most about the office has been the opportunity and excuse to say some things which I have wanted to say and felt should have been said.

What I have had to say has not been spoken in corners nor behind closed doors. But in all this, I will give myself credit for one thing, I never once said what we were going to do. I had better sense. I always said what I thought we should do. Even at that, there were many who really believed that we were going to do something. They thought that our association was going to support its president.

ON MATTERS OF POLICY

"Respecting your other officers, they have served well and have done a good job in handling such matters as have come before them. Some of them have spent long and tireless hours working in the interest of the association. As for the relationship between the president and the executive committee it has been harmonious in most matters, especially routine matters and details.

"But I think that it is well known to many of you that the president and the executive committee have differed in several instances involving matters of policy. Nothing could be done about that. Let me recite to you one example. In all matters relating to the headquarters building we had complete agreement until efforts were made to set up certain offices of the State Department in this building. To this your president vigorously objected. When disapproval was found in other sources the matter was dropped, at least for the time being. In this matter your president felt that an important principle was involved. In brief, he felt that if the offices of the State Department downtown are too good for some of its personnel why should ASTA furnish offices for the State Department? Furthermore, the president feels that the Department of Education and ASTA should be separated so that we can know which is which.

"Before leaving this matter of the headquarters, let me make one or two things clear. I feel that we have a headquarters building which all of us should feel proud of. As it has already been said, it is a credit to our association, it would be a credit to any state association. Moreover, in all honesty and fairness, it is a tribute to our executive secretary and to our research secretary who held the guiding hand in the matter.

"It is a fruition of their long and consistent efforts toward this particular goal. The president takes some pride in the fact that the headquarters happened to be erected under his administration and that he could have some part in it. We urge all ASTA members to cooperate to the end that the debt on the building is paid according to schedule.

"The president feels, however, that the building should be used as an instrument in helping to carry out a program which will mean greater educational opportunities for our boys and girls, more jobs for our people, and better salaries for us.

EXPERIENCES REVEALING

"During these two years my experience has been rather revealing. The stand which I have taken has caused me to be snubbed by many in our own circle. But this has not been at all surprising. In a number of educational meetings over the State, many of them statewide, your president has not only not been invited, he has not even known about such meetings until he has read in the papers that such meetings were held and that great things were accomplished. If any of you have wondered why I did not attend some of these meetings, the reason is that I did not know about them. Today I have educational friends who would rather talk with me about the weather than discuss educational problems. This sort of thing is the result of not grinning in faces and patting on backs. This is the result of having convictions and standing up for those convictions.

TRIED TO GET HIM FIRED

"This is not all. In my humble efforts as president of the association I would not have thought that definite efforts would have been made by person or persons at the State Department of Education to have me fired. I never once thought that our State Legislator from Coosa County would be called in question at the State Capitol and would have to defend me, all unknowing to me. Nor would I have thought that matters would reach the point that my superintendent and members of the Board of Education of Coosa County would feel that they should take it upon themselves to come to Montgomery to stop the smear campaign, to explain why I should not be fired, and to let them know that nothing was wrong with me except that I wanted what was fair and just for our people.

"In a way of speaking, I have been charged, tried, convicted and fired by persons who had never even seen me and did not want to see me. The only trouble was that those who did this did it without the authority. The power to fire me happens to be invested with the authorities in Coosa County, thank goodness.

STANDARDS FOR SELECTING PRESIDENTS

"Since such efforts thus far have failed to get me fired I don't believe that the next president, whoever it might be, will have that kind of experience even though he took a positive, militant stand for justice. But in selecting your next president I give you this advice. Things now are getting hot. You must elect either one of two types. Either a person who can stand the hot water, or else one who is going to put out the fire, sit on the stage and look dignified.

"What are my recommendations this year? They are in your hands. To save time I am not going to even comment on them. Read them carefully. If you think that they mean nothing, vote against them. If you think that they mean something, vote for them. That's all I ask. I feel that I have talked about them enough. I have made no so-called radical recommendation. Respecting the resolution which was passed last year proposing to set up a committee on education and legislation,

"I decided that as far as I am concerned it can die. The resolution as passed did not even resemble my proposal. This association will never move until its members demand that it move. These speeches you listen to don't count a thing. What counts is the way you cast your votes for officers and proposals in this association.

OUR PROGRAM AND US

"Our program in part has been laid out for us. Some of the authorities have already said that even if the Supreme Court should say that schools must be equalized, they, the State and local authorities should assume that schools are equal and it would be up to Negroes in every instance to bring suit to show that they are not. I read this in the papers. If I ran this association the first thing I would do, I would put on a $10.00 per member assessment for at least two years. At the end of two years we would have $150,000. Then I would announce that if we must go to court in order to get justice, we are prepared both to eat and sleep in the courthouse. But you know and I know that under our present set up that will never happen. Consequently, our association will not be a means of your getting better salaries nor our children better opportunities. Instead of getting complete educational equality or something even near to equal mind you we don't end up with only a token improvement in facilities. Then we will have only our selves to blame for not keeping fire under a pot which has just now begun to boil.

DISGRACE TO OUR RACE

"There is another important job about which our association should do something. The March issue of the ALABAMA SCHOOL JOURNAL listed 21 different statements of policy which have been adopted by AEA. I will quote just one of these statements: "The Alabama Education Association believes that the ballot is one of the most valued privileges of our democracy and that it is the duty and the responsibility of each teacher to vote."

"There are certain counties in this State where our teachers are denied the ballot. We would be fully justified in spending a few thousand dollars in these places to see to it that these teachers are accorded their rights to the ballot. Instead of this kind of program we have been told that in certain places some of our teachers are being intimidated and kept from registering by certain so-called Negro leaders. It is a disgrace to our race.

"We have in this State now just lots of associations. We have the principals' association, the supervisors' association, the vocational association, the leadership association, the curriculum association, the PTA association — perhaps others. With all these professional associations with their various purposes there is particularly nothing left for ASTA to do except to tackle big problems as it should. And unless ASTA does go about solving these problems these other associations are nothing but sounding brass and tinkling symbols.

"Respecting what can be done on the local level certain problems to be sure can be tackled, but certain other problems demand the strength of a state-wide organization. We need not to talk so much about in-

tegration or anything else until we learn to make effective use of organization, and support those of our race who dare to stick out their necks.

"For this kind of talk I have been accused of killing the association. This isn't so. The most that I can be charged with is not killing the association but letting you know its already dead as far as an aggressive program is concerned.

MY STAND NOT CHANGED

"As president of ASTA these two years I have had some interesting experiences. I have learned lots. But I must admit that I have not been able to change my stand on any of the several issues on which I stood before even I became president. When I came into this office I was looking at the association from the front; as I got out I viewed it from behind and it looks the same.

"The affairs of this association involves a great deal of work; the budget is rather large, involving several thousand dollars. But this work, and this money are spent principally in routine matters, and meetings. Nothing is spent in the interest of teacher benefits, protection, or educational development except what we assume we get from professional meetings.

"You can always see where we are holding some kind of fact-finding meeting, or making some kind of fact-finding survey. We don't need to find any more facts until we do something about the facts we've already found.

"It was my desire to have a vital part in this association because I had looked upon it as a great potential force and an opportunity which could be used effectively in our struggle for our educational rights. But instead of being so used I have felt that our association has been like a merry-go-round. We are going in circles and getting nowhere. At first one is not inclined to notice that he is traveling in a circle, but after making one or two rounds he is likely to notice the familiar patterns and repetitions.

"Many of our teachers have not been on long enough to discover this. Some of us are about half asleep and have paid no attention. But some with whom I have talked are very conscious of this situation and have become disillusioned. There are many in this group.

"There is still another group which is quite excited and enthusiastic over the ride and display. It does not matter with them whether they go any place or not. They are just on for the ride. A blind man can lead you in a circle.

CAME TO CHALLENGE

"This is the kind of thing I had hoped to stop. I did not come into this office to discuss problems facing teachers; I came to solve these problems. I did not become president to discuss current challenges; I came to challenge. But I regret to say that in each instance I have not found much help. One person or a few persons can offer very little challenge to the opposition we face.

"One year ago we had an interesting experience here. We presented our attempt to present to this association specific recommendation for what we thought might have been the beginning of an effective program. It is now well known history that my recommendations stirred up a storm which stemmed from the State Department to the utmost parts of Alabama. And many of you out there told me that you were told by your superintendents before you left home to vote against my program. I say this with all modesty, that if what I tried to do received any tribute this effort to stop it was a tribute even though it helped to defeat the proposals.

HELPED TO KILL MY PROPOSALS

"But some of those who helped to kill my proposals received credit for doing so. What most of you do not know is that after the annual meeting last year other letters were sent out from the State Department by the same high officials giving credit to whom credit was due. This information came from several sources, but I want to read to you part of a letter I received from a friend:

My dear Mr. Thompson:

"This comes to inform you that I had the privilege of seeing one of the letters sent to all city and county superintendents of the State by the State Supt. . . . He was congratulating them and thanking them for their cooperation in his effort to head off some of the progressive moves we as Negroes are trying to make. He stated further, and I quote, 'I think you would like to know that the aggressive proposals of the President of the Negro Teachers Association were defeated by a large majority. This was due to the cooperation on the part of our fine Negro leaders' I was not sure you have had the privilege of seeing or hearing this . . . If I can do so I will get a copy and send you. There are several other items discussed . . ."

"Ladies and gentlemen, I leave it up to you to designate, define, and evaluate those persons who killed my proposals, and who were referred to in the letter as "Our fine Negro leaders." To turn the statement around it means "Their fine Negro leaders."

RECEIVED AEA REPORT

"Just a short while after you had killed my proposal to set up a committee on education and legislation with a backing of $50,000 the AEA decided that they needed $50,000 with whichto put over its legislative program. Many Negro teachers as well as white were asked to donate $2.00 each. When I saw this in the papers I wrote to a friend and sent him the clipping.

"Then I predicted to him that those persons who helped to kill my proposal would be the first to support the AEA program. In a short time after that I received a report from none other but the AEA executive committee secretary showing the systems and amounts which had been donated by Negro teachers —the same folks who had said a few weeks before that the poor Negro teachers could not afford to pay additional fees.

"It is true that all of ureceived a little bonus, but it is also true, and it is the same old story that down through the years Negroes have been willing to sell out or compromise for crumbs. I never asked for $126.00. I asked for complete equalization. This is the kind of thing which helps to bear out my contention that ASTA convention is just some place for Negro teachers to spend their time while white teachers are in Birmingham attending to business.

"Why was it that one of my proposals caused so much concern in the State Department of Education? There is just one reason. That proposal called for $50,000. When you begin to talk money you are talking business. They know quite well that as long as we are not doing anything down here but running our mouths they have nothing to worry about.

"Since I have been president many white persons have seen fit to talk with me about school problems and race problems. These persons have ranged from book agents up. One man who knows many of our principals over the State better than I, has taken time to evaluate many of you—some as weak, some as strong, some as egotistic, some as having a feeling of importance, etc.

"I think he knew what he was talking about. On one occasion he talked up against integration, he berated Paul Robeson. He said that we as Negroes did not need such people as Robeson. Then he named a Negro principal in Alabama, one who is principal of one of our large schools, and a so-called leader in the State. He said that we did not need Negroes like him either, because he is a white man's nigger."

KIND OF LEADERS WE HAVE

"Now, why do I recite all this to you? For one purpose only. That is to show you what a predicament we are in as a race, and to show you the kind of leaders we have, the kind to whom our teachers as well as our young people must look for leadership. When white people call us Uncle Toms and white man's nigger, you know that our leadership has reached a new low."

"Our trouble is not in our class room teachers. I have been encouraged by their general response. Our trouble lies in those persons, many of them, who are over the teachers, those we call our leaders, whose job seems to be to help keep Negroes in their places.

"In this State now, we have a kind of system that is like a network of strings, and our local leaders like puppets who dance according to manipulations from a central control. And some of us are proud to be puppets because it gives us a chance once in a while to appear on the stage.

"Mind you, all this comes in the face of all this current talk we hear about developing leadership. There is, I must admit, a little something in this movement I don't quite get I have always thought that a leader is one who has an idea for which he will go out and work and fight. Leadership is one thing; administrative proficiency is something else. It is one thing to have a person who leads because he is ahead and knows where he is going.

"It is another thing to have a person set out in front of you and told what to do. Many of our leaders today are like a horse which is hitched in front. Even though he is out in the front the man behind is doing the driving. Furthermore, in teams of horses, they never place as a leader the horse which has ideas of his own but rather, the horse which best takes orders. So it is with many of our readers today. In fact, we are not leaders, we are hirelings.

ON THE WRONG TRACK

"It seems to me that in spite of all the advanced training and advanced degrees now held by most of our leaders we have some now taking hold of a specious philosophy and have got off on the wrong track as educators. We have become more concerned with cheap politics, deception, false achievements, personal glory and outward show than we have with the fundamentals of true education. In this we are wasting much of our potential for real progress. We have stopped seeking after substance and we have started chasing after shadows.

"We have talked much about philosopsy of education but our philosophy of education must stem from our philosophy of life. Moreover, theories and philosophies are no good except in proportion as they determine courses of action and serve as guides to our efforts. There are certain principles above which we must place neither friendship nor man, for they are more important than either. For principles, men have laid down their lives. I have never heard of a principle dying for man.

"Let us stop trying to fool ourselves. Let us go about the job that is before us and work forward to that day when Negroes shall overcome their frustrations and complexes, when Negro leaders can act with courage and conviction, and when all of us can walk about on the face of the earth with the dignity and respect that is due human beings.

THE GREAT PROFESSION

"Teaching is a great profession Let us re-dedicate our lives to our boys and girls. After all the fuss and fight and fire have died out, and after all the theories and philosophies of education have been explored and many of them discarded, let us remember that there remains for us as teachers the one and original task of teaching, and developing in our young people, intelligence, dignity, courage, faith hope and love.

14e(1) 1954 ALBANY STATE COLLEGE

State Board Of Regents Fails To Re-name Dr. Aaron Brown

By MARION E. JACKSON

Dr. Aaron Brown, president of Albany State, was not re-elected to the post which he has held since March 8, 1944, when the Georgia Board of Regents held its meeting in Atlanta Wednesday morning. All other state college presidents won re-election.

L. W. Siebert, executive secretary of the Board of Regents said that no reasons were given by the body for not renewing the contract of the outstanding Georgia educator who has served in various positions with the Georgia Teachers and Education Association.

The Education Committee which met Tueday, February 9 failed to recommend that Dr. Brown's contract be renewed. The body accepted the committee recommendation on Wednesday.

Dr. Brown's dismissal comes following disclosure by State Auditor B. E. Thrasher which held that "Albany State officials should be held personally responsible for payment of $9,606 worth of athletic scholarships' granted by the school's athletic association.

Earlier, however, Dr. Brown had been under fire from an Albany newspaper which criticized his appearance at a Albany Negro Voters League Rally where statements were allegedly made approving so-called "bloc voting."

High Albany political leaders were on the stage during a speech by Dr. Thomas M. Brewer of Columbus, Georgia, which is said to have been under the sponsorship of the Albany Branch of the National Association For The Advancement of Colored People. Reports indicate that Dr. Brown introduced Atlanta Attorney Austin T. Walden on the same program.

State Auditor Thrasher's attack against the administration of Dr Brown at Albany State, stated that "responsible officials and not scholarship recipients should be held liable for the money," which was described as having been granted for athletics given during the past several years, but which income had not been sufficient to cover."

Dr. Brown reached by telephone had previously denied knowledge of the move to replace him. He referred all queries regarding his status to the Board of Regents. The Albany State president said he had not been personally notified of any change in his status there.

More censure was heaped on Dr. Brown when citizens there reportedly boycotted an Albany department store.

DR. AARON BROWN

The Case of President Brown at Albany State

In so drastic a move as the failure of the Board of Regents to renew the contract of Dr. Aaron Brown, President of Albany State, and a nationally known educator of good repute, it is felt that the public is entitled to an explanation.

While Dr. Brown serves directly under the state Board of Regents, his being handed of what amounts to a dismissal, without formal charges and the benefit of a hearing, to which every citizen is entitled, would certainly make no contribution to the usefulness and prestige of our educational system, already under the threat of withdrawing from public identity.

Dr. Brown is a veteran administrator, having come to this state from another leading institution of learning. He has been outstanding in the performance of his duties and at no time has there been pointed the finger of criticism at the direction of his affairs.

As the basis of our case, we are fortunate to present herewith Dr. Brown's own statement, — and we quote:

"On October 26, 1953, I was apprised by the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia of their intention to remove me as the President of Albany State College. On February 10, 1954, this intention took concrete form — I was not reappointed. In the interim, I sought for a bill of particulars. To this date, none has been provided.

"The years spent at Albany State College have been years filled with tireless effort to prepare the Negro youth with whom I have worked for the job of living effectively in the kind of world in which they live. At no time, have I wittingly engaged in behavior which was inconsistent with the responsibilities of the high office which I held.

"It is a source of deepest regret that the Board of Regents did not see fit to make known to me the charges upon which their action in not re-electing me was based.

"It should be made clear that I did not resign. No inkling of dissatisfaction with my service which I have been able to glean by implication, circuitous rumor, or indirection of statement, was of the type as to make me think for one moment of taking such recourse. In fact, in the interim between the announcing of the Board's intent and its accomplishing of my dismissal, an abundance of evidence has been presented to belie even the slightest hint of a concrete charge."

Here we have one of the most startling disclosures in the history of our educational procedures and, unfortunately, bringing at this crucial time a renewal of rumors and counter rumors going by the grape-vine route, the rounds of the state. Many of these suggest undue political influence and otherwise subtle measures having no place in a system which should remain so high above the fog-belt of political pressure and unexplained procedures.

With what we already know and to wit, the high standard of educational principles adhered to by Dr. Brown, in the absence of a logical and reasonable explanation, we are forced, and most unfortunately, to go along with piecing this unusual action together with rumors hardly worthy of reaching editorial merit.

Under this condition, serious in its proportions and calculated to kick off a "witch hunt," it is felt that the citizens of Albany should head up the challenge to nip it in the bud and dig it up by the roots.

Let those aroused citizens, who have through the years, been the beneficiaries of the unselfish and sacrificial services of the able president, come to the bat and — fight out this issue — "if it takes all summer."

Talmadge's Men Oust Albany's Aaron Brown

By WILLIAM FOWLKES

ATLANTA, Ga.—Dr. Aaron Brown, nationally known president of Albany State College, failed, last week, to gain re-election to that post.

The Georgia Board of Regents, which elected all other state college presidents at the February meeting, did not reveal an official reason for failure to renew Dr. Brown's contract which expires June 30.

A board spokesman, however, claimed Dr. Brown had "lost support of the Albany community."

It had been speculated for sometime that Dr. Brown would not be re-elected to the post he has held for ten years. The Courier had learned that Dr. Brown's attendance of a Southwest Georgia Civic-Political League meeting last fall was the straw that his opposition used as a club to demand the end of his administration of the college, where he succeeded Dr. J. W. Holley, retired, controversial writer on race relations subjects.

* * *

THE ALBANY HERALD, influential white newspaper, editorially criticized his appearance at the Albany voters' rally. Dr. Brown is reported to have introduced Atlanta Atty. A. T. Walden and to have been on the platform when Dr. Thomas M. Brewer of Columbus (Ga.) leader, spoke and appealed for Negroes to use their collective vote to get the things they need and want.

Shortly afterwards, state auditors and investigators spent some time in the offices of Albany State searching the financial records reportedly "with a fine-tooth comb." State Auditor B. E. Thrasher later announced that financial books at the college were in poor shape and that upwards of $10,000 in athletic scholarships remained uncollected over a period of several years. Auditor Thrasher also claimed non-collection of an old Veterans Administration account due the college.

The state auditor's report suggested that officials of the Southwest Georgia institution should be held personally responsible for repayment of the unpaid athletic scholarships. Albany State developed a fair football team on a slim budget over the past few years. Income from athletics had been meager and did not warrant the grant of such scholarships, the auditor's report claimed.

Regents Board Chairman Robert O. Arnold of Covington issued a statement saying that "in the best interests of Albany State College and the University System the board decided not to re-elect Dr. Brown."

On Firing

Dr. Brown Issues Statement

ALBANY, Ga.—The following statement was released by Dr. Aaron Brown shortly after he had been informed that the Georgia Board of Regents had not reappointed him president of Albany State College.

"On Oct. 26, 1953, I was apprised by the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia of their intention to remove me as the President of Albany State College. On Feb. 10, this intention took concrete form—I was not reappointed. In the interim, I sought for a bill of particulars. To this date, none has been provided.

"The years spent at Albany State College have been years filled with tireless effort to prepare the Negro youth with whom I have worked for the job of living effectively in the kind of world in which they live. At no time, have I wittingly engaged in behavior which was morally unbecoming or which was inconsistent with the responsibilities of the high office which I held.

DR. AARON BROWN
. . . political victim?

"It is a source of deepest regret that the Board of Regents did not see fit to make known to me the charges upon which their action in not re-electing me was based.

"It should be made clear that I did not resign. No inkling of dissatisfaction with my service which I have been able to glean by implication, circuitous rumor, or indirection of statement, was of the type as to make me think for one moment of taking such recourse. In fact, in the interim between the announcing of the Board's intent and its accomplishing of my dismissal, an abundance of evidence has been presented to belie even the slighest hint of a concrete charge.

"When I view this action against the background of developments in the South during my period of service, I am soberly moved to ask: 'And what would men require of me?'

"As an educator, I have sought earnestly to do fearlessly, and with sincerity, the job of an educator as I saw it. My integrity would permit no less.

"I am grateful to the friends, by the hundreds, who knowing my situation, raised their voices in my behalf.

"It is my earnest conviction that my dismissal is without foundation consistent with the high educational standards for which the University System of Georgia stands.

"In the interest of the future course of development of the System particularly where the welfare of Negro students is concerned, proper respect for the rights of the people in whose behalf the board acts makes it imperative that the proper authorities be requested to make public a bill of particulars.

"In the meantime, I shall be content to let my record of twenty-two years in Georgia education, seventeen years with the University System, eleven years at Albany State College, speak for itself."

State Board Of Regents Fail To Re-name Dr. Aaron Brown

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DR. AARON BROWN

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More censure was heaped on Dr. Brown when citizens there reportedly boycotted an Albany department sore. He is said to have refused to lend hi said to break

Board Nulls Negro Trade School Plan

By ALBERT RILEY

A proposal for the State Department of Education to establish a trade school for Negroes at Albany State College in cooperation with the University System was rejected Monday by the State Board of Education.

Vice Chairman James S. Peters, who made the motion to reject the plan, termed it "fantastic." And he told E. L. Cousins, director of Negro education, and George Martin, director of Vocational Education, who submitted the proposal, that he wanted to hear no more of it.

This led to a sharp retort from Chairman George P. Whitman Jr., who told Peters he is "just one member of this board." Whitman, who apparently favored the proposal, said he would like for Cousins and Martin to see what kind of a co-operative arrangement could be worked out for such a school with the Board of Regents and officials of Albany and Dougherty County.

Martin finally told the education board that as a simply routine matter he would try to work out some arrangement for expansion of vocational training for Negroes at Albany on an area basis.

BACKS STAND

Whitman supported Cousins and Martin in their argument that use of the University System facilities at Albany State College would provide an opportunity for the state to give Negroes vocational training such as is provided for whites in the trade schools at Clarkesville and Americus.

But Peters joined board members Herschel Lovett and Glenn Milner in arguing that the Department of Education does not have the money to establish a new trade school and expressing fear that the plan would mean complex involvement with the Board of Regents.

Under the Cousins-Martin proposal, the regents would continue to operate the college and provide dormitory and classroom space for vocational training that would be financed by the Department of Education.

Peters declared, "We have done more for Negroes than any other state in any other nation or any other people in the world." But he warned that by the end of this fiscal year all surplus funds will be spent and the board might be faced with the prospect of cutting teachers' salaries or otherwise reducing expenditures.

RECEIVE PLAN

Prior to the discussion of the Albany proposal, the board received a resolution from the Georgia Education Assn. urging pay raises for teachers but took no action. On motion of Irwin Kimzey the resolution was "filed as miscellaneous information."

The board approved a resolution favoring an average daily attendance of 100 for high school accreditation and adopted a resolution urging Congress not to reduce vocational education appropriations.

William H. Dennis, Jr., Named Acting Head Of Albany State

William T. Shropshire Picked As Comptroller Of Albany Institution

BY MARION E. JACKSON

William H. Dennis, Jr., of Albany State College, has been named acting president of the school until September 30, succeeding Dr. Aaron Brown, whom the Georgia Board of Regents failed to reappoint.

The retiring president closed out his tenure with exercises for the 1954 graduating class.

No indication has been given who will permanently be named to the job as head of the college.

William T. Shropshire, chief accountant of Savannah State College, will serve as comptroller, succeeding Julius Lockett.

INTERIM APPOINTMENT

The interim appointment of Mr. Dennis and an agreement to continue Albany State as a four-year college were overshadowed by a statewide campaign to convince the Board of Regents that the services of Dr. Brown would stabilize education for the race in the state.

Dr Brown reportedly was dismissed because he attended a political rally at which time speakers approved bloc voting. He denied the charge that he condoned such tactics and insisted that he appeared on the platform merely to introduce the speaker.

PRESIDENT ATTACKED

The former president was later attacked because he declined to work to end a boycott against an Albany department store which has allegedly insulted Negro teachers at the institution.

Earlier, an audit had shown several thousands of dollars had been used for scholarships in violation of board of regents rules.

Irregularities in the collection of veterans accounts were also cited by the board of regents.

Obie O'Neal, a former West Virginia State graduate, and head coach at Albany State, carried his team to the ill-fated Tropical Bowl in 1952.

That year the Albany State team won 7, while losing 2.

Dr. Brown has served as editor of The Herald, an organ of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association.

During the organization's meeting last spring in Savannah, Dr. Brown was reportedly drafted to run as president of the organization but was defeated by H. E. Tate of Griffin by a vote of 193-107 in a runoff.

Dr. and Mrs. Brown as a climax to their years in Albany will observe their 25th anniversary Saturday evening in Albany.

Hundreds of friends from throughout Georgia will cite the Browns on this occasion.

Name Dennis As Albany President

ALBANY, Ga. — (ANP) — William H. Dennis, a member of the faculty at Albany State college last week was named acting president of the college to succeed Dr. Aaron Brown whom the board of regents refused to re-elect as head of the institution.

Dennis, associate professor of education and director of the teacher education division of Albany State, was appointed by the board of regents of Georgia to serve for some 90 days. He will take office July 1.

In other changes, the board of regents announced that William T. Shropshire, chief accountant at Savannah State college and a graduate of Morehouse college, will succeed J. A. Lockett as comptroller.

The acting president was born and reared in Georgia. He did his undergraduate work at Morehouse college. He then earned his M. A. at Atlanta university and has done work on his doctorate degree at New York and Indiana universities.

Dennis Acting Prexy at Albany

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William T. Shropshire, chief accountant of Savannah State College, was named comptroller of Albany State College.

Oxford Debating Team To Meet Alabama State

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Debating teams of visiting Oxford University, London, England and Alabama State College are scheduled to argue the motion at eight o'clock tonight in Tullibody Hall: "The permanent exclusion of Communist China from the United Nations would be a negation of the purpose of that organization."

The Oxford debaters, Derek Bloom and Peter Tapsell, arrived in New York on October 5th to begin a three-month tour of almost 40 American colleges. The tour has been arranged by the Institute of International Education, New York City, and is sponsored by the Institute in cooperation with the Speech Association of America. In addition to sponsoring tours of British debaters, the Institute arranges for American college teams to go to Great Britain. Last year a team of United States college debaters went to India in the first exchange of debaters with that country. Americans have also debated in Australia and New Zealand; and teams from Australia and Germany, as well as from India and Great Britain, have toured the United States.

Members of the George Washington Trenholm Debating Team at Alabama State College coached by Dr. Cohen T. Simpson are as follows: LeRoy Bell, Birmingham; Elna Burton, Tuscaloosa; Harold Carter, Selma; Erskine Lambert, Bessemer; Voncille Lee, Opp; Rosetta McKinley, Fairhope; Willie Mae Matthews; Gordo; Leotis Peterman, Clopton; Willean Pulliam Alexander City; T. Y. Rogers, Livingston. and Olivia Vincent. Selma

Ask For The Continuous Service Of Dr. Aaron Brown

BY EDWARD PEEKS

SAVANNAH, Ga. — (SNS) — Delegates to the Georgia Teachers and Education Association two-day convention adopted a resolution here Friday "to work assiduously for the defeat" of the proposed constitutional amendment that would permit the transfer of the state school system from public to private hands.

"This amendment will be submitted to the voters in the November election," the resolution said. "This organization urges its members to work assiduously for the defeat of this amendment."

The association asked "for the continuance of the services of Dr. Aaron Brown," whom the Board of Regents recently refused to reappoint as president of Albany State College.

"In the estimation of several thousand teachers, students, and citizens of our state, Dr. Brown has rendered invaluable service to the cause of education in numerous areas, within our state for more than 18 years," the resolution said.

OPPOSE VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

Delegates disapproved the plan that would change Albany State College into a vocational school, holding that the elimination of the college "in light of the anticipated increased enrollment will handicap many young people who need and plan to go to college."

But they agreed that the need for vocational schools is "more urgent today than ever in the history of the state." Although they have "repeatedly championed the idea that area vocational schools for Negroes be established," Albany State College is needed as a liberal arts institution for the education of youth, they said.

The assembly adopted a resolution asking that Negroes be appointed to committees on curriculum planning. "We call for those responsible for leadership in curriculum planning at the state, regional, and local school levels to include representation of all concerned with the total program of education. "The resolution called for "full representation of Negroes and the maximum success of the program."

CONSIDER ATLANTA BID

Delegates authorized the "Board of Directors to look carefully into the proposal" which has come from "key officials of Atlanta and the Atlanta delegation offering that city as a permanent meeting place for our annual convention."

The board was directed to "select a meeting place for 1955 only, and submit to the delegate assembly at the 1955 convention its suggestions with reference to this proposal."

Five resolutions adopted at previous conventions were reaffirmed by delegates. They were as follows:

1. Request for full accreditation of the three Negro state colleges.

2. Opposition to superimposing a graduate program upon inadequately developed undergraduate programs in the Negro state colleges.

Albany State Wins AACTE Approval

9LBANY, Ga. — (ANP) — Albany State college, one of Georgia's three state institutions of higher learning for Negroes, has been accredited by the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education, it was officially announced last week.

Approval of Albany State as an accredited institution, came as a result of several years of planning, improving and evaluating the college's program to meet the standards of the AACTE. It followed a visit of the agency's Interpretation committee to the college campus last year at the invitation of President Aaron Brown.

Following the visit, the committee, headed by Dr. E. B. Norton, president, State Teachers college, Florence, Ala., reported its findings to the parent organization.

In January 1951 an AACTE committee headed by Dr. Robert O. Cook, president of Mississippi Southern college, visited Albany State to observe its teacher education program. The committee found training and standards at the college met AACTE requirements and recommended approval of the institution.

To meet minimum requirements for accreditation, an institution must have at least oen independent unit with a four-year unified curriculum devoted exclusively to the preparation of teachers; offer a bachelor's degree in education and maintain a faculty of whom 35 per cent of its members hold master's degrees or above.

At Albany, 98 per cent of the faculty members hold master's degrees or above. Facilities are modern and up-to-date.

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By ALBERT RILEY

A proposal for the State Department of Education to establish a trade school for Negroes at Albany State College in cooperation with the University System was rejected Monday by the State Board of Education.

Vice Chairman James S. Peters, who made the motion to reject the plan, termed it "fantastic." And he told E. L. Cousins, director of Negro education, and George Martin, director of Vocational Education, who submitted the proposal, that he wanted to hear no more of it.

This led to a sharp retort from Chairman George P. Whitman Jr., who told Peters he is "just one member of this board." Whitman, who apparently favored the proposal, said he would like for Cousins and Martin to see what kind of a co-operative arrangement could be worked out for such a school with the Board of Regents and officials of Albany and Dougherty County.

Martin finally told the education board that as a simply routine matter he would try to work out some arrangement for expansion of vocational training for Negroes at Albany on an area basis.

BACKS STAND

Whitman supported Cousins and Martin in their argument that use of the University System facilities at Albany State College would provide an opportunity for the state to give Negroes vocational training such as is provided for whites in the trade schools at Clarkesville and Americus.

But Peters joined board members Herschel Lovett and Glenn Milner in arguing that the Department of Education does not have the money to establish a new trade school and expressing fear that the plan would mean complex involvement with the Board of Regents.

Under the Cousins-Martin proposal, the regents would continue to operate the college and provide dormitory and classroom space for vocational training that would be financed by the Department of Education.

Peters declared, "We have done more for Negroes than any other state in any other nation or any other people in the world." But he warned that by the end of this fiscal year all surplus funds will be spent and the board might be faced with the prospect of cutting teachers' salaries or otherwise reducing expenditures.

RECEIVE PLAN

Prior to the discussion of the Albany proposal, the board received a resolution from the Georgia Education Assn. urging pay raises for teachers but took no action. On motion of Irwin Kimzey the resolution was "filed as miscellaneous information."

The board approved a resolution favoring an average daily attendance of 100 for high school accreditation and adopted a resolution urging Congress not to reduce vocational education appropriations.

Albany cuts 2nd faculty member

Cites Amen

P. 3

ALBANY, Ga. — (ANP) — The board of regents of Albany State College in a recent action dropped another member of the faculty off the state's payroll, when it failed, without reason, to re-hire Comptroller J. A. Lockett for the next college term.

Baltimore

The no-explanation procedure followed by the board was similar to that in the case of Dr. Aaron Brown, whose contract as president the board refused to renew a few months ago. Lockett was recommended by Dr. Brown.

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ALLEN UNIVERSITY

Allen U. To Celebrate $300,000 Endowment Victory With Banquet

COLUMBIA, S. C. (ANP) — Scores of leading ministers and laymen of the AME church, together with prominent guests are expected to be on hand for the big celebration Banquet for Allen university to be held in February to celebrate the school' achieving of a new $300,000 endowment.

It is probably the first time in the history of the AME church that $300,000 for endowment to any of the denomination schools has been raised in one year.

COLLEGE IN TEXAS LONG INTEGRATED

Amarillo Institution Marks Third Year Without Bias and Without Incident

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMARILLO, Tex., Oct. 9 — Here in Amarillo is a tax-supported public school that this week observed its third anniversary of the elimination of racial segregation.

In that time the school has not had a single unpleasant incident growing out of attendance by both white and Negro.

The school is Amarillo College, a two-year institution founded twenty-five years ago as a part of the city's public school system. The college is under the same board of trustees and the same business office as the city's public schools. It is supported by local taxes paid into the school board, and by state funds.

The college was the first in Texas, and perhaps the South, below the grade of graduate school, to admit Negro students. Thus the mixing of the races in the classroom and on the campus is an old story here.

"Our board voted on Oct. 1, 1951, to admit Negro students living in the Amarillo independent school district," Dr. A. M. Meyer, president of the college, said today. "A few days later the first Negro student enrolled. We have had no unpleasant incidents whatsoever. We have found that the students, both white and Negro, get along extremely well."

No Segregation in Classes

The college has no segregation as to classrooms, rest rooms, drinking fountains, cafeteria, sports or extracurricular activities, such as music groups. A Negro girl was accompanist for the college choir for two years.

However, when the school board opened the door it did not open it all the way. It limited Negro attendance to those students living within the school district, which covers the entire city of 108,000 population.

Lane McAfee, president of the school board, said this restriction was put into effect to prevent Negro students from all over the state from entering the school. He said the municipal college did not have facilities to accommodate students from all over Texas.

The college has a day-time enrollment of more than 500 students. Eleven of these are Negroes who previously attended the Negro high school here. Among the some 1,000 students who attend evening classes are five Negro airmen who are stationed at the Amarillo Air Force Base.

Dr. Meyer said that doubtless the likelihood of friction in a school was less where the number of Negro students was comparatively small.

However, a Negro girl music student had a public recital recently at the college auditorium. More than sixty Negroes and as many white people attended and there were no incidents.

The school board makes no claim to social or racial reform and does not pose as a pioneer in handling a controversial national problem. The board merely faced up to facts in a very practical way.

Federal and state courts had held that schools must supply equal facilities for white and Negro. It was plain to the school board that the cost of building a Negro institution equal to Amarillo College would be prohibitive. So the board passed an order permitting the enrollment of Negro students. The board explained its reasons, and its action did not set off a sensation in the community.

The fact that white and Negro students of college age attend school together does not mean that segregation is a thing of the past in Amarillo. Outside of the college there is as much segregation here as in any other Texas city.

However, the school board was nearly three years ahead of the United States Supreme Court's decision holding that segregation in public schools was unconstitutional.

A few days ago a church group that was making a survey in the city telephoned the college registrar's office and asked how many Negro students were enrolled.

"The only way you can determine that," a girl in the office told her, "is come to the campus and count them. We make no differentiation whatsoever on our records."

Texas Integrated One College Three Years Ago

AMARILLO, Texas — While this state is not wholly against integration of Negro and white students in its public schools, it has made no indication of willingly giving in to the Supreme Court decision of May 17. And, as most of the other southern states continue to fight integration, little is being said about a tax-supported college in Amarillo that was integrated three years ago without violence.

Amarillo college last week observed its third anniversary of the elimination of racial segregation. In that time, the two-year institution, founded 25 years ago as a part of the city's public school system, has not had a single unpleasant incident growing out of attendance by both colored and white students.

The college is under the same board of trustees and the same business office as the city's other public schools. It is supported by local taxes paid into the school board, and by state funds.

The college was the first in Texas, and perhaps the South, below the grade or graduate school, to admit Negro students. Thus the mixing of the races in the classroom and on the campus here is old story.

In the last three years the college has had no segregation as to classrooms, rest rooms, drinking fountains, cafeteria, sports or extracurricular activities, such as music groups. A Negro girl was accompanist for the college choir for two years.

Of the college's 500 daytime students, 11 are Negroes who previously attended the Negro high school here. Among the some 1,000 students who attend the evening school are five Negro airmen who are stationed at the Amarillo Air Force Base.

A Negro girl music student had a public recital at the college auditorium recently and more than 60 Negroes and as many white people attended and there were no incidents.

The school board, headed by Lane McAfee, makes no claim to social or racial reform and does not pose as a pioneer in handling a controversial national problem. "The board," said McAfee, "merely faced up to the facts in a very practical way."

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A & N COLLEGE (PUNE BLUFF, ARKANSAS)

STATE AUDIT PROMPTS NEGRO COLLEGE STUDY

Commercial Appeal

Report Is Highly Critical Of Arkansas A. M. And N.

P. 15

HEARING WILL BE NOV. 5

Memphis

From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 22. — An audit report highly critical of operations at Arkansas' top Negro educational center, A. M. and N. College at Pine Bluff, Friday prompted the calling of a special legislative meeting to look into its operations.

The Legislative Joint Auditing Committee set Nov. 5 as the date to talk with college President Lawrence Davis, the Board of Trustees and other officials.

Urges "Cash Basis"

Legislative Auditor Orvel Johnson earlier had outlined details of an audit to committee members which called the institution's accounting "poor and inconsistent," and which recommended that all credit purchasing be stopped and the school be put on a "strictly cash basis."

The report disclosed the college dairy has been condemned by the State Board of Health because of unsanitary conditions and the bookstore was not being operated as a self-sustaining part of the institution.

The report said inspecting officers found the badly decomposed carcass of a dead calf in the dairy barn, and filth and flies had taken over dairy operations.

A. M. and N. is among the state supported colleges in Arkansas, all of which are asking more funds as the 1955 Legislature approaches. The audit covered the year ending June 30 last year.

State Senator Y. M. Mack of Moorefield presided over the meeting which accepted the report, in the absence of Representative Weems Trussell of Fordyce, the regular chairman.

Deficit Of $92,000

The audit disclosed the Negro college owed $136,537 on June 30 last year and that it had spent $71,000 more than it took in, leaving a deficit of about $92,000 at the end of the fiscal year.

Mr. Johnson told committee members he understoood some "friction" among college officials may have accounted in part for some of the conditions, although he said he wasn't at liberty to go into detail.

At one point, the audit report stated, it was discovered on June 30 last year the college had written $42,000 worth of checks against its account in a Pine Bluff bank, when the bank showed only $8,383 on hand. The checks, however, were written so as to apply on the next year's appropriation.

The report further noted the college, which draws a large number of students from other states, had no campus dormitory facilities for Arkansas students.

"It appears that Arkansas students could not be housed on the campus of the school because preferred groups of out-of-state students must be cared for first," the audit said.

Travel Pay Abuses

In another study, Mr. Johnson's staff said travel pay allowances had been abused last year in the Purchasing Commodity Distribution Division, and the State Revenue Department had lost about $50,000 in revenues because of failing to keep an eye on surety bonds put up by certain oil distributing companies.

The bonds are posted by distributors to insure the state that the state gasoline tax will be collected and turned over to the Revenue Department. In a few instances the department let companies go past their bond limitations, without paying anything to the state, the Audit Division said.

Revenue Commissioner Vance Scurlock said it was simply a case of the department failing to keep a close watch on the distributor files and payments.

Current Events

By CARTER WESLEY

A.M.E. TO DROP COLLEGES?—According to an article that appeared in the New York Times, an A. M. E. Educational committee, headed by Dr. Sherman L. Greene, Jr., made a preliminary report to the Bishop's Council, recommending that only four of the colleges being supported by the denomination be kept. Paul Quinn was not included in the four recommended to be kept; Wilberforce, Morris Brown, Allen, Edwards Waters. The other members of the committee were Dr. James H. Robinson, Dr. Frederick A. McGuiness, Dr. J. R. Coan. The bishop asked them to enlarge their committee and to bring in further study to the council meeting in February.

Group Making Survey Of AME Schools, Colleges

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—An intensive survey of the educational institutions of the African Methodist Episcopal Church is being made by a group of educators and social scientists on the recommendation made by Dr. S. L. Green Jr., secretary of the education of the AME Church. Dr. Green, who is an educator of high standing and an ex-college president, is the son of the Rt. Rev. S. L. Green Sr., bishop of the sixth Episcopal District of Georgia. Dr. Green's recommendation for the survey was approved at a session of the Bishops Council at Savannah, Ga. Dr. Green was given the authority to have the survey made to secure information for strengthening the educational program of AME institutions of higher learning.

PLANS FOR the survey were first discussed at a meeting in St. Louis, Mo., called by Dr. Green. The session was held at St. Paul AME Church. Ground work for the survey was laid at this meeting, and the first progress report on the work was made recently. A more complete report of the survey with the findings of the committee is scheduled to be made on or before Feb. 28, 1955.

The staff of the survey pro-

seph Gomez, chairman of the department of education of the AME Church; Dr. S. S. Morris Sr., general secretary of Christian education of the AME Church, and Dr. Green, are the AME leaders most responsible for the denomination's system of Christian education.

Dr. W. J. Trent, Jr., director of the United Negro College Fund, and Dr. Charles H. Thompson, head of the Graduate School of Howard University, are serving as consultants on the survey. The advice and aid of other experts in the field of education are also sought by the survey personnel.

THE INSTITUTIONS being studied by the committee include Wilberforce University and Payne Theological Seminary, Wilberforce, Ohio; Edward Waters College and Lee Theological Seminary, Jacksonville, Fla.; Paul Quinn College, Waco, Texas; Allen University and Dickerson Theological Seminary, Columbia, S. C.

Also Morris Brown College and Turner Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.; Kittrell College, Kittrell, N. C.; Shorter College, North Little Rock, Ark.; Jackson Seminary, Campbell College, Jackson, Miss., Daniel Payne College, Birmingham, Ala.; Lampton Seminary, and Nichols Seminary.

tor, Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga.

* * *

BISHOP GREEN, president of the Bishops Council; Bishop Jo

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AMERICAN BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

Baptist Seminary Expanding . . .

School Opens $50G Drive

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — National Baptist Convention, USA, Inc., under the leadership of President J. H. Jackson of Chicago, Ill., has launched a $50,000 financial drive for the American Baptist Theological Seminary located in Nashville. The campaign is under the direction of Dr. Ralph W. Riley president of the seminary.

First effort towards the financial goal centers on the celebration this year of the 30th anniversary of the school when the $115,000 new library building will be dedicated on April 13, and it is expected that one-half of the amount will be received. The drive is expected to be completed with the annual session in St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 12.

HAS CONVENTION BACKING

The annual adjourned session of the convention in its January session voted to throw the weight of its total constituency behind the effort. The Convenion boasts of 25,000 churches, 4,000,00 members 22,000 Sunday schools, 19,000 Training Unions and Woman's Auxiliary throughout the United States and Bahama Islands.

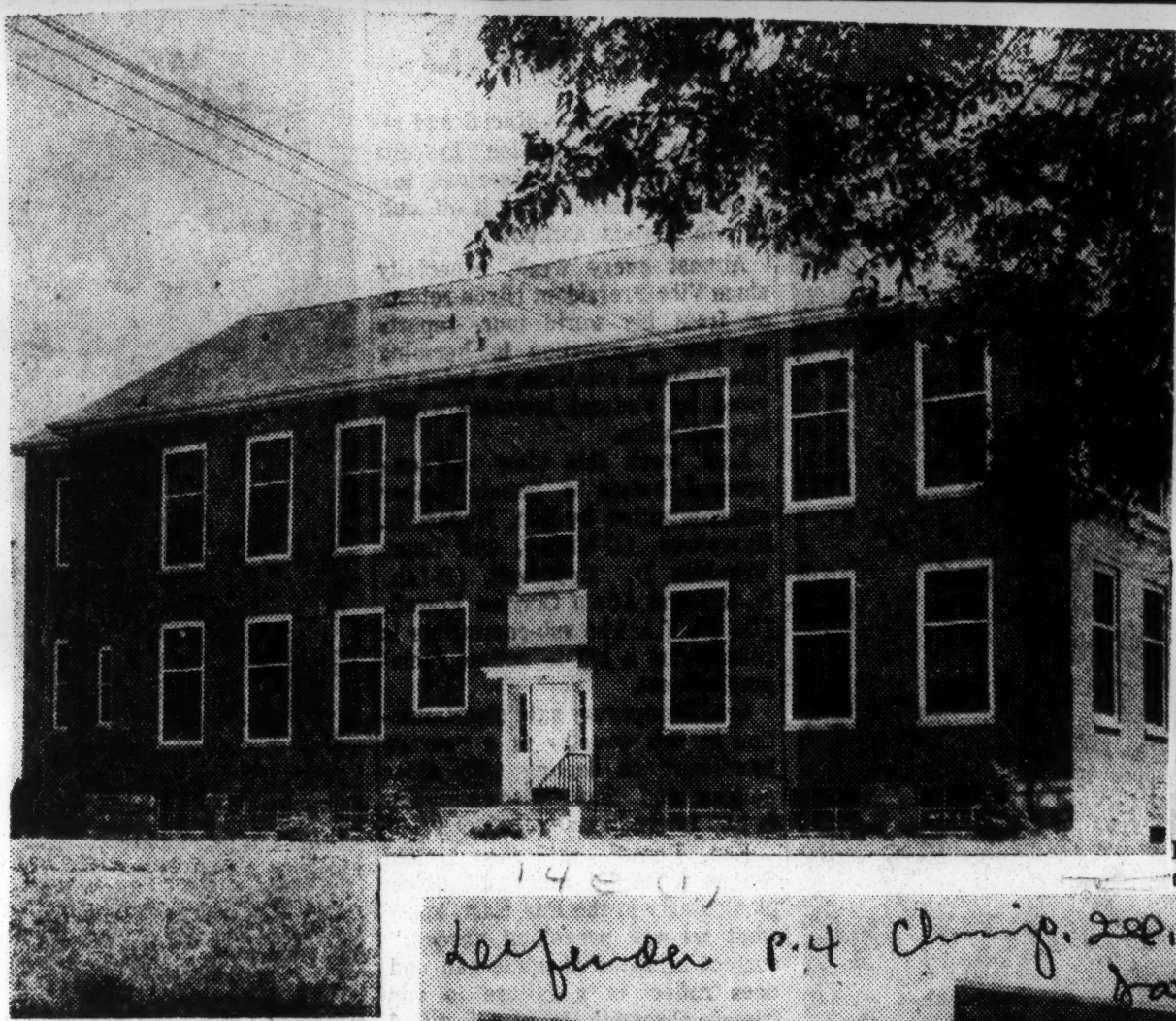
President Riley states that appeals are being made through correspondence, organization of alumni clubs, state convention presidents, trustees and members of the Board of Education, together with Dr. Primrose Funches of Chicago, as co-director, and Rev. Coleman Kerry, sr., ececutive secretary of the Board of Education, Marshall, Texas.

The first regional meeting for the drive will center on Dallas, Texas, with Drs. E. C. Estell, minister of the St. John Baptist church Coleman Kerry and Primrose Funches building the drive around the regional meeting to be held in Dallas, March 31-April 1. Other efforts in the campaign will be Founder's Day, May 6, and the annual Seminary Day, May 16, 1954

IN 30TH YEAR

The seminary, located on White's Creek Pike, is under the auspices of the National Southern Baptist Conventions, and during its 30 years of existence, has sent out over 500 graduates who are now serving as teachers, ministers and missionaries in 35 states, Canada, British West, Indies, Germany, Africa and South America.

The institution is certified to train veterans, offers the B. Th. and B.D. degrees in Theology, and B.R.E. in Religious Education, and conducts evening school at the Seminary; maintains a correspondence department and operates five extension units in Tennessee.



J. B. LAWRENCE Administration Building houses class rooms, administrative offices and temporary chapel. It was erected in 1947.

DR. PRIMROSE FUNCHES, co-director of the $50.000 drive.

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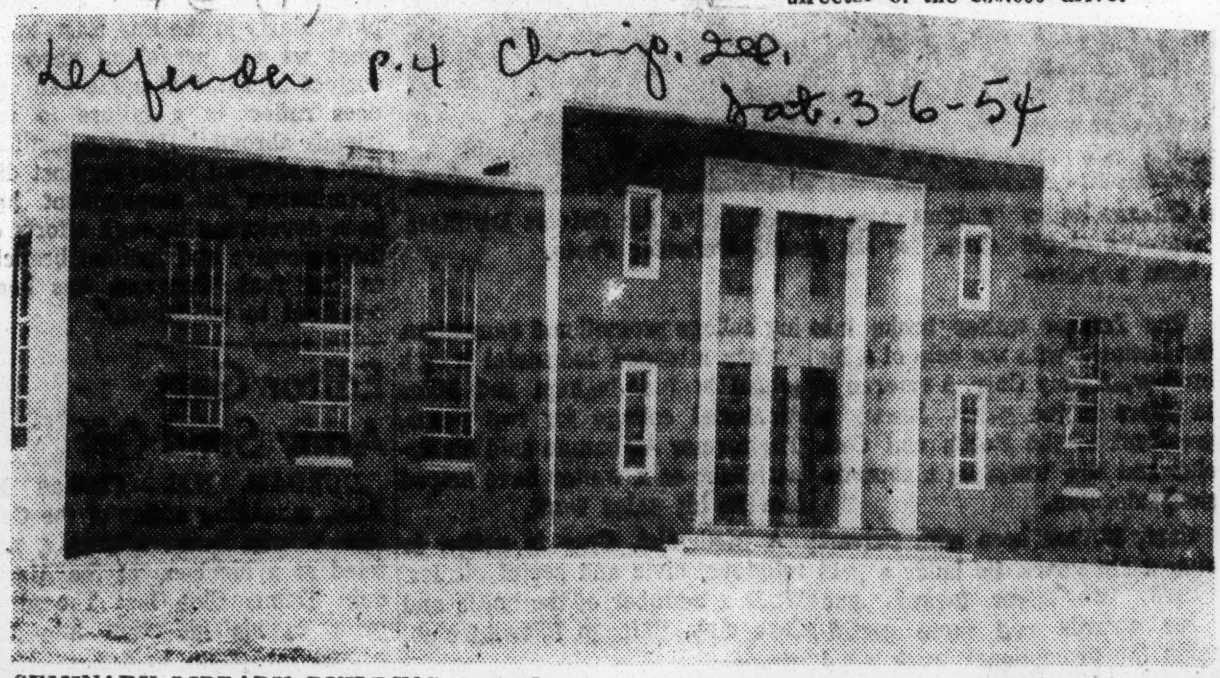
Date. 3-6-54



SEMINARY LIBRARY BUILDING erected at a cost of $115,000 has a 50,000 volume capacity and will accommodate 300 students.

DR. RALPH W. RILEY, president of the American Baptist Theological Seminary and director of the $50,000 drive..

GRIGGS HALL DORMITORY has a capacity for approximately 100 students. It is modern through out and has cafeteria and dining room in the basement.

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AMERICAN UNIVERSITY OF MEMPHIS

Interracial University

Charter Issued Saturday: To Offer Night Instruction

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (SNS) — The American University of Memphis, an interracial, non-sectarian, and co-educational school which received its charter of incorporation from the Tennessee secretary of state Friday, and which will operate through night classes, will probably open its doors this fall with a school of law and possibly a liberal arts college.

In an interview with the World Saturday morning, Mrs. Nell Sanders Aspero, of the Aspero and Aspero law firm, who along with her husband, Anthony Aspero, Agnes Taylor Reeves, Mabel McCullar Patterson and Joyce Hurt Peterson were listed as incorporators of the university which will be "open to members of all races and both sexes," stated that the number of courses offered will depend upon the demand manifested."

Mrs. Aspero said she and the other incorporators considered establishing the school "after noticing the manner in which the five Negroes who sought admission to the Memphis State College (editor's note: see June 8 edition of World) were rebuffed." She explained further that American University of Memphis will "not compete" with the already established institutes of higher learning, e. g., LeMoyne and S. A. Owens Junior College, but will rather "supplement" them by offering courses, through night classes, not available to Negroes, such as law or journalism, since the school was founded "primarily for Negroes," she added.

"In pointing out that American University will operate on a non-profit basis, but "purely" for educational purposes she asserted "If the university is to be a success it must have the support of the leaders of the Negro race."

The hope to open the school of law in September and possibly a liberal arts school to provide pre-law training with later expansions in the fields of journalism, education, commerce and taxation. The charter empowers the school to teach classes in "all fields of higher learning."

Mrs. Aspero said they would like to receive letters of expression from Memphians on the courses the school should or should not offer so that they could plan their curriculum to meet the demands of the students. Phone calls are discouraged, but all letters should be sent to Aspero and Aspero, Columbian Mutual Tower, Memphis.

"We are just performing our Christian duty in service by starting the school," Mrs. Aspero maintained, but queried "I wonder if the Negroes ever consider or appreciate the courage needed by whites to go to bat in their behalf?" There is no independence without education, nor equality without independence, she observed.

American U. Board Headed by Woman

South's Newest University Makes 'No Color Bar' Pledge

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — American University's Board of Trustees has elected a woman as president.

The board named Mrs. Nell Sanders Aspero president; Mrs. Joyce Hurt Peterson vice president, and Agnes Taylor Brown secretary-treasurer. The trustees chose Anthony A. Aspero to serve as dean of the Law College which will open in September.

American University, which will admit students of all races and creeds, was recently granted its charter as a non-profit, non-sectarian, co-educational institution.

The College of Law will be the first division of the school to open. Colleges of journalism, commerce, and taxation are expected to open later.

The school will be empowered to award the degree of Bachelor of Science. American University is the first school in the Mid-South to invite Negroes to attend its Law College.

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ARKANSAS BAPTIST COLLEGE

$50,000 Fire Hits College

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (ANP) —Fire started because an unidentified basketball player carelessly tossed away a lighted cigarette Saturday night, and gutted the men's dormitory Arkansas Baptist College.

The blaze caused $50,000 damages and completely stroyed the dorm.

$50,000 Blaze Sweeps Negro College Building

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 14 (AP) — Damage from a fire that swept through two stories of a dormitory at a Negro college here ~~early this morning~~ was estimated today at $50,000.

President T. W. Coggs of Arkansas Baptist College, said the loss was covered partially by insurance.

All but one of the 35 dormitory residents were attending a basketball game when the fire broke out. The lone occupant was rescued from the second floor by firemen. There were no injuries.

ARBOR DAY AT A. & T. — Among principals participating in in annual Arbor Day celebration recently at A. & T. college, Greensboro, N. C., were left to right (center of photo) Rev. Cleo M. McCoy, director of religious activities; Mrs. F. D. Bluford, wife of the college president; A. C. Madry, professor of floriculture, and Dr. W. E. Reed, dean of the School of Agriculture at the college. Mrs. Bluford presented Dr. Bluford, for whom tree planted at left was dedicated. Standing (rear) is J. B. Murphy, chairman of the Arbor Day committee.

A.-T. gets $ million library structure

GREENSBORO, N.C. — Two new buildings, a million - dollar library and a modern structure for the school of engineering, both completed at A. and T. College this summer, were officially accepted by college authorities last week.

Following the official inspection of the two structures, Frank Turner, state budget bureau engineer, had words of praise for the men who built them. "Both buildings," he said, "were as near completely finished as any I ever saw at the final inspection."

He was accompanied on the inspection rounds by Dr. F. D. Bluford, president of the college and other representatives of the budget bureau, the architect and other college officials.

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THE GENERAL contractors for the two buildings were W. H. Weaver Construction Company for the library and L. B. Gallimore Company for the engineering building, both of Greensboro.

Both buildings, constructed of brick, steel and concrete, regarded as fireproof, were built with permanent improvement funds authorized by the 1949 North Carolina General Assembly.

The library, constructed at a cost of $1,180,000, including equipment, has been cited in at least two professional journals as an outstanding architectural example in its field.

It has 3 full floors, a mezzanine and basement. The basement will house an art exhibit room, special collection stack room, student and faculty lounges. On the first floor are reserve book, stack and general collection rooms.

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THE MEZZANINE contains microfilm and stack rooms.

The main reading, periodicals and stack rooms are on the second floor and the third floor has an assembly room, stack room, documents room and a graduate research area containing 128 individual carrels permitting extended and uninterrupted study.

The engineering building was completed at a cost of $750,000, including additional instructional equipment. The building has six classrooms and a physics lecture room. Twenty-six engineering laboratories are provided, which include:

Architecture 3, mechanical drawing 2, physics 3, mechanical engineering power, air conditioning and refrigeration, aero dynamics, hydraulics, materials testing, foundry demonstration, mechanical engineering design; **CIVIL ENGINEERING** design, electrical engineering power, industrial electronics, communications, metallurgy, fuels, lubricants, photoelasticity, soil mechanics and dark rooms. It also contains offices for the instructional staff and a reading room.

Furniture and equipment are being moved into both buildings and will be ready for use with the opening for the fall session Sept. 13.

A.&T. College asks $2 million expansion

GREENSBORO, N.C. — Members of the state advisory budget commission visiting A. and T. College last week received requests from college oficials for a total of $2,317,712 for permanent improvements in the 1955-57 biennium.

The amount requested for current operations during the same period has not been arrived at, but Dr. F. D. Bluford, president of the college indicated that the figure would be considerably higher than for the two-year period concluding this December.

The college had an appropriation of a little more than $1,500,000 for the current period.

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CONSIDERABLE ATTENTION was devoted to the new school of nursing for which the largest single sum of money was requested. That amount was $949,525, including $845,000 for a nurse residence and classroom building and $104,522 for equipment.

Other permanent improvements and the funds needed to fulfill them follow in order of importance:

Engineering equipment, $186,951; rural engineering building, $173,250; equipment, $50,000; total, ($223,250) student union building, $551,500; equipment, $148,500; total $700,000; renovation of Crosby building, $65,000; equipment, $10,000; total, $75,000

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RENOVATION OF Noble Hall, $9,000; equipment, $41,000 total, $50,000; addition to laundry, $11,200; equipment, $12,289; total $23,489; trade shop equipment, $15,000; campus improvements, $25,000; chemistry equipment, $14,500; athletic field improvements, $40,000; field house, $15,000.

The total of these requests, $2,317,712, compares with an appropriation of $4,287,995.80 for the 1953-55 biennum. Of the latter figure $3,834,573.54 has been expended to date.

The balance of $453,422.26 will be spent before the end of the current two-year period. About $2,000,000 of the 1953-55 appropriation was from bonds and was needed in the construction program.

STUDENTS AT ATLANTA— These foreign students are enrolled at Atlanta University. Front row, from left: Sadao Yoshida, Japan; Sinpah Bhaskara Rao, India; and Asumah E. Bassey, Nigeria; back row: Sripati Rangandha, India; James Ogunsanya, Nigeria, West Africa; Fritz Malval, Haiti; and Osborne Diggs, Monrovia, Liberia.

Atlanta U. Will Comply By Taking Whites

ATLANTA — The world's largest all-Negro university — Atlanta university — will comply with the Supreme court decision by opening its doors to white students within the near future, it was announced this week.

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of the university, said the school would drop its color bar against whites just as soon as it was legally free to do so. Presently, the university is prohibited from admitting white students by a Georgia law.

He pointed out that the school has received many applications before from white students asking admission but it had to refuse them because of the state law.

Atlanta U. to receive $8,300 Federal grant

ATLANTA—Atlanta University has received a grant of Federal money which will be used for an expanded program in vocational rehabilitation in its school of social work.

The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare is contributing $8,300 towards the $12,450 budget for the period from Nov. 1, 1954, to June 30, 1955.

Atlanta Univ. Names Two To Trustee Board

ATLANTA, Georgia — (SNS) — Garfield D. Merner of San Francisco, California, Vice President and a Founder of Warner-Hudnut Incorporated, and Dr. J. W. E. Bowen of Atlanta, Resident Bishop of the Atlantic Coast Area of the Methodist Church, were elected to the Board of Trustees of Atlanta University, at the annual meeting of this group in Atlanta this week. The announcement was made by Lawrence J. MacGregor, of Summit, New Jersey, Chairman of the Board.

Mr. Merner is also a trustee of Bennett College and Clark College and of the Baldwin Wallace College in Berea, Ohio. Bishop Bowen is a trustee of Clark College, Claflin College, Bethune Cookman College, and Gammon Theological Seminary.

Re-elected to the Board for a further three-year period, Mr. MacGregor also announced, were Willette R. Banks of Prairie View, Texas; Sherman L. Greene, of Atlanta; Martin L. King of Atlanta; Henry L. Minton of New York; and Chauncey Waddell of New York.

Faculty promotions announced by the Board are as follows: In the Graduate School of Education, Dr. Laurence E. Boyd and Dr. Ras O. Johnson were elevated to full professorships, and Dr. Lynette Saine Bickers was promoted to an associate professorship. In the Graduate School of Social Work, Mrs. Marjorie W. Johnson was named to an associate professorship, and Mrs. Amanda F. Watts was given an assistant professorship.

On the administrative staff, G. Cletus Birchette who has been acting comptroller since February 15, 1954, was elected University Comptroller.

One new appointment to the faculty was made in the graduate School of Social Work. Dr. Joseph Golden of Tallahassee, Florida, will assume his duties in Atlanta on June 1, 1954.

The Board approved a budget of a quarter-million dollars for doubling the stack space at the Trevor Library and for tripling the at the Graduate School of Library Service.

IKE NAMES DR. CLEMENT TO USO CORPORATION

The President of the United States has named Dr. Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University as one of the nine members of the United Service Organizations, Incorporated, who represent him.

The naming of the Atlanta educator to this high post was announced recently at the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the U. S. O. by Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., Chairman of the Board of Directors.

In the opinion of President Eisenhower, "the effective operation of the U S O is of the utmost importance to the physical, moral and spiritual welfare of the young men and women of the Armed Services."

For a two-year period, beginning December 1952, Dr. Clement was a member of the National USO Program Advisory Committee, serving in this capacity with Dr. Kenneth Johnson, Dean of the New York School of Social Work; Jean Palmer, Secretary of Barnard College and a former Commander of the Waves; Dr. John G. Gardner of the Presbyterian Church of Baltimore; Monseigneur Paul F. Tanner of Washington, D. C.; Rabbi Aryeh Lev and General Edward Greenbaum

DR. R. E. CLEMENT

The Committee submitted its comprehensive report to the U S O Board at the February, 1954 meeting.

Atlanta Univ. Receives Rehabilitation Grant

(4e-11)

ATLANTA, Ga. — (SNS) — Atlanta University has received a grant of federal money which will be used for an expanded program in vocational rehabilitation in its School of Social Work. The Office of Vocational Rehabilitation of the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare is contributing $8,309 toward the $12,450 budget for the period from November 01, 1954 to June 30, 1955.

"This grant is the first of its kind made to a school of social work," said Dean Whitney M. Young. The School of Social Work has been assured that when the program is established there will be further grants in the form of stipends for students training in the field.

The School has long recognized the need of specialized training for students who plan to work with the handicapped, according to Dean Young, but lack of sufficient funds has limited the scope of the program.

The budget, which has been approved by the federal agency, will be used to hire additional teaching personnel and to purchase the equipment needed for this specialized training. Special courses will be set up and field work agencies offering field work training in rehabilitation will be explored.

Atlanta U. Will Plan To Admit Whites

Atlanta University, the world's largest all-Negro University center, will open its doors to white students as soon as it is legally free to do so, it was announced Tuesday night.

The University presently is prohibited from admitting white students by a Georgia law which bans nonsegregated schools.

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University and also an elected member of the Atlanta Board of Education, expects no adverse effect from the segregation ruling on his institution.

"The decision will give us a chance to become a real university center," he predicted.

Clement pointed out that the university has received many applications before from white students asking admission, but it had to refuse them because of state law.

The Negro university president expressed the opinion that the court's ruling would have more of a psychological effect than drastic results.

He indicated he did not think the court decision would change to any large extent the public school system as it now is in Georgia.

Statistical Laboratory Set-Up

A.U.'s School of Business Administration Expanding

ATLANTA, Ga. — Atlanta University's Graduate School of Business Administration has set up a fully equipped statistical laboratory, according to an announcement from Dean Samuel Z. Westerfield, who also has announced that beginning in September, the graduate school will offer day and evening courses in IBM operations that will carry three hours of graduate credit toward the degree of Master of Business Administration.

According to Dr. Westerfield, the course will be directed principally towards students of accounting and will cover the basic fundamentals in IBM accounting methods. Students throughout the colleges of the Atlanta University Center may be enrolled along with other university students.

Training will be given in the use of basic machines including punching, verifying, sorting and accounting. In addition, students will be made familiar with the functions and applications of such machines as the facsimile posting machine and collator, and special devices such as the bill feed. The course will emphasize the operational aspects of each machine as well as the development of complete programs according to managerial needs presented in case problems. Selection of machines for the volume and type of work required, the wiring of control panels and the design of required forms will be included in the training process.

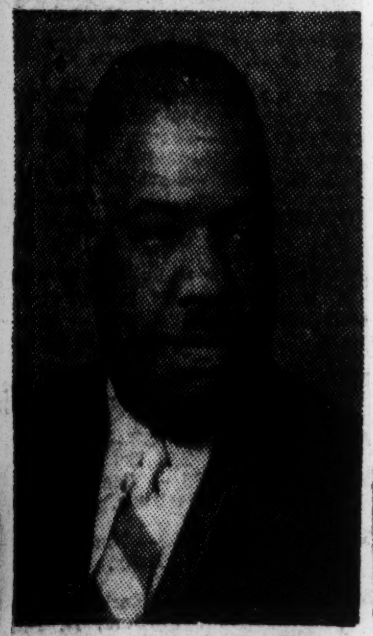
Dean Westerfield has pointed out that those who acquire a knowledge of the operation will be prepared for job opportunities in market research, and as supervisors of IBM machines, accountants and statisticians.

The course will be offered by George Anderson Davis, A.B., Howard University, and trained at the IBM School in Endicott, New York, and other members of the staff.

From time to time, the machines will be modernized as later techniques are developed by the IBM Company.

Expansion—At the opening of the September term at Atlanta University courses will be given in the operation of IBM machines at the graduate school of business administration. Shown is Dr. Samuel Z. Westerfield, dean of the school, describing the mechanism of the reproducing-punch machine.

Atlanta U. names Clifford registrar



DR. PAUL I. CLIFFORD

ATLANTA, Ga. — Dr. Paul I. Clifford, appointed to the faculty of Atlanta University in 1948 in the school of education, recently was named registrar of the university and associate professor in the school.

The appointment was announced by President Rufus E. Clement. Dr. Clifford succeeds John P. Whittaker, veteran of ficial of Atlanta University who resigned to devote ful time as president of the Atlanta Loan association.

Ph. D. From Chicago U.

Dr. Clifford holds the M.A degree from Atlanta University the Ph.D. from the University of Chicago.

A native of Mechanicsburg, Pa., he earned the B. S. degree in education at State Teachers college, Shippensburg, Pa., in 1938. His wife is the former Elizabeth E. Berrs of Atlanta University, also an Atlanta University graduate.

Atlanta University Library Slates Public Art Exhibition

ATLANTA, Ga., March 20 — Jean G. Flowers, artist of St. Louis has been adjudged winner of the coveted landscape prize of $250 at Atlanta University's 13th annual Exhibition of Paintings, Sculpture and Prints by Negro artists, which opens to the public at 4 p.m. on Sunday, April 4, in the Exhibition Gallery of the Trevor Arnett Library.

One hundred and twenty-seven works of art from 70 artists throughout the country have been accepted for the 1954 exhibition. Flowers, holder of the B.F.A. and M.A. in Fine Arts from Bradley University, is a first-time winner at the Atlanta University exhibitions. Recipient of an honorable mention in the 1952 show for his oil painting, "Felt Hat Trio," Flowers entered again this year to become the unanimous choice of the judges for the landscape award. Other competitive exhibitions in which he has won prizes are the Ohio Valley Show, the International Hallmark Show, and the Magazine Mile Show in Chicago.

Several of the other winners for 1954 are already represented in the Atlanta University Collection. Romeyn Van Vleck Lippman, Boston, Massachusetts, captured the highest cash award of $300 for his figure painting in oil, "Eternal." Frederick D. Jones Jr., of Chicago, Ill., won the first Atlanta University Purchase Award of $125 for his water color, "Roxbury Rooftops"; and Henry Bannarn of Brooklyn, N. Y., won the second Atlanta University Purchase Award of $75 for his water color, "Composition No. 5."

In the Sculpture, Jack Jordan of Columbia, S. C., won the first award of $250 for his plaster figures, "Primitive Hunters"; and Margaret S. Collins of Tallahassee, Fla., won the second award of $100 for her plaster, "Best of Woman."

In the Graphis Arts, all of the winners are represented in the University Collection. John Wilson received his second "first award" in the show, winning the $25 prize for his lithograph, "Mother and Child." Charles W. Stallings of Baltimore, Md., won the second prize of $15 for his linoleum block print, "Swamp Fever"; and Samella S. Lewis of Tallahassee, Fla., won the third award of $10 for her drawing, "Barrier."

Honorable mention in the show has been accorded to the following: Robert A. Daniel of Tallassee, Fla., in the landscapes for his oil painting, "Overcast"; Leroy C. Weaver of Prairie View, Texas, for his self portrait, "Yellow-Light Deception"; Merton D. Simpson of New York City for his oil, "Landscape Ballet" in the "any subjects"; Jewel W. Simon of Atlanta for her water color, "Boats"; Flizabeth Catlett of Mexico for her linoleum block print, "I am the Negro Woman"; and George R. Shivery of Long Island, N. Y., for his plaster figure, "Spring."

Serving on the jury of selection were George S. Beattie, Solomon Beton, and James Routh, all of Atlanta.

Among the other artists whose works were accepted for the show are Frank H. Alston Jr., of Washington, D. C.; Eugene Jesse Brown of Langston, Okla.; Claude Clark of Talladega; Arthur Diggs of Chicago, Ill.; Al French of Boston, Mass.; Allen Haile of New York City; Hiram Jackson of Springfield, Ill.; Lawrence Jones of Winston-Salem, N. C.; James H. Malone of Fort Lewis, Wash.; Hayward L. Oubre Jr., of Montgomery; Don Roberts of Washington, D. C.; Lois Milton Jones of Washington, D. C.; Arthur Rose of Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles W. Wharton of Indianapolis, Ind.; and Jenelsie Walden of Atlanta.

The exhibition will open to the public from 2 to 5 p.m. on week days and on Sundays from 4 to 6 p.m. through May 2.

Atlanta University Library Has Rare Negro Newspapers

ATLANTA, Ga., March 22—In connection with the celebration of National Negro Newspaper Work, the Trevor Arnett Library of Atlanta University is calling the attention of the public to its valuable collection of Negro newspapers. Not only does this institution receive current publications of this type from all over the country but it also gets publications from the West Indies and many parts of Africa.

The Library has many rare editions of the earliest newspapers preserved on microfilm including the file of the first Negro newspaper that was published in America, Freedom's Journal. Some of the issues date back to the period of the Civil War and Reconstruction. In the library's collection are newspapers that have a remarkable history. There are copies of the Broad Ax, a crusading journal published in St. Paul, Minn., and Chicago, Ill., in the 1890s; the Daily Creole; and the New Orleans Tribune. The last named at one time was published in both French and English.

Also included are the New York Age, which for generations was considered as the official mouthpiece in the North of Booker T. Washington, and the Richmond Planet, one of the most outspoken Negro newspapers in the South, which wielded a wide political influence at the turn of the century.

Most of the Negro newspapers that were published before 1900 were microfilmed a few years ago at the suggestion of the American Council of Learned Societies.

The Trevor Arnett Library has a plan for collecting current and past copies of all Negro newspapers published in Georgia that can be located. These should prove invaluable to the historians of the future.

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AUBURN UNIVERSITY

Foresees Mixed Alabama Schools

AUBURN, Ala. — Dr. Ralph B. Draughon, president of Auburn university, foresees gradual admission of Negro students to Alabama colleges if the Supreme Court outlaws segregation.

But he added, however, it probably would start at the graduate level and that the first requests for admission would be for studies which are not duplicated at Negro institutions.

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BENNETT COLLEGE

IN GREENSBORO, N.C.:

Bennett president on school board

GREENSBORO, N.C. — Dr. David D. Jones, president of Bennett College, was appointed to the Greater Greensboro School Board by the City Council last week.

His name was submitted by Dr. William M. Hampton, colored council member, who for several months had sought to effect racial integration on the seven-member board.

Dr. Jones replaced the incumbent, Fielding L. Fry, who was ineligible for re-appointment according to a ruling by City Attorney Herman C. Wilson.

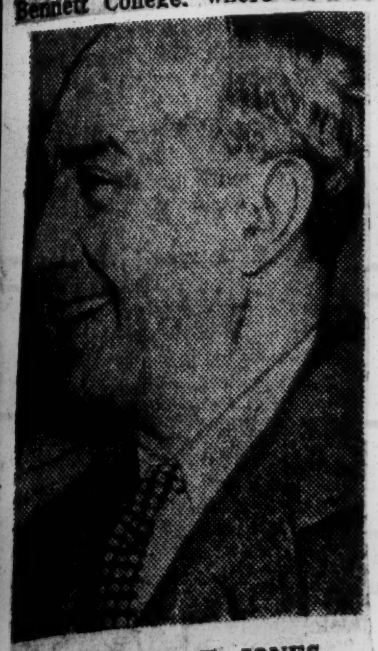
Other Recognitions

This is the most recent of several recognitions that have come to Dr. Jones as a native citizen of Greensboro and as an educator.

The David D. Jones public school, named in honor of the educator by the school board last year, is in the final stages of completion and will be ready for use in the fall.

A monument to Dr. Jones' active interest in education is Bennett College, where he has given over a quarter century of constructive leadership.

Det. 4-17-54



DR. DAVID H. JONES

HE REVEREND DOCTOR JAMES H. ROBINSON, pastor, the church of the Master (Presbyterian), New York City, is shown at the entrance to the Annie Merner Pfeiffer Chapel, Bennett College, following his message to Bennett young women at the Sunday Vesper Hour recently. With him are Dr. David D. Jones, President of Bennett College, rear-right; Shoko Yoshikane, front-left; and Hideko Tamura, front-right. The misses Yoshikane and Tamura are students from Japan now completing their sophomore year at Bennett.

p. 2 more Tues. 3-4-5

Dedication Of Bennett Campus Projects Shows NNCF Importance

GREENSBORO, N. C.—The significance of the program of the United Negro College Fund and the aid it has given the capital programs of 31 private southern colleges was clearly defined yesterday at Bennett College when buildings and campus profits valued at more than $300,000 were dedicated.

A fine arts building, Faculty Court Homes, the Children's house —all erected through contributions from the national educational chest —were formally committed to the College's Board of Trustees during the dedication rites.

Mrs. Julius W. Cone, Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, accepted the keys to these buildings from a representative of George W. Kane Construction co. Referring to the College as her neighbor, she said: "Bennett College has learned a lot from being an ugly child; now she has grown into a lovely and gracious young woman."

Det. 10-23-54

More than a half million dollars has come to Bennett as its share of 25,000,000 raised by the Fund in its national campaigns during the past ten years.

Speaking to more than 450 students, the faculty, members of the Board of Trustees, and friends of the institution, W. J. Trent, jr., Executive Director of the Fund, had this to say: "The United Negro College Fund has pioneered in educational chest fund-raising."

However, he emphasized that praise for the success of the pioneering venture should go to American citizens in Greensboro and elsewhere who have believed in the fund and the 31 colleges it supports.

He briefly referred to the unrest which has resulted from the decision of the Supreme Court on segregation in the schools and expressed surprise that some should think that the future of private liberal art colleges like Bennett would be affected by the decision.

Dr. William M. Hampton, member of the City Council, spoke brief words of appreciation to the Fund on behalf of the City of Greensboro; Dr. W. C. Jackson, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, spoke for its members.

Mrs. Barbara J. Wells, Class of '31, expressed the appreciation of the parents; Miss Carmen Cora, member of the senior class, said "thank you" for the students; and Dr. Hobart Jarrett, Chairman of the Humanities Division of the College, spoke for the faculty.

Dr. David Jones, President of the College, recognized the presence of out of town guests, among whom were Mrs. Richard Loengard, member of the United Negro College Fund Board of Directors, New York City; Dr. Arnaud Marts, also of New York City; Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Trent, sr., of Livingstone college, Salisbury, N. C.; and Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown and Miss Wilhelmina Crosson of Palmer Institute, Sedalia, N. C.

Carolina Methodists Give $4,400 To Bennett College

Journal and Guide p. 21 Norfolk, Va.

GREENSBORO, N. C. — Methodists of the North Carolina Annual Conference raised over $27,000 last year and have given $4,412 of it to Bennett College.

These figures were revealed last week during the annual conference roll call in the Little Theatre on the Bennett campus. Bishop Edgar A. Love of Baltimore, who presided over the one-day session, said that the showing of the four conference districts is a sure indication of how the college and the conference have grown.

Oct 12-18-54

"IN THE early days—back in the 1930's—the ministers brought pumpkins and potatoes and vied with each other to see who could bring the largest. But President David D. Jones tactfully revised the competition so that the ministers would bring dollars instead."

The conference gave $5,555 to World Service; $3,054 to conference cultivation; $2,098 to advance; $626 to Korea and a total of $11,832 to all other benevolences.

* * *

THE GREENSBORO district, the Rev. G. M. Phelps, superintendent, led the conference with $10,506 reported. Of this amount, $1,440 went to Bennett and $2,369 for World Service. The Winston district, the Rev. L. M. Mayfield, superintendent, raised $7,126.69, of which $1,352 went to Bennett.

The Rev. Walter J. Cameron, superintendent of the Western District, reported $5,000 with $900 going to Bennett and $1,500 for World Service. Close behand was the Laurinburg District, headed by the Rev. R. C. Sharp, reporting $4,946, of which $720 went to Bennett and $1,308 for World Service.

THE PRESIDENT, in accepting the Bennett gift, pointed out that it is one of the most generous that the conference has ever made and called attention to the fact that the conference had consistently, from the beginning, given Bennett between $2,000 and $4,000 annually.

Bishop Love introduced Dr. George M. Bell, Bennett field agent of Kingston, Pa., who in turn introduced four members of the Wyoming Annual Conference Pa.-N. Y., who were in attendance. Following lunch, he and his cabinet had a brief executive meeting.

DR. RALPH BUNCHE STATES FUTURE OF WORLD FREEDOM DEPENDS ON AMERICA

Speech Feature Of B-C College Convocation

BY MARION E. JACKSON

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. — Dr. Ralph Bunche told the 50th anniversary convocation of Bethune Cookman College that "so long as any Negro is handicapped solely because of his race the problem of race remains unsolved.

His address highlighted the week-long observance which saw degrees awarded to Jackie Robinson of the Brooklyn Dodgers, Robert H. Johnson, Grand Exalted Ruler of Elks; and Chester W. Loughlin, Nashville, treasurer of the Board of Education of the Methodist Church.

The United Nations Director of Trusteeship said he wanted to step out of his role as an UN official and talk as an ordinary citizen as he hailed the American concept as the "finest design for living ever devised for men and women who love freedom."

He said the "American experiment was so revolutionary that it shook the status quo throughout the world when it started.

"The process," he insisted, "is still being developed."

"It has never run its full course either here or abroad. It will not have done so here until our system of democracy is perfected. Not until all of our citizens of color share in it equally."

Dr. Bunche said, "The future of freedom in the world depending on the success of our leadership, adding: our prestige and effectiveness are much affected by the extent to which we apply democracy at home.

Stating there are "many things" to be admired abroad but to me there is no place as the U. S. A."

"I cherish deeply the historic ideals for which my country stands. I like it. I like it so well that I wish democracy would work as it was intended and designed to work.

Saying he realized he had attained a social and economic position reached by few members of his race, he said there is one fundamental lesson which every intelligent Negro should learn very early in his career:

"There is no true escape or haven for any Negro. No Negro can walk with any greater dignity than his racial brothers who still suffer the handicaps and humiliations of racial prejudice and discrimination." Speaking only for himself he said, he listed his 'simple" requirements for his role as a Negro in society:

"I ask no special treatment or consideration. I want to cause no one any trouble or concern.

"I just want to be an American — an equal American, and an American in full.

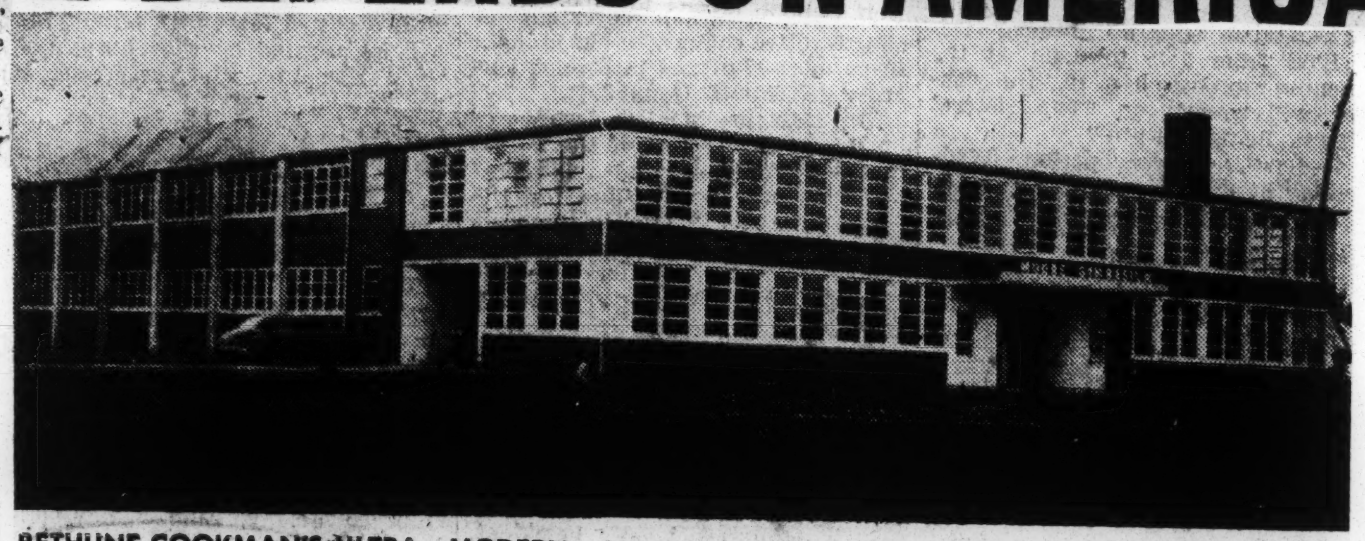
"Not a Negro American, not a colored American but just a plain American.

"Nothing more—and emphatically, nothing less. That is plenty good enough for me."

Then, after a slight pause:

"I know of no Negro who asks any more than this.

"I couldn't respect any Negro who asks for less." He stated his belief that prejudice and bigotry are a matter of conditioning, illustrating by mentioning prejudice he had encountered against Italians in Detroit where he was born, against Mexicans in Albuquerque and against Japanese in Los Angeles.



BETHUNE-COOKMAN'S ULTRA MODERN GYMNASIUM will be dedicated Sunday, March 21, during the Golden Anniversary celebration of this Florida college. This facility, built at a cost of $350,000 has been named in honor of President Richard V. Moore, Grandmaster Charles H. Henry, 33rd degree Masonic leader of the Worshipful Grand Lodge of the Masons of Florida will preside at the dedication which will attract persons from over the state. The dedicatory service for this physical education building climaxes an observance which featured appearances of Dr. Ralph Bunche, Jackie Robinson, Dr. Chester W. Loughlin, the Hon. Robert H. Johnson and Judge Hobson Reynolds.

Fla. Race College Has White Graduate

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. — (INS) — A Daytona Beach marriage counselor was graduated from Bethune-Cookman College Saturday, March 20 — the first white student to receive a diploma in the 50-year history of the school.

Paul Decker who received a bachelor of science degree in psychology, said:

"I was not conscious of any color difference. I have found many good friends at Bethune-Cookman."

He moved to Daytona Beach with his family in 1950 and intended to continue studies he had begun at Ohio State University.

White Student Gets Degree From Bethune

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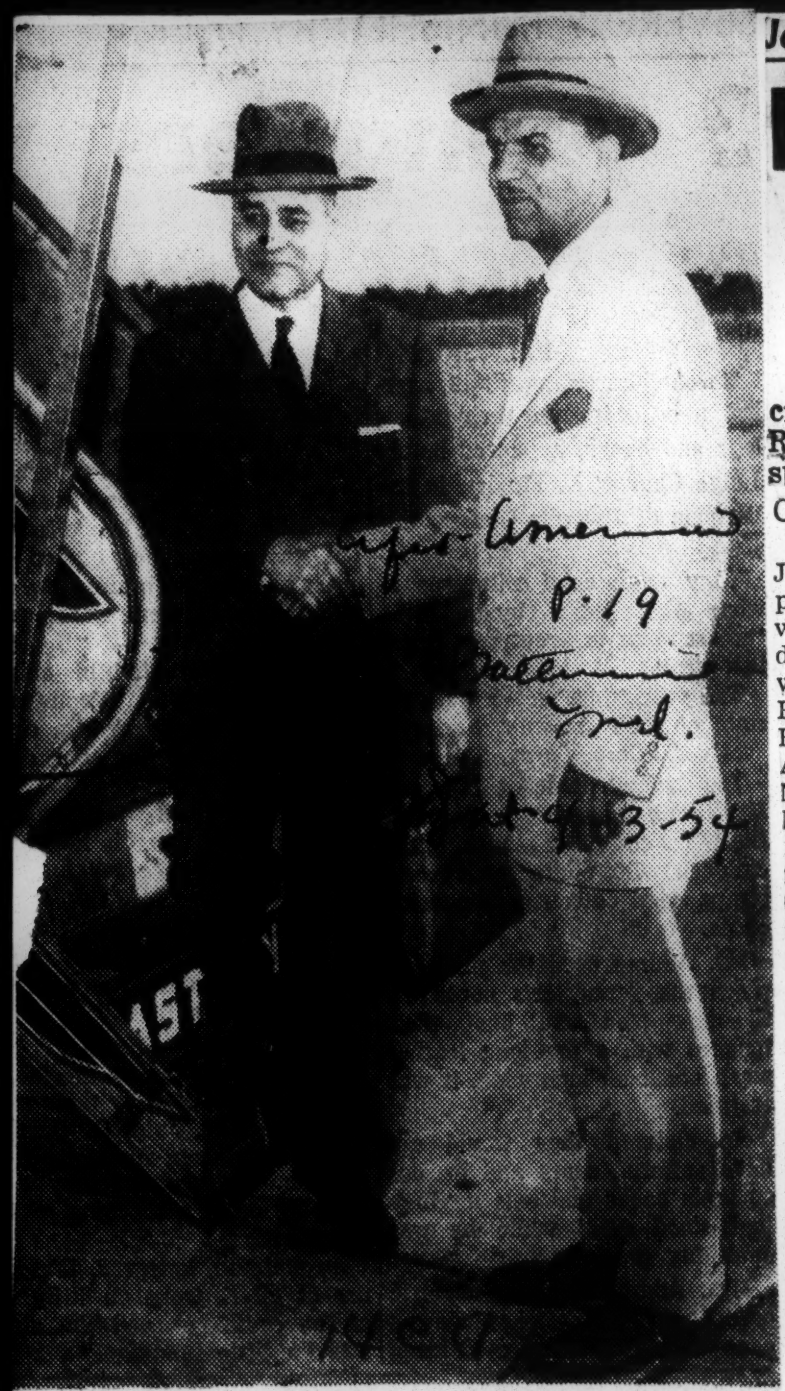
Paul Decker, who received a Bachelor of Science degree in psychology, said:

"I was not conscious of any color difference. I have found many good friends at Bethune-Cookman."

He moved to Daytona Beach with his family in 1950 and intended to continue studies he had begun at Ohio State University. But after finding work in Daytona Beach it became impossible for him to leave town for further schooling.



DR. RALPH J. BUNCHE, United Nations official, is greeted by Dr. Richard V. Moore, president, Bethune-Cookman College, as he arrived to give the convocation speech at the college last week.

Jackie, Bob Johnson Honored

Bunche Alerts 4,500 At Bethune-Cookman

By ALBERT J. DUNMORE

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—An interracial audience of more than 4,500 persons crowded the new Moore Auditorium here Wednesday night, last week, to hear Dr. Ralph Bunche, director of the Department of Trusteeship of the United Nations, speak during the observance of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Bethune-Cookman College.

The audience stayed to cheer Jackie Robinson, pioneer Negro player in major league baseball, who was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws along with Robert A. Johnson, of Philadelphia, Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks, and Chester A. Loughlin, treasurer of the Methodist Board of Education, Nashville.

Dr. Bunche stirred the overflow audience with his direct attack on the practice of segregation and racial discrimination in the United States.

"I like this land where I live because of the democratic concept under which it exists. I like all this and I wish to see it work for all," Dr. Bunche told the audience.

"Every Negro as an American should be given equality of opportunity, which means that he should be given the same chance as any American to go just as far and no further than his individual capacity will carry him."

Aside from the awarding of honorary degrees, four persons were awarded special citations for community contributions by Dr. Richard T. Moore, president of Bethune-Cookman. Those honored were Dr. William Alonzo Patterson, Miami physician; William B. Moore, president of Edward Waters College, Jacksonville; Dr. J. Ollie Edmonds, president of Stetson College, and Dr. J. Pierson, president of the University of Miami, Fla.

Hobson Reynolds of Philadelphia, chairman of the fiftieth anniversary committee of the Bethune-Cookman Board of Trustees, presided during the meeting.

Greetings were extended by Mayor John A. Tamm, Daytona Beach; Dr. George W. Gore Jr., president, Florida A. and M. University and president of the Florida Council of Negro College Presidents; Atty. Horace Hill, president, the General Alumni Association of Bethune-Cookman College; Miss Mary L. Divers, representing the faculty of the college, and Robert Brown, representing the college student body.

Honorary degrees were conferred by President Moore and the Bishop J. W. E. Bowen, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the college.

Anniversary contributions of more than $7,000 were announced by Dr. John O. Cross, executive secretary, the Methodist Board of Education. Included in these gifts was a $1,000 check donated by the IBPOE of W., presented by Grand Exalted Ruler Robert A. Johnson, one of the honorees.

Following the meeting the Haddassah of Daytona Beach, who attended the ceremonies en masse, entertained Dr. Bunche at a reception in the college's Faith Hall.

PLAUDITS Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president-emeritus of Bethune Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., offers congratulations to Paul Milton Becker, first white graduate of the institution.

Becker was awarded a degree during the Bethune-Cookman College summer convocation August 7. The institution is in its 50th year.

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ST. BERNARD SCHOOL

At Catholic School

Negro Woman To Teach in Mt. Lebanon

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

—PITTSBURGH

The Pittsburgh diocese of the Roman Catholic Church added its bit to the current move toward integrated schools last month when Margaret Ellen

MARGARET ELLEN MOUNT
teacher in Mount Lebanon

Mount went to work as a teacher at St. Bernard School in Mount Lebanon.

Miss Mount, a 1954 graduate of Duquesne University, is a remedial teacher at St. Bernard School, one of the largest in the Pittsburgh diocese. Working with small groups of second and third grade students, it is her responsibility to give them the additional instruction in reading, spelling and arithmetic needed to bring these slow learners to a par with their classmates.

The attractive Louisiana native is one of fifteen lay teachers who share the task of teaching at the Mount Lebanon school with nuns. With the rapid expansion of the Catholic school system, increased use is being made of lay teachers; 417 are now employed in Pittsburgh diocesan schools.

Father John B. McDowell, assistant superintendent of Pittsburgh Catholic Schools, stated that Miss Mount was the first Negro to apply for a post in the local schools, and that her appointment "was simply a question of filling a vacancy with a qualified person."

The second oldest of five children, Miss Mount grew up in Alexandria, La., where her father, William Mount, is a real estate agent. She was graduated from St. James High School there and won a scholarship to Duquesne.

In addition to her teaching job, Miss Mount is taking additional work at Duquesne, leading toward an advanced degree. At present, she is living on Forbes Street.

14e(1) 1954

BLAYTON SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTING

Accounting school grows from one student to 170

14 e(1)

ATLANTA — Opened Feb. 11, 1947, the Blayton School of Accounting began with one student, [illegible] enrollment during the seven-year period that has intervened has increased to a total of 170 day.

Present students are:

Selimma Allen, David Arnold Homer Barber, Theodosia Barkley, Cora Barnes, Freddie Barnes, William Barnett, Thomas Beasley, Louise Bell, Grady Binns, Marshall Black, Robert Bligen;

Wyolene Breazeal, Doshia Brown, Janice Brown, McHenry Brown, Thelma Brown, Dorcas Bryant, Ola Mae Bryant, Ernestine Burch, Ruth Burney, Gladys Byrd, Earlie Calhoun, Joe W. Calloway;

Rogers Carr, Hazel Carter, Eddie Cason, Glenda Clay, Betty Clifton, Charlie Coleman, Ann Cook, Jacqueline Cook, M. Frances Collie, James Cooper, Monroe Cooper, Marion Corse;

Ola Cotton, Betty Courtney, Nathaniel Crawford, Jesse Creech, Lucille Culbreath, Ernestine Cunningham, Bessie Davis, James Davis, Eunice Dennis, Howard Dillard, Jean Dooley, James Edwards;

Juanita Evans, Irene Fears, Marie Fitch, Willie Flagg, Myrtle Ford, Evelyn Garner, Melbahu Gibbs, Sarah Gosby, Fannie Greene, Theodric Greene, Betty Harper, Grady Harris;

Jacqueline Harris, Evelyn Hawk, Eddie Hayward, Agnes Henry, Franklin Henderson, Carolyn Hester, Johnnie Hill, Sarah Hillsman, Evangeline Hines, Ida Holloway, William Hudson, Robert Hughey;

Issac Jackson, Marie Jackson, Emerson Johnson, Lonnie Johnson, Charles Jones, Rudolph Jones, Vivian Kemp, Arthur Kinsler, Howard Lamar, Andrew Lawrence, Helen Lee, Peggy Lloyd;

Dorothy Lowe, Harold Lowe, Joseph Long, Aretha Maddox, Robert Mangum, Joe B. Martin, L. M. McElroy, John McIntosh, Naomi McKibbins, Fred Middlebrooks, Helen Miller, Lillian Mitchell;

Cleo Moon, Thelma Moon, Leola Montford, Jim Montgomery, Ada Morton, Alget Munday, Ira Murphy, James Nelloms, Idus Nichols, Gloria Odum, Reaves Palmer, Joan Panion;

John Parham, Dorothy Phillips, Clara Price, Walter Pritchett, Robert Prothro, Hughlon Sagland, Cortez Ramsey, Annie Ruth Rivers, Ralph Riley, Annie Ruth, Annie Robinson, Sherry Ross;

Glenn Rosser, Pauline Rosser, Alfred Rower, Mary Kate Russell, George Samples, Elizabeth Sexton, Bettye Scott, Curtis Simpson, Elijah Simon, Lessie Simmons, John Simmons, Samuel Simmons;

Eloise Sims, Marjorie Smart, Carl Smith, Emma Smith, Carl Smith, Andrew Spear, Rosalyn Stanglin, Betty Stanley, Milton Stovall, Pittman Telfair, Esther Thompson, Ella Travis;

Relephus Traylor, Helen Turner, Jesse Turner, Louise Turner, Robert Turner, Sylvester Turner, Gamewell Valentine, Noble Walker, Rudolph Ware, John Warrior, Lillian Watson, Miriam Weaver;

Frank Whatley, Barbara Whitehead, William Wilcox, Doris Williams, Dorothy Williams, Fred Williams, Louise Williams, Rufus Williams, Albert Willis, Carrie Wright, Willie Wright and Sallie Young.

College Inaugurates 5th President Saturday May 1

BLUEFIELD, W. Va. — Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, will deliver the inaugural address at the formal induction of Dr. Stephen J. Wright as fifth president of Bluefield State College on Saturday, May 1.

Dr Johnson is a graduate of Virginia Union University and the University of Chicago. He was an officer of the National Urban League and founded Opportunity, official organ of the league. Appointed to the faculty of Fisk University as director of the Department of Social Science in 1928, Dr. Johnson has published a succession of scholarly works.

IN ADDITION to his scholarly works, he has served on many national and international committees and boards, among them being the 1940 White House Conference on Children in a Democracy, the U. S. Education Mission to Japan, the U. S. Delegation to the first UNESCO Conference in Paris and the Fulbright Board on Foreign Fellowships.

Dr. Johnson holds the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters from Howard University and the degree of Doctor of Law from Harvard University. He has received a citation from the University of Chicago Alumni for distinguished public service. Dr. Johnson has been president of Fisk University since 1946.

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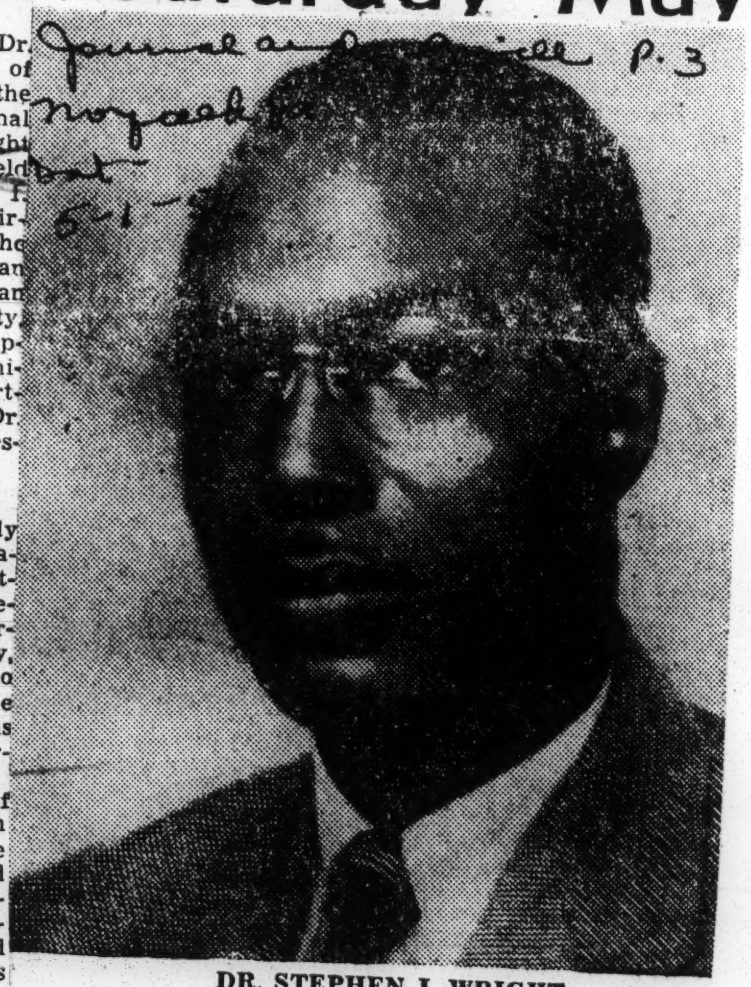
DR. IRVIN Stewart, president of West Virginia University, will be the featured speaker at the inaugural luncheon. Dr. Stewart is a graduate of Texas and Columbia universities. He has served on the faculties of several of the nation's outstanding institutions of higher learning, including the University of Texas, Duke University and Columbia University.

In addition to his service in institutions of higher learning, he has had a distinguished career in government service.

Dr. Stewart has been president of the West Virginia University since 1946.



DR. STEPHEN J. WRIGHT
Fifth President of College

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BUCK-McCRAY SCHOOL OF BUSINESS

Buck-McCray Business School Schedules Graduation Program

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., May 16—Charles G. Gomillion, Dean of Students at Tuskegee Institue, will address the graduating class of the Buck-McCray School of Business at the closing exercises to be held at the Greenwood Baptist Church at 8 Wednesday evening, May 19.

Miss Mercie Lee Polk has been chosen as class speaker whose subject is "Business, Integration and the New South." She will be introduced by Larry Robinson, trustee and postmaster at uskegee Institute. Geoffrey M. Cherry, assistant director of the Buck-McCray school, will report the progress that the institution has made since it was established.

The exercises will be interspersed with delightful music. Participating will be Mrs. A. R. Ashley, who will present an organ arrangement; Miss Clara Edwards will sing "By The Bend of the River" and the Three D's, Misses Clarice Henderson, BeAlva Walker and Cynthia Glover, will sing "The Years at the Spring," with Mrs. Lexine Weeks as accompanist.

mon. 5-17-54

The class gift to the school will be presented by Miss Thelma L. Garrett, '54.

P. 8-B

The director, Mrs. Laura B. McCray, will award the certificates and the diplomas. The Rev. S. T. Martin, pastor of the Mt. Olive Baptist Church, and the Rev. V. A. Edwards, acting pastor of the Greenwood Baptist Church will conduct the devotions.

Candidate for graduation, certificate, senior typewriting, is Dorothy B. Pogue.

Candidates for diplomas, secretarial studies: are Clara W. Early, Thelma L. Garrett, Esther E. Greene, Ruth S. Hill and Eudora Reynolds.

In recognition of achievement since graduation, the alumni award will be given to Mrs. Evelyn Gaskin, secretary, school of engineering, Tuskegee Institute; Mrs. Julene Jones, secretary, U.S. Veterans Hospital, Tuskegee, and Mrs. Leola Phillips, bookkeeper, business office, John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee Institute.

Five certificates of honor will be awarded for outstanding community leadership, as follows:

Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, director, records and research, Tuskegee Institute, first Negro to run for public office in Macon County.

Dr. Charles N. Pitts, U. S. Veterans Hospital, Tuskegee made available his front yard for a community playground for all the children.

James E. Snowden, proprietor, Snowden's Garage, Tuskegee Institute.

Mrs. Bettye Steele Turner, itinerant teacher trainer, home economics education, Tuskegee Institute. Local, state and national worker with Negro youth of America.

Junius C. Williams, Sr., Retired carpenter and builder. A veteran religious and civic worker in the Greenwood community.)

Members of the class of 1955 will serve as ushers.

The annual reception for the members of the graduating class, the reunion class and friends will be held at the Mary T. Scott Cottage on the Tuskegee Institute campus, immediately following the exercises at the church.

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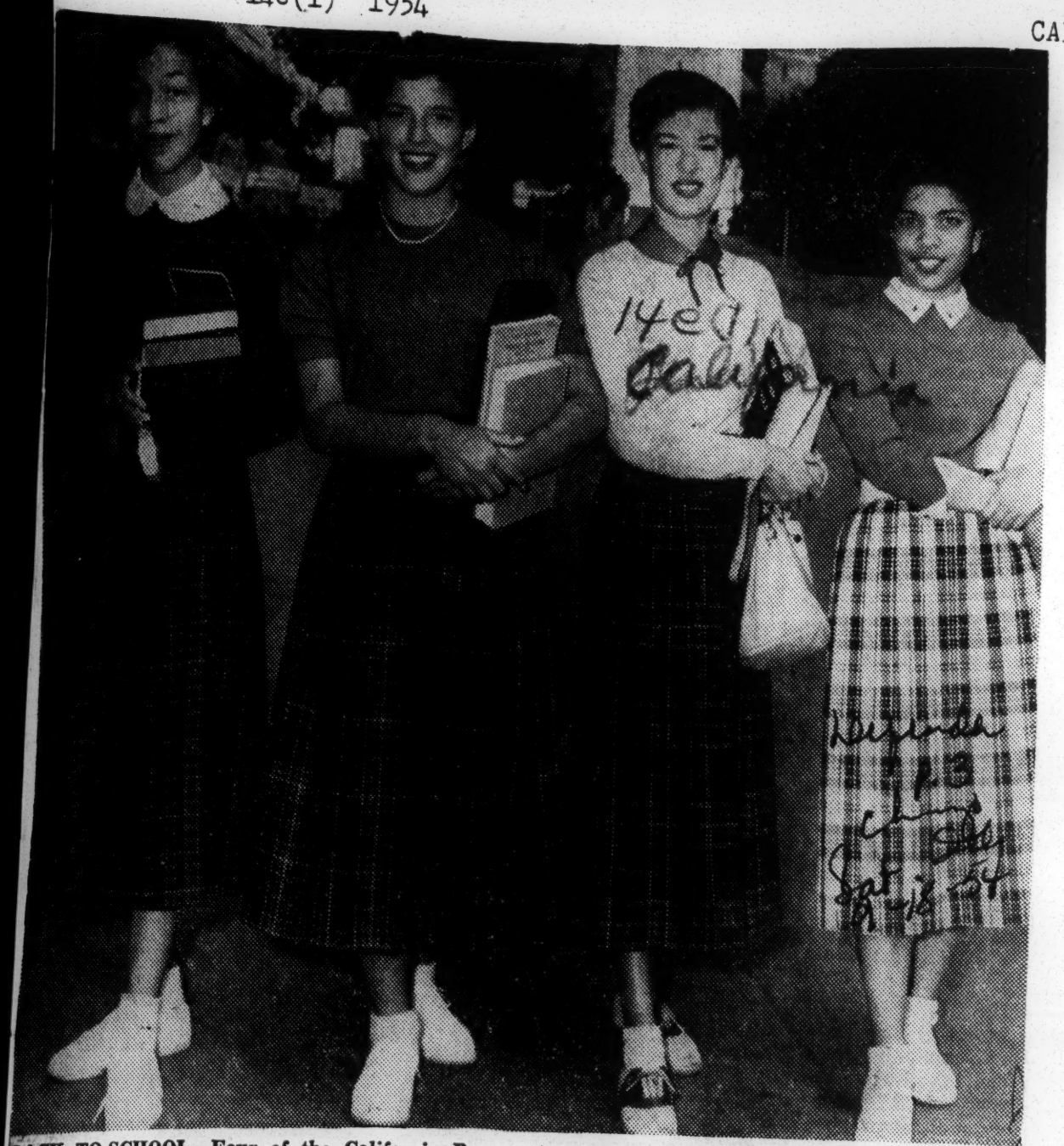
CALIFORNIA



BACK TO SCHOOL—Four of the California Bay Area's popular coeds heading back to their classrooms are left to right, Shirley Redd, a language major; Virginia Rose, occupational therapy major; Ruth Dean, Spanish major; and Ethel Bossett, formerly of Houston, Texas, medical social work major. The girls are University of California students.

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CENTRAL COLLEGE
Fayette, Missouri

Admit Negro To Central College

FAYETTE, Mo. — Fielding Draffen, a graduate of Dalton Vocational school and a Korean War veteran, has been admitted to Central college here for the second semester.

Draffen is the first Negro student to be admitted to the college on a full-time basis. He has pledged to the Beta Sigma fraternity and his picture, along with those of the other pledges, appeared in a recent issue of the college paper.

Draffen is married to the former Miss Nancy Hueston of Slater, Mo., and has a small son.

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CENTRAL STATE COLLEGE

Central State College is pioneer in de-segregation

Afro-American P.16

14e(1)

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — Central State College, with Charles H. Wesley as president, is one of 6 colleges in the system of education maintained by the State of Ohio. It bases its educational practices development o the individual student without regard to race, sex, creed or color.

Realizing that the nation was moving rom a segregated to an integrated society, Central State College has taken the leadership in integrated higher education.

Central State College's philosophy is that educationally it is equally valuable that white faculty and students become integrated parts of the once all-colored college campus life and that such integration constitutes a dual highway, with traffic in both directions.

National, state and regional accreditations permits Central State College graduates to enroll in all graduate and professional schools and to qualify for opportunities within the range of his studies.

Dr. Wesley

THE MAJORITY of the graduates of the college enter graduate schools, and many receive graduate scholarships, fellowships, teaching assistantships and continue study for such professions as teaching, business, social work, medicine, dentistry, scientific research, llaw and other careers.

Proximity to Ohio industries permits Central State students to secure on-the-job training in horticulture and numerous allied fields.

The college has undertaken this pioneering endeavor not only by announcing it as a policy but by actually placing it in practice long before court action had been undertaken.

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CLAFLIN UNIVERSITY

Thugs Get Tuition Money

$17,000 Stolen From Claflin U.

By ALEX RIVERA

ORANGEBURG, S. C.—Burglars, described as "professionals," broke into the business office of historic Claflin University here and made off with between $5,000 and $17,000.

President J. J. Seabrook told the Courier late last week that the local and state police were working night and day following leads, "but so far they have all been blind leads."

The robbery took place late on the night of Jan. 29, or early in the morning of Jan. 30, just after the money for tuition and other fees had been collected and locked in a safe in the school's business office.

P. E. SALLEY, chief of police here, said that an estimated $10,000 of the money taken was in cash of less than hundred dollar denominations. Dr. Seabrook told the Courier, "We have sent out SOS calls on checks and money orders in an effort to determine the extent of the burglary. We're hoping it doesn't exceed $5,000."

AT CLAFLIN COLLEGE:

$17,660 robbery

ORANGEBURG, S.C.—On the heels of a $17,660 registration day robbery, last Jan. 27, is Claflin college facing an investigation because of indiscretions of a few of its male faculty members with coeds?

A hint that this may be in the offing came from reliable sources, which said officers investigating the robbery had received a number of such reports —some of the "scorchy" variety.

An influential trustee board member, amazed by preliminary indications, is said to have requested that a copy of the investigators' report be filed with him.

The matter would then be given the full board and a request made to clean up the situation.

Burglars Still Free

Claflin is operated by the Methodist church. It is in the midst of a drive to raise $100,000, the balance of a $300,000 endowment fund required last year by the Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges, before the college can be accredited.

Police continued tracking down leads, none of which have thus far produced the culprits who easily forced their way into the outside door of Tingley administrative building sometime after 10 p.m., Jan. 27.

They "jimmied" the left door facing and knocked off the combination of an ancient safe.

$10,000 In Cash

After drilling away the mechanism, they made off with the day's collection of student fees and tuition payments, slightly more than $10,000 of which was in cash.

Although a theory that the robbery may have been an "inside" job hasn't been dicarded, police believe the actual operation was carried out by professional safecrackers, who didn't have to work more than 15 minutes.

Nothing was disturbed in two other modern safes in the cashier's office, where the money was being held overnight; and nobody has yet come up with an answer to the question, "how did they know which safe held the money?"

Second Incident

President J. J. Seabrook of Claflin, who was out of the city that day, said the money was left overnight because the office had worked late.

"None of us thought anybody would rob our poor little struggling college, concerned with the education of very poor people," he said.

Several other administrative officers expressed the same opinion. Whether this was a general practice or not, wasn't immediately learned.

This was the second "money incident" to hit Claflin within the last two years.

In the first case, and strangely enough involving an amount about $17,000, the Veterans Administration, and a former business manager of the college who was scheduled to appear in federal court.

The VA claimed it had been overcharged. How the case was settled hasn't been made public.

In the current case, police note that two days before the robbery occurred, a Florida resident, known to police in that state, arrived as the guest of a faculty member.

This man has since left the campus.

Behind the News

By Reid E. Jackson

Claflin College

That recent $17,000 theft at Claflin college, in Orangeburg, S.C., could have serious repercussions — but not the kind it should!

Dr. Jackson

Two years ago, I was chairman of a special committee hired by the Claflin trustee board to survey the school.

Pressure from forces interested in merging Claflin and adjoining State college had caused the trustees to order this survey.

Since Claflin, founded in 1869, is the oldest colored college in South Carolina, you can imagine the reaction of its alumni and students at the mere mention of ending the school's existence.

An In-Between Group

Then there was an in-between group which favored a proposal to turn Claflin into a theological seminary for training Methodist ministers.

These were the cross-currents of opinion that faced our committee as we arrived on the Claflin campus to start our study.

On the committee were Drs. Stephen J. Wright, president of Bluefield State college; William H. Brown, director of the bureau of educational research at North Carolina college; J. Irving E. Scott, now supervisor of colored schools in Jacksonville, Fla., and E. Horace Fitchett, former Claflin dean and professor of sociology at Howard university.

Our committee report, released to the college trustee board, noted Claflin's major problem as "an insufficient operating income."

By our most conservative estimate, we found that Claflin would still need $34,500 more than its anticipated collections from all sources to run the school at even a minimum level for the next school year.

Deeply concerned about the matter, we talked with representatives of the trustee board to learn if they might have any solution for this problem.

All they would say was that "we will do the best we can because we do not want to see the school closed!"

No Business Manager

A second weakness which we observed at Claflin was lack of a business manager at the institution. Allied with this was the fact that all administrators at the college were much overloaded.

This meant that hardly any of these administrators could give adequate attention to the specific duties of their own offices.

Insofar as a business manager was concerned, the functions that he would ordinarily perform were absorbed where best they could be.

Growing out of this lack of funds was the inability of the college to attract top-notch scholars to its faculty — even though they did have good teachers.

Particularly noticeable to the committee, too, was the fact that the school largely educated teachers while, at the same time, claiming to be a liberal arts college.

Catching the committee's eye, too, was the meager social and recreational life provided by the college for both students and teachers.

Newspaper reports say that an investigation of moral conditions at the school might be in the offing.

To me, it is distressing that we rise so quickly to assail the character of persons and institutions, especially when they are in trouble.

We Could Help

While doing this, we obscure the real ailments of the patient. Rather we could take a hand in helping to cure the situation.

I have talked about Claflin's plight because it is typical of all our small, struggling colleges.

Frankly, most of **these schools do need to be closed.** I do not mean to say that there is no place now for a small college; for there is.

But this college should be a solvent institution, operating on a sound financial basis.

As matters stand now, people just do have the money to support "dying" colleges—many of which are within a stone's throw of each other.

The colleges need to take a look at themselves, too. Administration and faculty should stop using dictatorial methods and give students an opportunity to assume responsibility in planning their own activities.

As long as we surround faculty and students with silly and restrictive regulations (which we would not keep ourselves), we can expect rebellion and clandestine petting.

This does not happen when social life is brought out into the open.

A Lame Excuse

Our colleges — large and small alike — need to educate our boys and girls for other occupations than teaching. The excuse of inadequate facilities is too lame!

Yes, no doubt, they will blame somebody for a "low moral tone" at Claflin much more quickly than they will find out who stole the $17,600.

The real culprit is "us" though. We must stop being swayed by false loyalty and unwarranted sentimentality. We need to change our institutions with the age!

Seabrook makes progress at Claflin University

ORANGEBUR, S.C.— Eighty-five-year-old Claflin University, the oldest in the state, has got ten a new look in the last eight years.

Under the presidency of Dr. J. J. Seabrook, who camehere from Morgan State College in Baltimore where he was highly regarded, the campus has gotten four new buildings—science hall, library, central heating plant, and gymnasium.

The infimary and music building have been remodeled.

Has "A" Ratings

The student body has increased from 203 to 452 and the school got its first "A" rating from the Southern Association.

Claflin has an interracial faculty. It turns away about 100 student applicants a year.

It has also increased the quality of the faculty and the student body. For the first time, it has fraternities and sororities and an honor society, Alpha Kappa Mu.

2 Championships

In athletics, too, it is now longer among the downtrodden. Claflin has won two football cham-

DR. J. J. SEABROOK

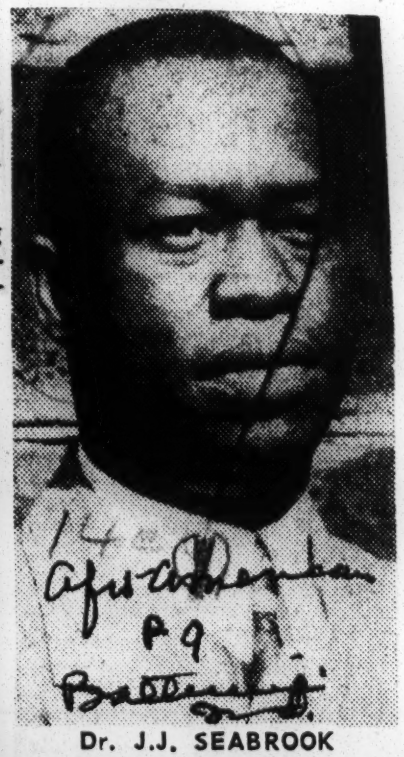
pionships in recent years, one basketball championship and has twice been runner-up.

The college is now in the midst of a drive for $150,000 for endowment and capital expenditures.

Visits Atro office

BALTIMORE—Dr. J. J. Seabrook, president, Claflin College, Orangeburg, S.C., was among visitors at the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers plant here last week.

DR. SEABROOK



Dr. J.J. SEABROOK

Claflin Univ. boasts A rating

ORANGEBURG, S.C. — Claflin University, pioneer in higher education in South Carolina can boast of hundreds of men and women of distinction who have received their education there.

In the last eight years, Claflin under the guidance of Dr. J. J Seabrook, president has developed its program and expended its facilities that it now is ranked with the "A" rated schools by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the University Senate of the Methodist Church, American Association of Colleges, the National Committee on Accrediting, and the American Council on Education.

Interracial Faculty

One of the few schools with an interracial faculty, Claflin in the last two years has added to its staff outstanding educators from foreign countries, each of whom hold doctor of philosophy degrees or the equivalent.

They are teaching in the areas of social science, education, and French.

Music

Noted for many years for its music department, having produced some of the best college choirs in the nation, the college is still in this position with a choir this year, which has been called famous by leading musicians. It recently was on tour with more than thirty engagements.

Athletics

During the past football season, the Claflin Panthers won the Southeast Conference Championship by the unusual performance of not losing a single conference game during the season.

Claflin, S. C.'s Oldest College, Marks 88th Year

ORANGEBURG, S. C. — The oldest institution of higher learning in the State of South Carolina, Claflin University, took time out last week to commemorate in a two-day celebration its eighty-fifth anniversary.

In a sparkling yet sober pageantry, "The Claflin Story" was told. Beginning with the emancipation, the history of Claflin University was depicted to more than 1,000 thrilled spectators.

CLAFLIN FOUNDERS lived again for a few minutes under a brilliant spotlight, to tell their stories from uniquely designed floats. The Honorable Lee and William Claflin, co-founders of Boston University; Bishop Osman C. Baker, organizer of the South Carolina Methodist conference; the Reverends T. Willard Lewis, Alonzo Webster, Edward Cooke, Dr. L. M. Dunton, Dr. J. B. Randolph and many others were part of the historical panorama.

A reception to note the tenth anniversary of Dr. J. J. Seabrook, as president of Claflin terminated the first day's festivities.

The Claflin Scene and the Claflin Vision highlighted the second day's activities, on which occasion, Dr. B. C. Turner, president of South Carolina State College, the Rev. William A. MacLachlan, president of the Board of Education of the Methodist conference of the Philadelphia area, and the Rev. Charles X. Hutchinson, New England Southern conference, spoke briefly on "The Claflin Vision."

Climaxing the commemoration was an address by Bishop J. W. E. Bowen on "The Future of a Christian College."

Negro Colleges Held Years From Effect of Integration

Clark College and Gammon Theological Seminary in Atlanta will continue to function as Methodist church-related colleges for Negroes even if the Supreme Court rules against segregation in education, an official of the Methodist Church has predicted.

Dr. John O. Gross, executive secretary of the Division of Educational Institutions of the Methodist Board of Education, said he believes it will be "a good many years" before Negro colleges feel the effects of integration.

The schools are among 13 Negro colleges related to the Methodist Board of Education. All of the colleges are in the South, where 73 per cent of the college-age Negroes live, Dr. Gross said.

Negro colleges will continue to be needed regardless of the Supreme Court decision, he said. He pointed out that most educators believe that by 1970 there will be 170 students in college for every 100 enrolled today and that the percentage of increase of Negroes will exceed that of white students.

"Should a Supreme Court decision abolish segregation, Christian leaders in the South will be called upon to furnish careful guidance in helping to make the change come in the Christian way," Dr. Gross said.

"Patterns will vary in different states and communities," he added. "The modes and folk-ways of people do not change overnight."

Clark Dormitory Director Gets Counselor's Rating

Mrs. Eva S. Martin, director of Holmes Hall at Clark College since 1949, has been awarded a Counselor's Professional Certificate by the State Department of Education of Georgia and is the third Negro to receive this certificate. She is also the first person to earn the certificate on the basis of work done in Atlanta University's School of Education.

This special certificate, based on the acquisition of the master's degree, the Teachers Professional Four Year Certificate, the recommendation of the Education Department of the institution where the advanced degree was earned, and three years of experience in teaching, one in counseling, and one in related wage-earning experience other than teaching or counseling, has been authorized by the State of Georgia since 1946.

MRS. EVA S. MARTIN

PAST EXPERIENCE

Mrs. Martin's work as director of Holmes Hall, as a public school teacher in Georgia, with special projects in Vacation Bible Schools and Training Classes sponsored by the Board of Education of the Methodist Church, and as director of the Rome, Georgia USO Club, helped satisfy the certificate's requirements.

The counselor received both the normal diploma and the bachelor's degree from Clark College where she majored in elementary education and minored in social science. Atlanta University awarded her master's degree in guidance and counseling.

She holds membership in the American Personnel and Guidance Association and has been president of the Georgia Conference, Women's Society of Christian Service, the Methodist Church, of which she is now treasurer. She has also been secretary of the Community Service Organization, a non-profit interracial group and of the Civic Forum, both in Rome, Georgia, her home town.

Mrs. Martin's master's thesis was entitled "A Study of Certain Aspects of the Personnel Services to Women in Selected Institutions of Higher Learning in Georgia." Colleges studied were Atlanta University, Clark College, Shorter College, Agness College, Paine College, Morris Brown College and Emory University.

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DANIEL PAYNE COLLEGE

Concerning Negroes—

Daniel Payne College To Observe School's 65th Anniversary Today

BY W. ARNETT BRYANT
Phone 56-4418

Students, faculty, alumni and friends of Daniel Payne College will observe "Founders' Day this morning at 10:30 in the college auditorium. This is the 65th anniversary observance of the college located in Woodlawn.

Bishop Frank Madison Reid, presiding bishop in South Carolina, will speak. The nationally-known prelate is expected to emphasize "education for the new day, accomplishments of the past group, our future goals to be attained."

President J. King Chandler III, announcing the observance, said the program would spotlight "the historical development of a growing college with a Christian emphasis."

Complete Founders' Day activities include a television program by members of the college this morning at 8:15 over a local TV station, educational activities at 10:30 a.m. in the college auditorium and a ground breaking ceremony for a $200,000 women's dormitory immediately after the educational program.

Theme of the education program is "Providing Cardinal and Functional Educational Services by the Church-Related College in the De-Segregated Society."

Music for the observance will be provided by the college choir under the direction of Mrs. J. H. Robinson and Mrs. J. W. Bell.

Other persons scheduled to participate in the observance include Bishop J. Clair Taylor, presiding prelate of Alabama for the AME Zion Church; the Right Rev. George M. Murray, presiding prelate of Protestant Episcopal Church for Alabama; Bishop W. T. Phillips, presiding bishop of Church of God, and the Rev. J. L. Ware, president of Birmingham Baptist Ministers Conference.

Ground Breaking Slated For Payne $200,000 Dormitory

Mirror
Birmingham, Ala.

Rampant progress is being accomplished at Daniel Payne College in Birmingham, Alabama. The college has revised its curricula offering, reorganized its faculty and facilities and scheduled a huge physical expansion program basic to receipt of accreditation as a Junior College by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Payne College is specializing in Basic and General Education and it grants a degree Associate in Arts in General Arts, Pre-teaching and General Studies.

On Thursday, March 11, 1954 there will be a Groundbreaking ceremonies basic to the construction of a $200,000.00 Women' Dormintory. This building is an imperative due to the growth of the student personnel. The college will now be in a position to accept a larger number of boarding students from throughout the State. An elaborate program has been planned in connection with this celebration. Liturgy appropriate for a ceremony of this type, has been carefully selected. The music is being prepared for the occasion compatible with its ideals. The college choir, consisting of forty voices, will participate in the responses and other rituals.

Bishop I. H. Bonner has worked untiringly to bring the District and the College up to its present status. President J. King Chandler, III, has projected the college wonderfully into the community. The college is building around the community-centered theory. This is a Christian college with a community emphasis. The Presiding Elders, 400 pastors and 60,000 members are all in support of this college and its program.

A huge audience is expected to attend this occasion. Representatives from the six annual conferences of the ninth District will be present. The entire populace of the city of Birmingham support this program annually. The local radio stations will provide a public service feature of this program. This is one of the greatest physical improvements to be made to our campus in a number of years.

In the words of the founding fathers, the purpose of this school shall be "Pro Deo et Ecclessaie" (For God and the Church.) This purpose has been maintained and evergized as a beaming symbol to a growing church related enterprise. Payne College is a spirit symbolying the struggles to contribute educationally to the Negro opportunity in Alabama by the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

At Junior College Convention:

Daniel Payne Admitted To National Association

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Daniel Payne College was admitted to membership of the American Association of Junior Colleges at the 1954 annual convention. The association convened at Boulder, Colo., on July 29 and 30, 1954.

The board of directors, after careful scrutiny, voted unanimously to admit Payne College into fellowship of the National Association. This membership will provide additional sources of educational fellowship and consultation service for Payne College emphasizing general and basic education, adult education and pre-professional curricula.

The American Association of Junior Colleges is a national organization which emphasized educational pursuits for junior colleges and provides a type of fellowship for administrators and teachers in the junior or community college movement. The organization recognizes colleges that are in a definite process of growth and development.

Junior colleges are growing in number rapidly all over the country in enrollment, physical facilities, curricula offerings and community service rendered by them.

The Junior College is a twentieth-century institution and is basically American in its orientation and history. Junior colleges seek to render educational services in general education, basic education, technical training, community services and adult education. All programs of study are geared to meet individual and community needs.

Faculty and students of Daniel Payne College are elated [illegible] this very significant accomp[illegible]ment. This recognition is [illegible]gestive of the tangible gains [illegible] are being made so rapidly b[illegible] institution.

Another College Takes A Stand For Another Freedom

ANOTHER, AND one of America's oldest colleges, has taken a notable stand against bigotry and demonstrated a noteworthy belief in Democracy's basic tenet that all men are created equal. It is Dartmouth College in New Hampshire, where a poll that brought out 86.5 percent of the student body, resulted in an overwhelming vote to eliminate discriminatory clauses in fraternity constitutions.

Only 12 percent of the students, or 272, voted to do nothing about the written and unwritten rules against accepting as members certain students because of their race, religion, or national origin.

On the other hand, 1,976 voted in favor of requiring all fraternities to drop the ban against minorities or lose their campus privileges. Of these 1,976 who took a stand for recognizing the universal brotherhood of the human race, 1,128 voted to put a six-year time limit on "clause fraternities" and 1,120 voted that the effort to democratize Greek-letter societies be conducted without a time limit.

They represent the elements in our society which favor evolutiomary procedures, or gradualism, but they have a common goal with the time-limit group—a crusade for another freedom, the freedom of friends to be brothers.

In 1950 a similar Dartmouth poll also went strongly in favor of outlawing fraternities which retained vestiges of KKK thinking, but fixed no time limit for compliance. Today at Dartmouth six of the fraternities have written discriminatory clauses and six have unwritten (gentlemen's agreement) clauses out of a total of 23 fraternities represented. The fight in Hanover is therefore only half won, so far.

It is good to know, however, that only 12 percent of voting Dartmouthians, including many already in clause fraternities, are reactionaries in their attitudes to some of their fellows and that 88 per cent, including also some members of clause fraternities are intolerant of intolerance and only at odds as to means to achieve the objective.

One of the famed Ivy group of colleges, Dartmouth was founded in 1769 by authority of KING GEORGE III's Royal Charter, and its own charter firmly established its own official liberal tradition: ". . . and not excluding any person of any religious denomination whatsoever from free and equal liberty and advantage of education or from any of the liberties and privileges or immunities of the said college . . ."

The famous college is not alone in this effort. Amherst in Massachusetts, Brown in Providence, Rhode Island, and all the state-supported colleges in New York state among others, have taken similar strong action against the exclusion policies of national fraternities with chapters on their grounds.

So far, the southern bloc of chapters, with frequent support from western chapters, have halted the liberal trend instituted in the eastern and New England regions. However, several of the previously all-Caucasian societies have initiated Negro members, including some at Dartmouth. And, incidentally, most or all of the Negro fraternities have no exclusion clauses and have initiated one or more white "brothers" into their bonds of brotherhood. It is a salutory trend from both directions.

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DELAWARE STATE COLLEGE

Campus Scene—At Delaware State College integration was started with the inauguration of Dr. J. H. Holland last year. This year three boarding students enrolled, two with their wives and children. Getting that last peek before going to class is this trio of sophomores: William McCoy, Vera White and Walter DeYoung—Rivera Photo.

Negroes Now Accepted In D.C. Colleges

14 e(1)

WASHINGTON, D. C —(NNPA) —All five top colleges and universities in the District of Columbia metropolitan area now will accept colored students in all their schools and departments.

The last racial bars were removed Thursday when George Washington University announced it was dropping all race bans and opening its doors to colored students, including its junior college, Columbia college and schools of medicine, engineering, pharmacy, education and government.

In a letter to deans and directors of departments, Dr. Cloyd Heck Marvin, university president, said:

"As you are aware, it has been the concern of our membership as to the steps it would be best to take to establish the Negroes' place in the academic communities of this city. The matter as it appertains to our university was discussed at a meeting of the tenure members of the faculty on Wednesday, June 30, and referred to appropriate committees of the university for consideration.

"The final action was taken this morning (July 8) and the following statement announces the policy of the university:

"In accordance with the George Washington University's long established policy of seeking to meet the changing needs of the American community, it accepts as students, without regard to race, all who are able to profit by the educational service it extends, as made manifest by their meeting its admission requirements and remaining its standards of scholarship."

Georgia Washington, a private institution not subject to any Supreme Court decisions on school segregation, acted voluntarily. Colored students had been accepted for some time in the college of general studies and certain other special programs.

Georgetown University, Catholic University and American University have long been accepting colored students. Howard University has always been open to white students, although its student body has been predominantly colored. The University of Maryland recently announced that it would accept colored students who live in Maryland

Washington Post 7/11/54

double career man

Dr. Albert Dent Achieves Heights In 2 Fields -- Education And Health

By ARNOLD de MILLE

NEW YORK—Achieving prominence in a particular field of endeavor is the life goal of most people. But being successful and outstanding in two distinct fields is an ambition that is not too often nourished and seldom achieved.

To Dr. Albert W. Dent, president of Dillard university in New Orleans and president of the National Health Council, goes the unique distinction of being one of those few persons who have achieved not only recognition but also outstanding prominence in two difficult and distinct fields, that of education and health.

Doctor Dent has for a number of years been regarded as a leader in the field of education. In 1946, he was listed as one of the nation's top educators, a recognition dor which most of the people in the field strive, but so few get.

Long-time workers in the field of health know of Dr. Dent and his work in that field. However people in the field of education were not too aware of his great interest in health and were taken by complete surprise last June when it was announced that he had been elected president of the National Health Council, the nation's leading health organization.

Doctor Dent has been in health and education since 1929 but didn't achieve national prominence until July, 1941, wheen he was elected president of the six-year-old Dillard university.

He filled the vacancy made by the resignation of Dr. William Stuart Nelson, who went to Howard university as dean of the school of religion.

DR. ALBERT W. DENT, president of Dillard university, and president of the National Health Council, presides over meeting in the Metropolitan Life Insurance company building in New York. Left to right, Dr. E. R. Coffee, representative of the Surgeon General, U. S. Public Health Service; Dr. Reginald Atwater, executive secretary, Public Health Association; Dr. James Perkins, executive director, National Tuberculosis Association; Philip Matled treasurer; National Health Council, Philip E. Ryan, executive secretary, NHC, and Dr. Dent. In foreground is Dr. Mason H. Bigelow, member of the board of directors, NHC.

While he was first recoznized nationally as an educator, Dr. Dent does not hesitate in admitting that he started out first in the field of health and up to that time his most outstanding contributions were in that field.

His interest in health goes back to 1928 when he was the alumni and endownment secretary at Morehouse collegese in Atlanta, under the late Dr. John Hope, who later became president of Atlanta university. His job was to raise the green stuff that kept the college going.

In 1932, Dr. Will W. Alexander, then director of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, accepted the presidency of the newly organized Dillard university, and persuaded Dent to join him in New Orleans as manager of the Flint-Goodridge hospital, a unit of Dillard.

The college unit at Dillard was completed and opened for registration September 19, 1935. Dent was then asked to take over the duties of business manager as well as superintendent of the hospital. Six years later he stepped into the presidency of the college.

He points out that possibly he is the first Negro who was trained in business and hospital administrations to be elevated to the presidency of a college. Today, it is different, he says.

Doctor Dent first attracted national attention in the field of health back in 1939 when he organized a group hospital insurance plan designed to serve the Negroes in New Orleans.

It proved so successful that the Saturday Evening Post carried a feature on it. It is now included in the New Orleans Blue Cross Hospitalization Plan.

He was later elected to the board of directors of the Blue Cross Plan and still serves with the body.

Doctor Dent next attracted attention with a community health education plan which he had developed and designed to reduce maternal and infant mortality and the incidents of tuberculosis and syphilis.

He was invited to speak before the American Public Health Association and other public health groups across the country to explain the plan, which attracted more notice as he went along.

When Dr. Dent took over the helm at Dillard, it had an excellent student body, and a faculty that included Horace Mann Bond, who is now president of Lincoln university in Pennsylvania, and Allison Davis, now a professor at the University of Chicago. But the college was in dire need of teaching facilities and endownment.

During the 12 years Dr. Dent has been head of the university, he boasts of three major improvements. (1) The university has amassed three and three-quarter million dollars in endownment, (2) increased the facilities more than 200 percent and to the point where "Dillard's plant is considered one of the best of any college in the United States," accommodating 600 students, and (3) has had the responsibility of raising $1,000,000 yearly in addition to the funds secured through the United Negro College Fund, which is usually around $35,000.

"The support from the United College Fund has provided that necessary additional sum to enable the college to maintain a somewhat adequate salary scale for teachers, and to provide scholarships more nearly in accordance with the demand of exceptionally able students," he asserted.

Doctor Dent was one of the original founders of the United Negro College Fund. With Dr. Fred Patterson, then president of Tuskegee

and now director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund in New York, Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta university. Dr. Thomas E. Jones, then president of Fisk, and constant march of medical science and development.

Mrs. Florence Reed, former president of Spelman, they raised the $50,000 to get the organization going.

He became a member of the Council back in 1940 when elected to that body by the National Tuberculosis Association. Since he had served on many of the committees of the National Health Council, an organization with some of the nation's leading health experts. In 1949 he was one of the delegates from America to the U.S., Dr. Dent is in constant

As president

the United Negro

the U.S., Dr. Dent

set up the World Health Organization in Geneva.

Doctor Dent agrees that being successful in two distinct and separate fields takes a lot of time and effort.

"The demands can become quite taxing," he admits. "But the work often gratifying."

DR. DENT chats with Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta university, who also attended the meeting. Defender photos by deMille.

14e(1) 1954 DILLARD UNIVERSITY

ALBERT W. DENT, left, president of Dillard University receives a $40,000 check from Basile O'Connor, center, president of The National Foundation For Infantile Paralysis. The check is partpayment of a five-year grant from the National Foundation to Dillard University for nurse education totalling $200,000. Miss Rita Miller, head of the Division of Nursing at Dillard looks on at right.

Dillard Receives $279,579 In Year

1953

James Jacque

A total of $279,579.90 was received in 1953 by Dillard university from the United Negro College Fund, Dr. Albert W. Dent, president, announced Wednesday.

The funds will be used for capital improvement and current operating expenses.

Times-Picayune New Orleans

Some $35,719.90 has been allocated for current budget expenses including scholarship aid, teaching and laboratory equipment, library books and faculty salaries.

June 14 54

The balance of $244,860 represents a grant from the fund's five-year building campaign for $25 million, known as the National Mobilization of Resources for the United Negro Colleges.

Dr. Dent said capital funds received would be used for the university's building program. Money received from the mobilization program has already made for improvements. Dillard is one of 31 private, accredited institutions participating in the fund.

New Aid For Co-Eds: 'Pay As You Study'

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Students will be able to begin their college studies next fall at Edward Waters College without having to meet their financial obligations in advance. Under the new Edward Waters "pay-as-you-study" plan, students make a small down payment and then pay the balance of their expenses in monthly installments.

Designed especially to assist worthy high school graduates who would otherwise be financially unable to continue their education, the plan spreads the expenses of going to college over eight months.

PLAN EXPLAINED

"Although college fees have not kept pace with rising costs in other areas, we at Edward Waters recognize our obligation to reduce the financial burden of going to college wherever and whenever possible," stated President W. B. Stewart.

"We feel that no one is qualified should be denied the opportunity to secure a college education solely because of inability to meet the initial financial outlay."

New Dorm At Waters College

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Edward Waters College's new quarter-million dollar women's dormitory has been completed well in advance of a September 1 deadline, it was revealed by Bishop Carey A. Gibbs, chancellor of the famed AME-sponsored institution.

Traditional in style, but incorporating the latest architectural innovations, the imposing two-story brick structure will provide ultra-modern accommodations for up to 200 coeds when the fall term begins. Attractive and comfortable furnishings have already been purchased for the building.

"Every effort has been made to give the dormitory a homelike appearance, even to painting the rooms different colors," Bishop Gibbs reported. "I sincerely believe that a finer dormitory cannot be found anywhere," he added.

When Edward Waters College begins its 89th year in the fall, students will find many other improvements to the physical plant completed. A new dining hall and laundry is being set up near the new dorm. Famed Centennial Building, erected in 1916, which houses most of the classrooms, is undergoing a complete facelifting from top to bottom.

In addition to the acquisition of over $5000 worth of new books, the college library has been completely done over. The modernization of the gymnasium and the renovation of the science laboratory building are scheduled to begin within a forthright. Hurst Hall, the men's dorm, wil undergo extensive repairs before the fall term begins.

"Probably no school has done so much in so short a time," EWC president William B. Stewart stated. "These vast improvements will stand for many years to come as a memorial to the great resourcefulness and vision of Bishop Gibbs and to the people of Florida who have made a reality out of a dream."

Edwards Waters College To Begin 89th Year

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Edward Waters College will begin her 89th year on Sept. 7, when one of the largest freshman classes in the college's history is scheduled to report for a week-long orientation period.

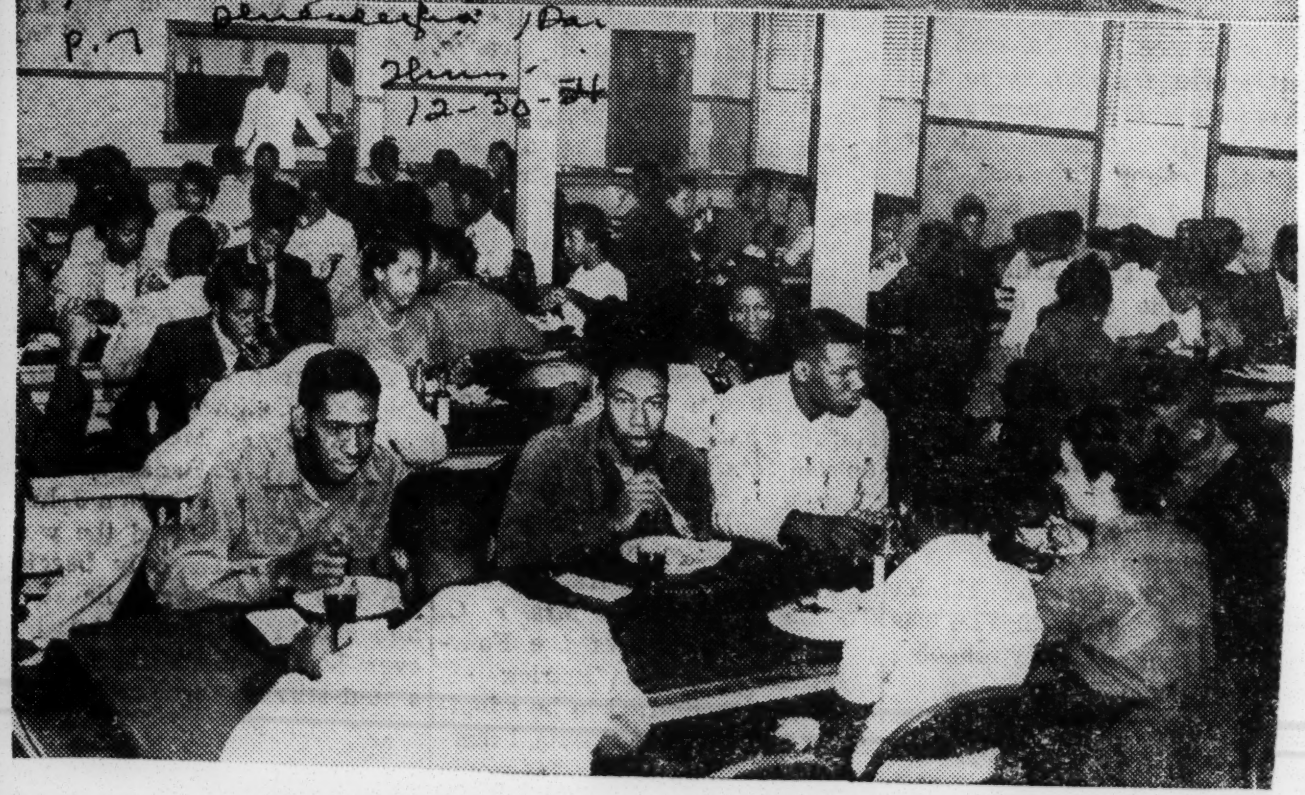
Designed to aid the student in adjusting satisfactorily to his new environment and to guide him in the fullest realization of his potentialities,, the newcomer's time during Freshman Orientation Week will be divided between formal guidance and a variety of activities aimed at acquainting him with his new home, his classmates and instructors, and with the philosophy of the college.

Separate days have been set aside for the registration of each class. All freshmen in the day session will register on Sept. 8. Sophomores, together with Evening school Students, will register on the 10th. Classes begin on Sept. 13.

Preceding the formal opening of the term, faculty and staff will meet, beginning Sept. 2, for three days of intensive self-evaluation, planning and consultation. D. E. Williams, consultant in Negro education, State Department of Education, will address the faculty on the general orientation of the Florida school system.

The functions, responsibilities and organization of the junior college will be discussed by Dr. J. Broward Culpepper, executive secretary, State Board of Control of Institutions of Higher Learning. Dr. James L. Wattenbarger, assistant professor of secondary education, University of Florida, will discuss with the faculty the place of the junior college in education, in terms of its history, goals and methods. Dean James A. Epsy will serve as chairman during the faculty planning conferences.

New Dining Hall—Edward Waters College



New Dining Hall At Edward Waters College

Edward Waters College last week opened a new student dining hall, shown above. Boasting the most modern equipment, it is designed to provide efficient cafeteria service amid pleasant surroundings for the growing campus population. Fifth major physical plant improvement at the Jacksonville institution since Bishop Carey A. Gibbs assumed the chancellorship less than two years ago, the dining hall is valued at over $25,000. Attached to the rear of the building is a completely modern $8,000.00 laundry.

14e(1) 1954

EMORY UNIVERSITY

Emory Univ. Paper For Integration

World P.

World Burm

Birmingham, Ala.

ATLANTA, Georgia — (SNS) — Admission of qualified Negroes to Emory University at Atlanta urged Thursday by the school's student newspaper.

Sat 10-5-54

The Emory wheel in a front-page editorial, said the newspaper believes "the greatest effort to which Emory could make toward relieving racial strain in the south and toward improving the lot of both the white and colored races would be action toward the admittance of qualified Negroes to the University."

Emory is a privately-endowed University.

14e(1) 1954

ENROLLMENT

USC has 2nd largest Negro student body

NEW YORK — A total of 46,343 Negro students was enrolled in U. S. colleges and universities during the 1953-54 academic year, according to the current issue of The Crisis, official publication of the Naacp.

Of these, 44,621 attended predominantly Negro colleges, while 1,722 attended mixed institutions.

Largest enrollment of Negro students in a mixed college, 835, was at Ohio State university, Columbus, O. The University of Southern California in Los Angeles was next with 318 Negroes.

The Crisis notes that the figures cited are not complete, partly because "more and more of the racially mixed schools have given up the practice of keeping records by race."

During the academic year, 6,139 Negro students graduated from U. S. colleges and universities, 226 more than was reported in the Crisis last year.

Negro colleges with the largest student bodies were: Howard university, Washington, D. C.; Southern university, Baton Rouge, La; 3,051; North Carolina A and T, Greensboro, N. C.; 2,932; Prairie View (Texas) college; 2,627; and Virginia State college, Petersburg, Va., 2,215.

46,343 Negroes Attended U. S. Colleges Last Year

Journal and Guide

NEW YORK, — Atotal of 46,343 Negro students enrolled in U. S. colleges and universities during the 1953 - 54 academic year, it is reported in the current issue of The Crisis, official publication of the NAACP.

Of these students, 44,621 attended predominantly Negro colleges, while 1,722 attended racially mixed institutions.

Norfolk

THE LARGEST enrollment of Negro students in a mixed college was recorded at Ohio State University in Columbus, O., with 835 Negro students. The University of Southern California in Los Angeles was next with 318 Negroes enrolled.

The Crisis article notes that the figures cited are not complete, partly because "more and more of the racially mixed schools have given up the practice of keeping records by race."

Sat. 9-25-54

DURING the academic year, 6,139 Negro students graduated from U. S. colleges and universities— 26 mor ethan was reported in the special education issue of The Crisis last year.

The predominantly Negro colleges with the largest student bodies were, in addition to Howard University in Washington, D. C.: Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.; 3,051; North Carolina A. and T., Greensboro, N. C.; 2,932; Prairie View (Texas) College; 2,627; and Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va., 2,215.

14e(1) 1954

ENROLLMENT (COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES)

College Enrollment Highest On Record

14e(1)

College and university enrollment in the United States this fall is the highest ever recorded, J. Kenneth Little, Deputy Commissioner of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare announced today. Informer

"Totalling 2,472,000 students the estimate of 1954 enrollment is 0.6 per cent higher than the previous all-time enrollment of 2457,000 reported in 1949," Dr. Little said. The 1954 estimate, based on returns to the Office of Education from 85 per cent of the Nation's 1,900 institutions of higher education, represents a rise in student enrollment of 10 per cent over that of 1953. Last year's enroll ment was 2,251000 students. Dayton 12-11-54

"This is the third consecutive year in which college and university enrollments have increased. Except for the years immediately following World War II, when large numbers of veterans were attending college under GI educational benefits, the 10 per cent increase in number of students this fall over last fall is the largest single-year increase percentage-wise since the mid-thirties," Dr. Little said.

"The estmated 636,000 new students enrolled this fall is the second highest enrollment of new students in the Nation's history. It is 11 per cent more than the 572,000 new students enrolled last fall. The current enrollment of new students was exceeded only by the 1946 enrollment of 696,000 which included the very large group of veterans of World War II who were entering college for the first time," Dr. Little said.

"Excluding the high student enrollment years immediately following World War II, the 221,000 estimated increase this year over that of last year is the largest on record," Dr. Little said.

14e(1) 1954

FAYETTEVILLE STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE

Here's New Angle On Integration!

Courier P.1 Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 7-31-54

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—White students will attend Fayetteville State Teachers College this fall for the first time in the eighty-eight-year-old history of the state's first tax-supported college for Negroes.

The Courier learned that the white students admitted will be wives of Negro military personnel stationed at nearby Fort Bragg.

JOHNSON TO PICK GREAT Americans

Nashville, Tenn.- Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, has been informed of his nomination for membership in the College of Electors of the Hall of Fame for GreatAmericans by Ralph W. Sockman, director of the Hall of Fame.

Dr. Johnson's name will be presented to the college for election in June 1955. Dr. Johnson will become elector for Tennessee under the provision of the Constitution which specifies that "one elector from every state or group of adjacent states having one million inhabitants" be named to represent that locality.

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Courier
P.1
Sat. 1-9-54
Pittsburgh, Pa.

See-Code: 14j

Fifty Scholarships Available

Fisk U. Offering $25,000 Awards

14e(1) Fisk Univ

Courier

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Fifty scholarships with a total value of $25,000 are offered by Fisk University to new students entering in the fall of 1954.

Twenty-five awards will go to present high school seniors and twenty-five to outstanding students now in the tenth and eleventh grade who qualify for the Plan for Early Admission, sponsored by the Fund for the Advancement of Education.

Freshman awards will be for full tuition ($325) or half tuition.

Awards under the plan for early admission will range from $300 to $600 a year, and in a few cases will cover all expenses ($800).

The plan for early admission is an experimental program carried out by twelve colleges with the aid of the Fund for the Advancement of Education (Ford Foundation).

The colleges in the program include Columbia, Fisk, Goucher, Lafayette, Louisville, Morehouse, Oberlin, Shimer, Utah, Wisconsin and Yale.

* * *

CANDIDATES FOR freshman scholarships and all candidates for the plan for early admission must take the cooperative intercollegiate examination which is being offered jointly by eighteen colleges in over a hundred cities early in March.

Students register for this examination by filing an application with a $2.50 fee at the intercollegiate examination office, care Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Students may take this examination as candidates for any one of the eighteen colleges. They should file formal application for admission or for a scholarship award with the college or colleges in which they are interested.

Fisk University Is Invited To Rhodes Scholarship Trust

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Fisk University (Nashville, Tenn.) has become the first Negro institution to be invited into the Rhodes Scholarship Trust, and the Fisk student who receives the Rhodes Scholarship will be the first American Negro to study at Oxford University (Oxford, England) with such an award since Dr. Alain Leroy Locke, 1907.

A letter to President Charles Spurgeon Johnson from Courtney Smith, American Secretary of the Rhodes Trust, stated:

"...I note, in reviewing our lists of institutions in which we have Institutional Representatives, that Fisk University is not at the present included. I should like to rectify that situation by means of this letter and wonder whether you would be willing to suggest the name of one of your administrators or faculty members who would consent to act in that capacity. I would be more than pleased to mail him the announcements which would be appropriate for the competition which takes place this Fall...I look forward to hearing from you and shall be very grateful indeed for your consideration of this matter."

A Rhodes Scholarship permits a selected student to study at the University of Oxford and take a degree in two years. Besides the qualities of leadership and cooperation, literary and scholastic ability, physical vigor and the oustanding attributes of manhood, the prospective Rhodes Scholar must be:

1. a male citizen of the United States (for at least five years) and unmarried;
2. beween the ages of 19 and 24 years;
3 a student of Junior Standing at one of the recognized, degree-granting universities or colleges in the United States of America.

The awards are valued at $1600 a sufficient amount for a Scholar to pay University expenses and vacation costs. Thirty-two are competed for in the United States each year by prospective Scholars in each state.

Heretofore, Negroes have been limited in competition for the Scholarships, since such awards were only made at outstanding white or interracial institutions. This policy completely excluded Negroes studying in the South, since southern white colleges have only recently begun admitting colored students.

President Johnson commented that the progressive movement on the part of the Rhodes Scholarship Trust will be an enocurage-ment to exceptional young men already studying at Fisk, and an incentive to outstanding, male high school graduates who wish to compete through college matriculation.

Fisk Receives Two Cancer Study Grants

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Two grants for cancer research have recently been received by Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn.

The first, of $18,000 for two years, was granted the university's department of Chemistry by the National Institute of Health.

Principle investigators in this search for anti-cancer properties in phenothiazine will be Dr. S. P. Massie, head of the department of chemistry, and his assistants, Dr. Ivar Cook and Dr. Herman E. Zittel.

The second grant represents a fourth renewal of $8,000 (totaling $32,000) as given to the university's department of physics by the National Cancer institute of the National Insitute of Health, U. S. Public Health Service.

Drs. Fuson and Josien will be the principle investigators in this year's research study.

Smearing Fisk University

(FROM OCT. 2 OKLA. BLACK DISPATCH)

Thirteen years can make a lot of difference in the life of any individual, and it could have been that Dr. Lee Lorch, (white) Fisk instructor, who has been called before the House Un-American Committee, convening in Dayton, Ohio, during his student days did attend a few Communists meetings, and listen in on what was going on. It seems, however, passing strange that no one would think of this past experience of Dr. Lorch until he decided to enroll his child in the separate school in Nashville.

It appears also, in its rush to hail Dr. Lorch before the Un-American committee, the committee overlooked its own rules which permit witnesses called before it to have ample time to secure counsel and prepare evidence. This essential protection given witnesses was entirely flouted by the committee in Dr. Lorch's case. Here is what the committee rules provide:

"Witnesses shall be subpoenaed at a reasonably sufficient time in advance of any hearing, said time to be determined by the committee, in order to give the witness an opportunity to prepare for the hearing and to employ counsel.

Certainly there looks like some sort of collusion between Dixiecrats and this Un-American Committee when immediately following his attempt to enroll his child in a Negro school in Nashville, Dr. Lorch, without the usual notice and time given witnesses, is summarily hailed before the committee and required to testify.

Dr. Lorch was served with a subpoena on the 7th of September and required to appear on the 15th. He is the vice-president of the State Conference of Branches, NAACP, and it looks as though a hurried attempt is being made to besmirch the NAACP as well as destroy the usefulness of this Fisk professor. Dr. Lorch is also noted for having led the fight to get Negro tenants into the Stuyvesant housing project in New York. Because of this stand his is to be given a heavy smear and coat of Communism.

We believe that this good man should have the support of not only Dr. Charles S. Johnson, the president of the university, but of all the faculty and the Tennessee Conference of Branches, NAACP. It is passing strange that no one thought of Dr. Lorch's past until he became active in the interest of the civil rights of Negroes. If Dr. Lorch's desires his child to attend a Negro school that is certainly his business and no paternalistic government should deny him that right. He openly says he is not a member of the Communist Party and that should end that discussion entirely. To persist in this inquiry is to infer that no one other than a white Communist would want his daughter to attend a Negro grade school. We do not believe that is the proper yardstick with which to measure brotherhood and democracy in this country.

In this period of controversy when there is mounting opposition to integration, the liberal forces in America sorely need assistance from men who have the courage of Dr. Lorch. There are millions of white Americans who silently think right, but the number gets extremely small when they must take an open stand for justice and fair play. Few there are who are willing to stand out in the open and say, "What right have I to segregate myself from black people?" It takes courage to ask that question in the open and before the multitude. Dr. Lorch is made out of just that sort of moral fiber and he should have the unflinching support of every lover of justice and fair play.

What Mr. Ordinary Citizen should do immediately is to write Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk, and tell him he should not be intimidated by the reactionary forces in the South. He should keep Dr. Lorch on the faculty and support his desire to help vitalize and give life to the Supreme Court's decision on integration. Every white man who supports the idea of integration is no a Communist, and those who oppose integration are certainly no giving expression to the highest type of Americanism.

$18,000 Research Grant to Fisk U.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Two grants for cancer research have recently been received by Fisk University.

The first, in the amount of $18,000 for two years, was granted the University's Department of Chemistry by the National Institute of Health.

Principle investigators in this search for anti-cancer properties in phenothiazine will be Dr. S. P. Massie, head of the Department of Chemistry, and his assistants, Dr. Ivar Cook and Dr. Herman E. Zitter.

THE SECOND grant represents a fourth renewal of $8,000 (totaling $32,000) as given to the University's Department of Physics by the National Cancer Institute of the National Institute of Health, U. S. Public Health Service.

Fisk University has already known some achievements in cancer research, as the results of previous year's studies have been published in such leading periodicals as the Journal of the American Chemical Society, the Journal of American Physics and two outstanding French magazines in the field.

These accomplishments were also presented by Dr. Marie-Louise Josien, professor of physical chemistry, to the International Cancer Congress in Sao Paulo, Brazil, this past July, and by Dr. Nelson Fuson, associate professor of physics, to the Infrared Conference in Columbus, Ohio, this summer.

Drs. Fuson and Josien will be the principle investigators in this year's research study.

Fisk debates Oxford

NASHVILLE — The internationally famous Oxford University Debaters appeared in heated, divided debate against the Fisk University team in International Student Center here last week.

Arguing the motion, "The Western Powers Have Failed to Understand and Meet the Challenge of Communism," the teams provided a witty, informative evening for a capacity audience.

Debating for the affirmative were Oxford debater Peter Tapsell and Fisk representative, David Lewis.

TAPSELL, a scholar from Sussex, is enrolled in Oxford's Merton College. Also an outstanding college athlete, he served as a lieutenant in the British Army during World War II.

Lewis, who entered Fisk as an Early Entrant (before graduation from high school), is a junior history major and from Atlanta, Ga.

The negative argument was presented by Derek Bloom of Oxford and Preston King of Fisk. Founder of the Europe Society at Oxford, Bloom is a Northumberland student in philosophy, politics and economics.

HE IS A MEMBER of the Standing Committee of the Oxford Union Society and a committee member of the Oxford University Conservative Association.

Preston King, who also entered Fisk before graduation from high school, is a junior premedical student from Albany, Ga.

2 Fisk students compete for Rhodes scholarships

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—For the first time in British and American history, colored students have competed for the coveted Rhodes Scholarship from a colored university.

Last spring, Fisk University became the first colored institution to be invited into the Rhodes Scholarship Trust. This week, Fisk sent two male students to their home states to compete for the honor.

John L. Townsend and Frank Robinson, whether they excel in the competition or not, have indeed made educational history.

* * *

MR. TOWNSEND, a senior chemistry major from Oklahoma City, Okla., is a member of Beta Kappa Chi honary science fraternity, the past vice president of the American Chemical Society (Fisk chapter); past representative to the Student Council.

Mr. Robinson is also a senior chemistry major. He is president of the Fisk chapter American Chemical Society, a pledgee to Beta Kappa Chi science fraternity an officer of Omega Psi Phi fraternity and a Dean's list student.

A Rhodes Scholarship permits the selected student to study at Oxford University (England) and take a degree in two years. The awards are valued at $1680 and 32 are vailable to the United States each year.

Fisk Music-Art Festival To Be Held April 21-25

Calendar of Events For 25th Annual Affair Shows Many Visiting Notables Will Be Presented; University's Choir and Jubilee Singers Are Also On Program

An attractive Bulletin has been issued by Fisk University, making announcement of the 25th Annual Festival of Music and Art to be held April 21st through the 25th, in Fisk Memorial Chapel.

The Bulletin shows the pictures of several of the great artists who will be featured in this year's festival. The Fisk Jubilee Singers are shown along with a reminder that predecessors of the present group have been delighting audiences with the beauty and simplicity of their music since 1871.

William Marshall, Henry Scott and Lenora Lafayette are also pictured in the Bulletin. The various prices for the different concerts are given as follows:

Lenora Lafayette, Soprano, April 22, $1.50.
Fisk University Choir, Friday, Apr. 23 $1.00.
William Marshall and Henry Scott in concert reading of "Othello," Saturday, April 24, $1.50.
Fisk Jubilee Singers, Sunday, Apr. 24, $1.50.

The calendar of events, in full, is as follows:

THURSDAY, April 22—CONVOCATION in Fisk Memorial Chapel; Margaret Just Butcher, Lecturer, an occasional magazine contributor, will be the speaker at 11:00 a.m. Mrs. Butcher is Associate Professor of English at Howard University and was recently appointed to District of Columbia Board of Education.

THURSDAY, April 22, at 2:00 p.m., in International Student Center, the speaker will be M. S. Sundaran, Cultural Counsellor of the Embassy of India, for many years associated with the teaching profession in India at three different universities.

FRIDAY, April 23, at 10:00 a.m., in the International Student Center the speaker will be Lois Peterson, the author of "Take A Giant Step" a play which opened on Broadway, in New York, in September.

FRIDAY, April 23, at 2:00 p.m., in the International Student Center, the speaker will be Joel Robinson, whose strikingly original textiles have won Good Design Awards for two successive years and are sold in leading department stores and art galleries; promising newcomer in the highly competitive field of fabric design.

SATURDAY, April 24, at 10:00 a.m. In Fisk Memorial Chapel. The speaker will be Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers, Professor and author. He is a graduate of Johns Hopkins University, with degrees also from Yale and Syracuse universities; holds professorship of Preaching and Applied Christianity at Boston University School of Theology. He is the author of "They Shall Be Free" and other books.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2

Dance Recital; Coronation of Festival King and Queen and United Nations Ball, in gymnasium, beginning at 7:30 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 21. University Convocation in Fisk Memorial Chapel at 11:00 a.m., featuring The Fine Arts of Reading, with Dr. Margaret Just Butcher as the speaker.

At 2:00 p.m., Seminar in International Student Center, featuring India and the Awakening West; Dr. M. S. Sundaram, Speaker; Dr. Preston Valien, Chairman.

At 4 p.m., Opening of Art Exhibits: Designs of Joel Robinson, Van Vechten Gallery; Student Exhibit, at International Student Center; Portraits: Watercolor and Charcoal by Aaron Douglas; Oils by Marthina Washington.

At 4:30 p.m., Festival Tea, International Student Center.

At 8:15 p.m., Concert, Lenora Lafayette, Fisk Memorial Chapel.

FRIDAY, April 23. At 10:00 a.m., Seminar, in International Student Center, "The Problems of the American Theatre;" Mr. Louis Peterson, Speaker; Mr. Arna Bontemps, Chairman.

At 12 o'clock, Noon, Special Convocation, Fisk Memorial Chapel.

At 2:00 p.m., Seminar, International Student Center; Design: "A Universal Language," Mr. Joel Robinson, Speaker; Mr. Aaron Douglas, Chairman.

At 4:00 p.m. Reception, Van Vechten Gallery; Senior reception for Trustees, Guests Alumni and Faculty.

At 4:00 p.m., also, Open House Fisk University Physics Department, Chase Hall.

At 8:15 p.m. CONCERT, by Fisk University Choir, Fisk Memorial Chapel; First performance of "Jeremiah" by Ulysses Kay.

Address by India's Ambassador

White Student Among 113 Fisk University Graduates

NASHVILLE, Ten. — The echoes of the Supreme Court's judgment "to end segregation in American schools have reverberated not only across this vast country, but also throughout the world," declared an important Eastern diplomat here last week.

Gaganvihari L. Mehta, India's Ambassador to the United States and Mexico, speaker at Fisk University's eightieth annual commencement exercises, said the high court's ruling on public school segregation have "generated froces which will have far-reaching effects."

ADDRESSING THE Fisk graduating class on the subject, "Democracy and Educational Ideals," Mehta briefly outlined India's Five Year Plan of economic development, which includes, according to the ambassador, a "far from the adequate sum" of $3,000,000 for educational development.

Fisk's President Charles S. Johnson, as baccalaureate speaker Sunday, said the world of today "is a kindergarten where millions of infants are trying to spell God with the wrong blocks."

He appealed to the graduates to "cast out fear" and admonished the class that "not all rewards for ability are paid in money."

Dr. Johnson conferred degrees upon 113 graduates in twelve departments. Among the graduates was the first white student to receive a degree from Fisk in more than fifty years—Mary Greta Howard of Washington, D. C., who gained a Master of Arts degree in race relations (Sociology).

RECEIVING THE Alumni Award for outstanding service to Fisk was Mrs. Estelle Webster McNeal, class of '05, a retired Chicago public school teacher.

Three members of the graduating class receiving Phi Beta Kappa keys were Aline Alice Adams, Winston, Ontario; Carlton George Menard Duke, Trinidad, West Indies and Patricia Stephens White Natchez, Miss.

The trustees authorized further expenditure of $112,000.00 for improvements in other buildings and campus. Included in this expenditure is plans to make eight small faculty apartments available by September.

A grant of $42,000.00 from the National Institute of Mental Health for initial stages of an enlarged program involving a study of socio-cultural factors in child growth and development and two science project grants totaling $11,000.00 were announced by President Johnson.

With the report of Funds totaling $27,000.00 is the current year the three-year program to secure $50,000.00 for new books and bindings is near completion.

Funds from special grants, bequests and foundations interested in the Fisk program totaling $110,000.00 have been made available for general educational purposes to be applied at points where programs and personnel can be strengthened.

One hundred and sixteen candidates for degrees were approved seventy-eight for the B. A. degree eight for the B. S. degree, and 30 for the M. A. degree.

The Board will have another meeting in the afternoon.

President Charles S. Johnson Reports $850,000 Increase In Fisk's Endowment

President Charles S. Johnson released the following action by the Board of Trustees at the morning session of their annual spring meeting. The total budget increment from all sources and for all purposes outside the regular income of the institution over the past year is $1,078,375 and endowment fund increases over the past year of $850,000.00.

Two new buildings for which $800,000.00 was appropriated at the meeting of the Board last year, Scribner Hall, a women's dormitory, and Park Hall, a social science building, will be completed by August 1. Approximately one half of the money used in the construction of these two buildings came from the Capital Funds campaign of the United Negro College Fund

Reverse Integration: For the first time since 1893, the once all-Negro Fisk University at Nashville, Tenn., has graduated a white student. She is MARY G. HOWARD, a 24-year-old native of Washington, D.C., whose parents now live in Menlo Park, Calif. After two years of graduate study she received a master's degree in sociology. By living and studying with Negroes "on the other side of the color line," Miss Howard says, she has "found out how discrimination feels." She chose Fisk Graduate School, one of the three offering the courses she desired, because she could get a scholarship there. There are two white students in the Fisk undergraduate school.

White Girl to Get Negro College Degree

NASHVILLE, Tenn. —(AP)— Mary Howard, 23-year-old red haired native of Washington D.C., receives her master's degree from Fisk University here Tuesday—the first White student to graduate from a southern Negro college in 50 years.

—Associated Press Wirephoto

MARY HOWARD

... case not unique

She says her case is not unique, however, and the number of White students at Fisk and other Negro schools is increasing.

"I just happened to have finished first," she said Monday.

She said she came to Fisk from Grinnell College in Iowa because the Nashville school is one of only three universities that give a degree in race relations and Fisk offered her a research assistantship.

She hopes to go to work either in public relations or in program planning for one of the 1,200 inter-group relations agencies in the United States.

Regarding the recent Supreme Court decision banning segregation in public schools, Miss Howard said both White and Negroes need to be educated to accept integration.

Her own race, she said, can stand some educating in acceptance of members of minority groups as individuals and in the history of American Negroes and their progress.

"The Supreme Court ruling will affect many areas besides schools," Miss Howard said.

WHITE GIRL TO GET DEGREE FROM FISK

Student Is First of Her Race Since 1893 to Win Such Honor at 'Negro' School

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 29—A 24-year-old woman will become Monday the first white student since 1893 to receive a degree from the once all-Negro Fisk University here.

She is Mary G. Howard, a native of Washington, whose parents now live at Menlo Park, Calif. It also is believed that she is the first white person to win an earned degree at a Southern Negro college in fifty years or more. After two years of living and studying with Negro students she will receive a master's degree in sociology.

Fisk officials cite her case as being possibly an example of "reverse integration," a phrase enunciated in the light of the recent Supreme Court decision prohibiting segregation in the public schools. There are two others at Fisk who offer comparable examples. They are white students in the undergraduate school.

Miss Howard, in discussing her two years of "life on the other side of the color line," declares that she has "found out how discrimination feels."

Plans Social Agency Work

Having completed her eighty-one-page thesis, "A Study of Professional Personnel in Intergroup Relations Agencies," she plans to take a month's vacation in California and then seek employment with one of the social agencies in the East or Midwest.

She would like to remain in the South to work on problems arising from desegregation of the public schools, but feels that she lacks sufficient knowledge and understanding of the area.

Miss Howard is attractive, tall, with fair complexion, brown hair and brown eyes. She was graduated from Grinnell College in Iowa in June, 1952, and chose to enter the Fisk Graduate School, one of three offering the courses she wanted, because a scholarship was available. In September, 1952, she took up life in an all-Negro woman's dormitory.

In the last year, as she prepared her thesis and did extensive research, she shared an apartment with another graduate student, a Negro. She participated in campus activities as much as her work load would permit and found time for a trip to the Mardi Gras in New Orleans with five other students, two girls and three men.

That motor trip through the Deep South with one white girl among five Negroes caused eyebrows to go up along the route, she admits, but she regards it as one of her most "amusing and interesting" experiences.

WINS DEGREE: Miss Mary G. Howard, who became the first white student to get a degree from Fisk University, a Negro institution at Nashville, Tenn.

She says that her presence was readily accepted by the Negro students at Fisk, which has a faculty that is about half white, but that persons in the university neighborhood often had raised inquiring looks and that some had even questioned her. The university is in a predominantly Negro section of Nashville, but there are whites, particularly among the store keepers. Miss Howard had no trouble gaining admission to a Negro theater near the university.

"About half the people think I am a Negro and ask no questions," she says. "We have Negro students here who are no darker than I am."

Dr. Preston Valien, chairman of the Fisk Sociology Department, voiced the hope that the graduation of Miss Howard would be another step toward achieving one of the purposes of Fisk as set out in the charter of incorporation in 1865: "The education and training of young men and women irrespective of color."

The State Constitution and strong social pressure prevented that ideal until the Supreme Court ordered state-supported institutions of higher learning to admit Negroes. Fisk then opened its doors to white students.

Under the recent Supreme Court decision the university plans to admit students, "regardless of race, color or creed," although it is likely that it will remain predominantly Negro.

Miss Howard says that her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Howard, raised no objection when she proposed to go to a Negro college. Her father is a chemist for the Department of the Interior.

Fisk Chosen For Work In Education Experiment

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Fisk University has been selected as one of thirty American colleges and universities to conduct an experiment in education for international understanding that is being sponsored by the World University Service according to an announcement made today by Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk president.

SET UP PROGRAM

Mr. A. Burns Chalmers, education secretary with the World University Service and secretary for education with the Friends Service Committee, is visiting Fisk to set up the program on the Fisk campus. Mr. Chalmers explained that the proposed program is aimed at developing guides to a mutual cooperation program rather than the prevailing "donor-recipient" idea for which the United States is being criticized by some foreign countries today.

STUDENT ASSOCIATION

A nucleus group of students from the sponsoring organizations of the World University Service on each of the thirty campuses will be formed to carry on the activities of the program. The sponsoring groups include the United States National Student Association, National Newman Club Federation, B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundations, National Student YMCA and YWCA, United Student Christian Council and the Committee on Friendly Relations among Foreign Students.

Campus nucleus groups will be provided with questionnaires to be used in securing an expression of campus attitudes and motivations towards international affairs. The questionnaires will draw attention of students in the United States to the needs of students in Southeast Asia, the Middle East and Africa. The nucleus groups will be invited to organize discussion groups to discover the effectiveness of foreign students in improving international understanding.

The final outcome of the research program on the thirty campuses will be evaluated at national and international meetings to which representatives from each school will be sent.

The thirty participating colleges and universities are Bucknell University, University of Pennsylvania Fredonia State Teachers College Princeton University, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Smith College, Brown University, Pembroke College, University of Massachusetts, University of Connecticut, Macalester College, Miami University, University of Minnesota, University of Illinois, Western Reserve University, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Fisk University, University of North Carolina, Lousinana State University, University of Florida, University of California (Los Angeles), University of California (Berkeley), College of the Pacific, Associated College of Claremont, University of Arizona, Lewis and Clark College, University of Oregon, Washington State College, University of Nebraska, Park College, Pittsburg Teachers College (Kansas).

2 cancer study grants to Fisk

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Two grants for cancer research have recently been received by Fisk University.

The first, in the amount of $18,000 for two years, was granted the university's department of chemistry by the National Insitute of Health.

The technical task of this research will be to study ring derivatives of phenothiazine (now popular drug which has been used in anti-malarias and antihystemines).

Principle investigators in this search for anti-cancer properties in phenothiazine will be Dr. S. P. Massie, head of the department of chemistry, and his assistants, Dr. Ivar Cook and Dr. Harman E. Zittel

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THE SECOND grant represents a fourth renewal of $8,000 (totaling $32,000) given to the university's department of physics by the National Cancer Institute of the National Institute of Health, U.S. Public Health Service.

This differs generally from the chemistry study in that it concerns work with cancer-producing compounds.

Fisk University has already known some achievements in cancer research. As the results of previous years, studies have been published in such leading periodicals such as the Journal of the American Chemical Society, the Journal of American Physics and two outstanding French magazines in the field.

New Dormitory At Famed University Honors Educator

Memory of Miss Dora Ann Scribner's Services As English Professor To Be Perpetuated In Fine Modern Building; Tribute Paid Also To Late Henderson A. (Tubby) Johnson During Homecoming Week Ceremonies. Saturday, October 30

Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, founder and President Emeritus of Palmer Memorial Institute (Sedalia, N. C.), delivered the principal address in a Fisk University Dedication Ceremony of Scribner Hall, new and ultra-modern dormitory for sophomore and senior women.

In her usual dynamic way, Dr. Brown said: "It is an unusual privilege that I should be invited to pay tribute to Miss Scribner, a woman who trained so efficiently hundreds of students over a period of years, not only in the use of the English language, but developed their ability to interpret the grammar and the rhetoric so necessary for its proper use."

"I had the occasion during her lifetime," she continued "to write complimentary letters to her on the efficiency of the Fisk graduates in the use of their mother tongue." "The Negro race in a large measure is so indebted to these fine souls like Miss Scribner who helped to lay the foundation for scholarship and character so often demonstrated in the lives of the alumni. She is remembered today because she was intolerant of slothfulness, self-excuses for indolence and low ambition. She aimed for goals that required hard work, intellectual honesty and a sense of high purpose in life. For these things, she is honored by having this building bear her name."

Scribner Hall, housing 100 girls, was dedicated in honor of the late Miss Dora Ann Scribner, well-disciplined English professor at Fisk for many years.

Preceding the Scribner ceremony Fisk named its gymnasium, now in operation for over a year, for the late Henderson Andrew "Tubby" Johnson, four-year All-American athlete and former Dean of Men and Head Coach at the University.

Greetings for this occasion were brought by Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk President; the invocation by the Rev. William Alexander, Chaplain, General Alumni Assn.; and remarks in behalf of present Fisk athletes were delivered by James Robinson, senior co-captain of the football team. The Memorial Address was delivered by Dr. William J. Ziegler, two-year All-American football player of the late twenties and member of the Fisk University Board of Trustees.

Ziegler proclaimed the Dedication day "a day of national history which is due, in greatest measure, to the efforts of "Tubby" Johnson. "The Chicagoan referred to the following Homecoming football game which was to become the first interracial gridiron battle in the history of Tennessee sports.

The impressive ceremony ended when a bouquet of gold chrysanthemums was presented to Mrs Minerva Johnson, wife of the great figure for which the gym was being named.

The Dedications of Scribner and Johnson buildings were part of four days of packed activities at Fisk last weekend.

The gala celebration began Thursday night with an elaborate coronation of "Miss Fisk." Wearing the title this year is Miss Shirley A Lee, a senior sociology major from Macon, Ga. Miss Lee's attendants were Audrey Johnson, Houston, Texas; Sally Ann Duval, Gainsville, Fla.; Beverly Hurley, Paris, Ky.; Tommy Mae Murray, Houston, Texas; and Margaret Jones, Boston, Mass.

This was followed by a reception for the new queen in Scribner Hall.

On Friday night, a banquet marked the close of the convening Southeastern Regional Alumni Conference and pre-game activities were launched with a mass student pep rally and bon fire.

Saturday's Homecoming game was preceded by a luncheon-press conference in which President Charles S. Johnson, Dr. Randall Tyus of the Board of Trustees, and other members of the University administration and athletic staffs held an informal session with news and sports writers from the **Nashville Tennessean, Nashville Globe and ndependent, Nashville Banner, Chicago Defender, Pittsburgh Courier, Associated Press and Atlanta Daily World.**

Final activities for the week end were: the annual Homecoming parade the Homecoming Dance (with music by Don Q); a Sunday morning's Homecoming Worship Service, in which former Dean of the Chapel William Faulkner delivered the sermon; an informal anniversary program at the Carl Van Vetchen Gallery of Art; and a delightful piano recital by Miss Natalie Hinderas, young protege and newly found NBC-TV star.

Fisk opens $400,000 dormitory for women

Afro-American p.18

Baltimore, Md.

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Stat. 11-20-54

In her usual dynamic way, Dr. Brown said:

"The race is, in a large measure, indebted to these fine souls like Miss Dora Anna Scribner who helped to lay the foundation for scholarship and character so often demonstrated in the lives of Fisk alumni. She is remembered today because she was intolerant of slothfulness, self-excuses for indolence and low ambition. She aimed for goals that required hard work, intellectual honesty and a sense of high purpose in life. For these things, she is honored by having this building bear her name."

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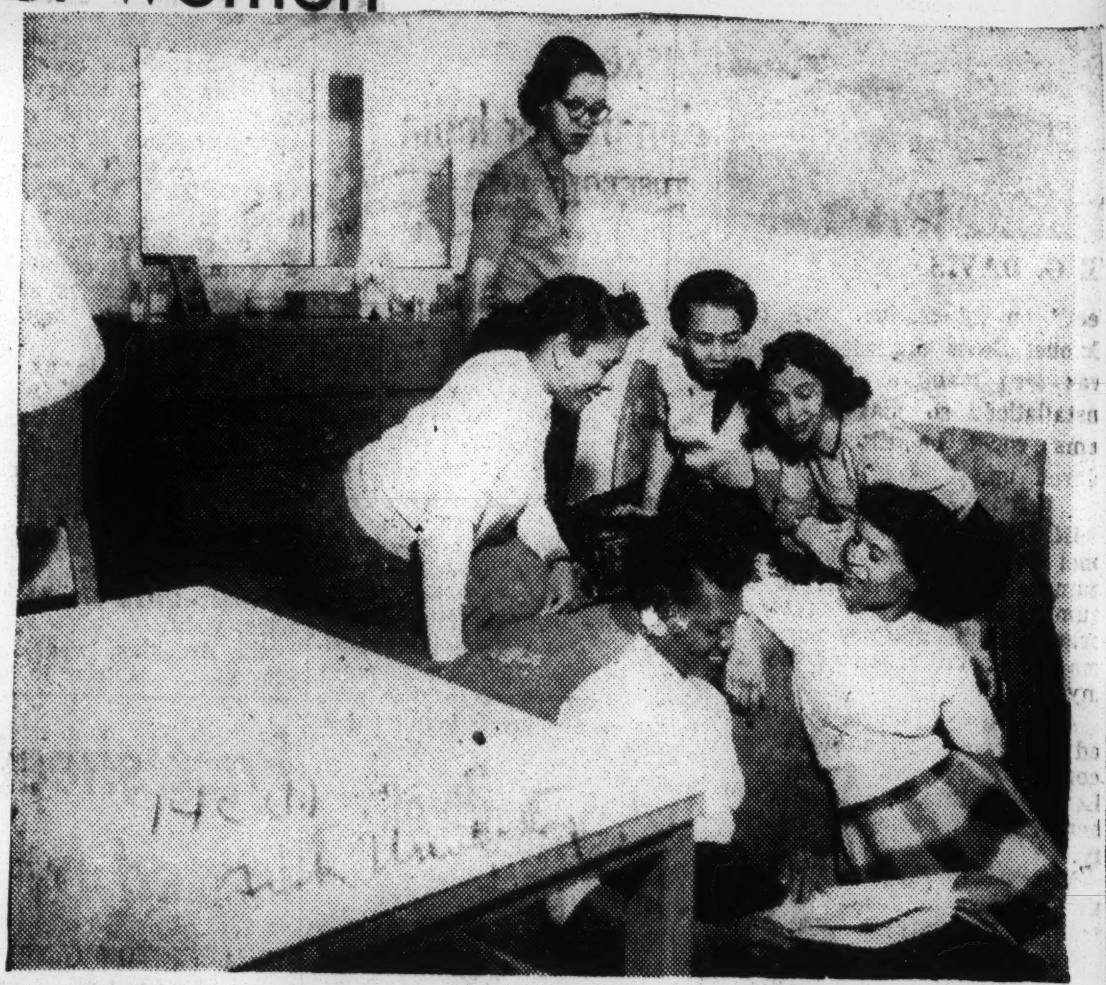
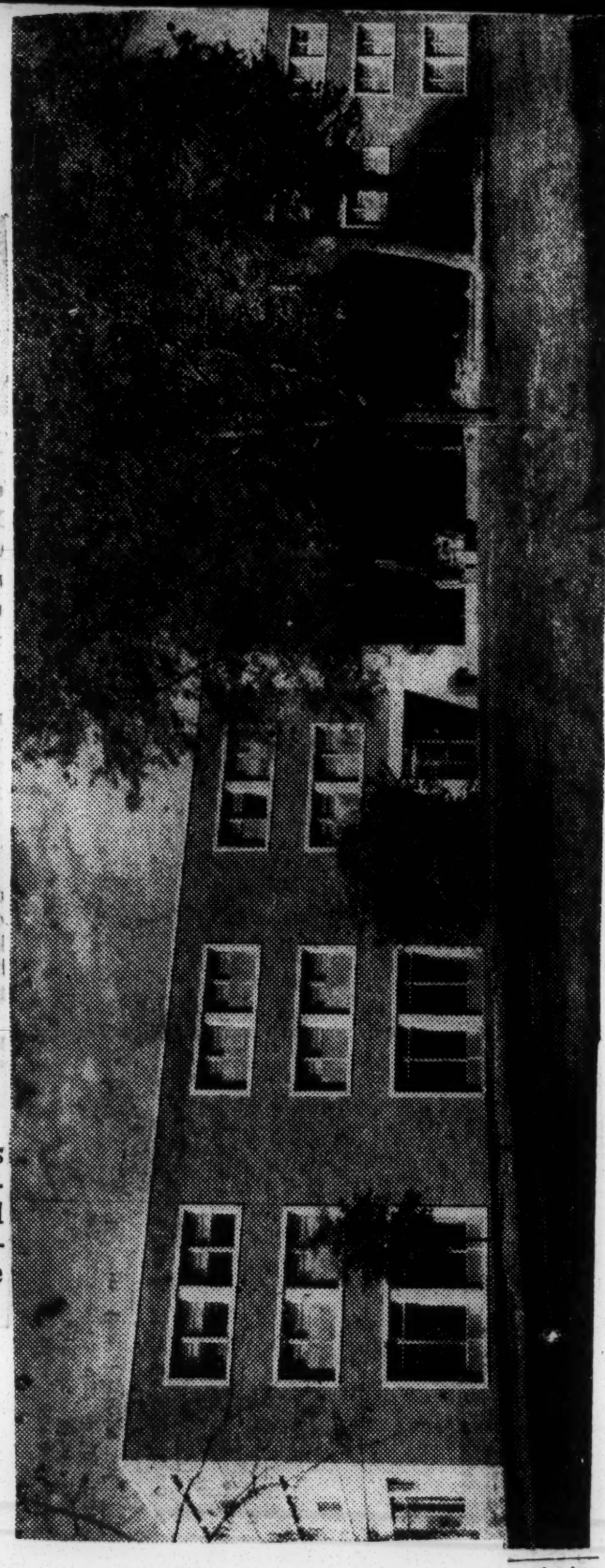
OTHER PARTICIPANTS on the program included Mrs. Edith McFall Work, who gave "Reminiscences of Miss Dora Ann Scribner;" Dr. Randall Tyrus, who spoke in behalf of the University Board of Trustees; Dr. Lyman V. Cay, who delivered the invocation and Miss L. Harriette Highsmith, president of the Student Council, who spoke in behalf of the student body. Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of the university, presented the principal speaker. Music was furnished by the 100-voice University choir, under the direction of Harry Von Bergen, with Arthur Croley at the piano and organ.

Scribner Hall houses 150 girls. The building's 165 rooms include a head resident's apartment, one guest suite, a men's lavatory, a study room, three lounges and two beauty salons. Architects for the $400,000 structure were McKissack and McKissack of Nashville.





NEW DORM AT FISK—Exterior of Scribner Hall, new 163-room dormitory for sophomore and senior women at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., which was dedicated as the university celebrated its 87th homecoming recently. Photograph below shows typical interior of one of the ultra-modern rooms where fellow students are visiting Harriette Highsmith (extreme left) and Barbara Cunningham (standing). McKissack and McKissack of Nashville were architects for the building.

THE THOMAS M. BRUMFIELD AWARD

FISK UNIVERSITY

14e(1) 1954

Establishes $1,500 Award

Ten 12-25-54

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Rev. Thomas Mason Brumfield, a Fisk university graduate of 1909 and retired scholar in the department of religion and philosophy, has donated $1,500 to the university for establishment of an award fund for needy and promising students in religion.

Named "The Thomas M. Brumfield Award," the aid will be given at each commencement to the student selected by the professors of religion.

Rev. Brumfield has long been recognized as a noted theology scholar and civic leader in Nashville.

14e(1) 1954

FISK UNIVERSITY

DAVID LEWIS, Fisk university early entrant, presents his side of the argument as Fisk met the internationally famous Oxford university debaters (England) at International Student Center last week in Nashville. Left to right are Peter Tapsell, Oxford; David Lewis; Richard Thornell, master of ceremonies; Preston King Fisk, and Derek Bloom, Oxford. Lewis, from Atlanta, Ga., and King, from Albany, Ga., both entered Fisk university after completing their sophomore year of high school Thornell, from Elmhurst, N. Y., is also an early entrant.

Fisk Sends Two Scholarship Competitors

For the first time in British and American history, Negro students have competed for the coveted Rhodes Scholarship **from a Negro university.**

Last spring, Fisk University became the first Negro institution to be invited into the Rhodes Scholarship trust. This week Fisk sent two male students to their home states to compete for the honor.

John L. Townsend and Frank P. Robinson, whether they excel in the competition or not, have indeed made educational history.

Townsend, a senior chemistry major from Oklahoma City, Okla., is a member of Beta Kappa Chi honorary science fraternity, the past president of the American Chemical Society (Fisk chapter), past representative to the Student Council; a member of the Judiciary Cabinet; Polemarch of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity; parliamentarian of the senior class; past president, sophomore class; and a member of the Men's Senate and the Religious Activities Committee.

Frank Robinson is also a senior chemistry major. He is president of the Fisk Chapter, American Chemical Society, a pledgee to Beta Kappa Chi science fraternity, an officer of Omega Psi Phi fraternity and a Dean's List student. A transfer to Fisk from Morehouse College (Atlanta), Robinson is from Wilmington, N. C. He is also a contender for a Danforth Fellowship.

If Townsend and Robinson are successful, they will go on record as being the first Negroes from **any** institution to study as Rhodes Scholars since the late Dr. Alain LeRoy Locke went from Harvard in 1907.

A Rhodes Scholarship permits the selected student to study at Oxford University (England) and take a degree in two yeas. The awards are valued at $1680 and 32 are available to the United States each year. Besides the qualities of leadership and cooperation, literary and scholastic ability, physical vigor and outstanding attributes of mankind, the prospective Rhodes Scholar must be an unmarried male between the ages of 19 and 25. He must have been a U.S. citizen for at least five years, and of junior standing at one of the recognized, degree-granting American colleges or universities.

Dr. Samuel P. Massie, Jr., Head of the Fisk Department of Chemistry, commented on the candidates: "I'm especially proud of the fact that these men, who have already made history by the mere fact of competing, are both chemistry majors. I have the utmost faith that, if they are successful, they will perform commendably and will show themselves deserving of the honor. I have found them both to be good scholars and able leaders."

John Townsend competed for the Rhodes Scholarship at the University of Oklahoma, in Norman. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Townsend of 1329 N.E. 8th St. in Oklahoma City.

Robinson, who went to the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill to compete, is the son of Mrs. C. H. Robinson of 1202 Rock St. in Wilmington.

(Mary T. Luins)

Propose Fisk Univ. Unite With 3 White Colleges

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Students at Vanderbilt university here are not so uncompromising on the matter of desegregation as their elders, a recent editorial in the student paper, "The Hustler," indicates.

The editorial, which is reproduced here, suggests that Fisk become a member of a university system which would also include Vanderbilt, Scarritt college and Peabody college, all of which are white.

Under the proposal Fisk students would take some courses at the other three colleges and the white students would take advantage of some Fisk facilities.

VOTED 2 to 1

A poll of 93 Vanderbilt sundents last week revealed that, whereas they voted 2 to 1 for the principle of segregation, the opinions were almost evenly divided as to whether or not Negroes should enter Vanderbilt's undergraduate school.

If this poll is to be taken as representative of student opinion —and we see no reason why it shouldn't be—about half the students here are willing to go along with the Supreme Court's rejection of the "separate but equal" doctrine, while at the same time most of them feel uneasy about discarding all the facets of segregation.

Under other conditions (i. e., if Vanderbilt were in an already desegregated area), the course of the University would be clear. It should open its doors to Negroes, in line with the pubil schools and colleges, despite the fact that the University as a private institution is not legally bound to do so.

But there are complications.

One factor deterring such a violent move is that Vanderbilt students are on the whole from families with strong objections to desegregation, especially as it immediately affects their children. The rapid change in admission policy therefore might hurt the University's enrollment as far as white students are concerned.

However, this reason must be discarded in the face of what is stronger—that eligible persons of all races and creeds deserve the chance to receive top-rated educations.

Another complication, perhaps the chief one, is that Nashville is the site of an excellent Negro university, Fisk, which in many respects is equal to and better than Vanderbilt, especially where the fine arts are concerned.

WEIGH 2 QUESTIONS

In considering the admission of Negroes to Vanderbilt, the Board of Trust must weigh two questions: Will this action harm Vanderbilt? Will it harm Fisk?

If it were to harm Vanderbilt's white enrollment, while at the same time lowering Fisk's enrollment, due to a shift to Vanderbilt then the policy would not be worth the risk.

However, the most important consideration facing the Board will be, "How can both Vanderbilt and Fisk students receive the full benefit of Nashville's fine colleges?"

The answer, coming from this melting pot of problems—the welfare of Vanderbilt and Fisk, the best interests of white and black students—is so obvious as not to be obvious. The answer has been with us for several years, and many of the problems connected with it have already been worked out.

This newspaper believes that Vanderbilt and Fisk Universities, along with Peabody and Scarritt Colleges, should unite in an educational exchange program similar to the Vanderbilt-Peabody-Scarritt setup.

Both Vanderbilt and Fisk would benefit greatly from the resulting interchange of students. There are studies here which Fisk lacks, and, certainly, Vanderbilt must be humbled by the many cultural opportunities at Fisk.

This does not mean that Negroes would matriculate at Vanderbilt. They would merely take courses here, and Vanderbilt students would take courses at Fisk. As indicated by last week's poll, the students here are ready to take this step.

In anticipation of such a program, representatives from the Universities and colleges involved should meet to lay plans for cooperation similar to that of the Joint Universities.

Fisk to drop blond teacher

Refused testimony at House hearing

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (ANP)—Fisk University announced last week that it will not rehire Prof. Lee Lorch, one of the school's two white professors, when his present term expires in June, because of his refusal to answer questions before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

University President Charles Johnson said that in personal conferences with the board, Professor Lorch again refused to say if he had ever been a communist. The board said that his refusal to answer questions before the House committee was "detrimental" to the university.

PROFESSOR LORCH told the committee that he was not a communist and was not at the time he joined Fisk as a mathematics professor in 1950. However, he refused to say whether or not he had ever been a member of the party.

The university board of trustees said it could not decide whether he was guilty of being a communist or not, but said that as an education officer, he should have remembered that his actions and his utterances and his institution are judged by the public.

Fisk University Awarded $25,000 For Research In Cancer, Chemistry

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Research grants totaling $26,000 recently have been awarded to Fisk university by the National Institute of Health, U. S. Public Health Service.

The amount covers two separate grants of $18,000 and $8,000 each, for research in chemistry and cancer.

The first grant of $18,000 is to finance the study of malaria derivatives. The second $8,000 grant is centered on a study of cancer-producing compounds.

The cancer grant is under the direction of Dr. S. P. Mass, head of the university's department of chemistry. He will be assisted in the project by Drs. Ivar Cook and Herman E. Zitter.

Progress in cancer research at Fisk has gained publicity in such leading medical periodicals as the Journal of the American Chemical society. Last year, the university's accomplishments in the field were aired by Profs. Marie-Louise Jesien and Nelson Fuson, internationally-known scientists, at the International cancer congress in Sae-Paulo, Brazil, and the Infrared conference in Columbus, Ohio.

5 Children Barred From School Over Olive Skin

The writer of the following article is a former Washington newspaperman and author of the best-seller, "Mr. Adam," and other novels.

By Pat Frank

MOUNT DORA, Fla., Nov. 10—In an act reminiscent of Hitler's Germany, five children of English-Irish-Indian ancestry have been evicted from public school here because their skin is of olive complexion.

The youngsters were barred from attending classes after Lake County Sheriff Willis McCall suspected they might have Negro blood in their veins. Birth certificates attesting the children are white have been ignored.

McCall received wide publicity in 1951 in the fatal shooting of a Negro prisoner and the wounding of another. McCall was transporting the pair, convicted in the controversial Groveland, Fla., rape trial, to Tavares, the county seat, for hearing on a retrial when Sam Shepherd was killed and Walter Lee Irvin was wounded. McCall said he killed Shepherd after he and Irvin attacked him in an escape attempt. Irvin contended that McCall ordered the two out of the car to fix a tire, and then shot them. A Lake County coroner's jury ruled the killing justifiable.

McCall is also an active lieutenant of Bryant Bowles, head of the National Association for the Advancement of White People. Two months ago he was heralded in Milford, Del., by Bowles as a "hero" to a crowd protesting integration. At that time, Bowles boasted that McCall had signed up 1000 members in the NAAWP, including six county and three city judges. Bowles is here to establish a Lake County chapter of the NAAWP under McCall's sponsorship.

The youngsters barred from the classrooms are the 15-year-old son and four daughters, 6 to 13, of Allan and Laura Platt, whose ancestors included Indian Indians from the settlement founded by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1587. Platt is a hard-working orange picker who moved here from Holly Hill, S. C., where the children attended a white school.

Their trouble started last month when a local theater manager ejected an older son, Denzell, 17, after a woman patron complained that she was sitting behind a Negro. Denzell showed the manager his birth certificate attesting he was white.

Because of their dark skin, the Platts find it expedient to keep a birth certificate in their pockets at all times. But the manager insisted that Denzell leave, and Denzell left without protesting.

Must Stay Home

The Platts decided to ignore the incident, but a few days later Sheriff McCall appeared. He charged that the children were Negroes. Platt denied it. McCall ordered the children to line up against a wall and photographed them, refusing to tell the father what the pictures were for. Then he left.

SHERIFF WILLIS McCALL
. . . in the news again

The sheriff reappeared, according to the Platts, with School Principal D. D. Roseborough. Mrs. Platt was pleased when the principal complimented her on the cleanliness of her home, and the behavior of the school children, Raymond, Laura Belle, Esther, Linda and Violet.

But then, she said, Sheriff McCall pointed to the 13-year-old and remarked, "I don't like the shape of that one's nose."

There was a conference, and Roseborough told the mother the children would have to stay home "until the sheriff is satisfied."

The children have now been out of school for more than three weeks. County Superintendent C. A. Vaughn said they would have to stay out of school "until there is further investigation." It seems unlikely that school authorities will take any action contrary to the wishes of Sheriff McCall.

Editor Threatened

However, a staunch believer in civil rights, a courageous woman editor has started a hard fight to seek justice for the children.

She is Mrs. Mabel Reese, editor of the weekly Mount Dora Topic, who has been threatened, a cross burned in front of her home, and her dog killed by poison since she began to take editorial exception to the anti-Negro activities of county officials.

She took the case to the U. S. Attorney for the Southern Florida District, James Guilmartin, of Miami. Yesterday he assured her that the FBI has already started preliminary investigation into the possible violation of Civil Rights.

In a recent editorial she pleaded, "If you are a parent, lok at your own child and think what it would mean to you if an adult said, 'I do not like your child's nose and thereby decree that your child could not associate with other children and you must take him out of that association."

Her latest account of the five Platt children was accompanied by an editorial relating the past record of Bowles, the NAAWP president.

Bowles marched into the newspaper office yesterday and announced he would boycott the paper. Mrs. Reese said she was out of the office at the time, but her husband, Paul publisher of the paper, was in Bowles, bearing a copy of Mrs Reese's editorial, scrawled the word, "Lie," across the article she said.

Bowles Threatens

Then he turned to her husband, she said, and warned, "I will get even by some means or other—even boycott—even if I have to stay in this county for two years."

Mount Dora is a quiet and lovely town, ringed by lakes, which has attracted many well-to-do northern residents.

The modern buildings of its fine combination elementary and high school spread over four blocks. Retired olsters throng its shuffleboard and bowling greens nightly.

The town supports an excellent little theater. The owners of groves have become rich since the boom of frozen citrus. Extreme poverty is unknown—as is public indignation.

As for the plight of the Platt children, the "best people" do not care to comment. No local lawyer has come forward to protect their civil rights, although under any law, except perhaps, the Nazi racial decrees, they appear to have a right to attend school.

$2,000 presented to Florida NIM

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla. — A check for $2,000 from the Bethel Baptist Institutional Church of Jacksonville was presented to Dr. R. W. Puryear, president of Florida Normal and Industrial Memorial college here last week.

The presentation to the school was made on behalf of the church by the Rev. Robert H. Wilson, pastor, Deacon K. C. Hines and E. L. Harris, treasurer

Prior to the presentation of the check the Florida NIM college chours performed and appeared on a special program in the church under the direction of H. R. Christens.

Others Participating

Other members of the church, who played a large part in raising the funds for the contribution to the college were: L. M. Argrett, B. L. Goines, J. D. Thomas, K. C. Hines, L. G. McKissick W. S. Barnwell, R. L. Butler, and A. A. Thompson; S. A. Campbell, William Messer, J. G. Staley, J. E. Avery, H. M. Smith, R. O'Neil Robinson and Mrs. Grace West, P. M. Willis, Mrs. Victoria Farrell, Willie M. Oliver, Annie Young, J. D. Freeman, Ellen Morgan, Ada Norton, Rosa Hillman, Lelia Mosley, E. L. Charles, Ruby Williams, Rosa L. Wyche and Eugene Courtney.

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FLORIDA A & M UNIVERSITY

More Than 100 Young Journalists Enroll At Florida A&M University's Workshop

By L. Logan Lowe

Tallahassee—"Tarrific"

This is one way of summing up opinions expressed by the more than 100 high school journalists and advisers who attended the fourth annual Florida A and M University interscholastic press workshop held last weekend.

The opinions were given at the close of the two-day confab during the last session—"Participants' Back talk." A feature of this hour was the presentation of certificates of attendance to all participants and certificates of participation to consultants and discussion groups by Charles J. Smith, III, workshop director.

Eighteen divisional meetings, timely panel discussions, movies, receptions, a dance, a chapel program and the publication of the four-page newspaper—**The Workshopper** highlighted the annual confab.

The list of topflight consultants included Mrs. Toki Schalk Johnson, women's page editor, **The Pittsburgh Courier;** Calvin Adams, staff writer, **The St. Petersburg Times;** Freeman Jones, editor-publisher, **The Mobile** (Ala.) **Informer-Freeman;** Dr. Smella Lewis, head, A and M art department.

Prof. Ivan Johnson, department of art education, Florida State University; James L. Bruton, James K. Baylor, Clarence C. Givens, department of printing, A and M; Gerald Hooper, department of art, A and M; E. A. Kershaw, columnist, Tallahassee Democrat; John H. Wright, sales representative, Taylor Publishing Company, St. Petersburg; and Dr. L. A. Campbell, director, school of journalism, Florida State University.

Dr. George W. Gore, Jr., A and M. president extended greetings to the guests and told them that at heart he was still a journalist. As a teacher of journalism while serving as dean at Tennessee A and I State, Dr. Gore started some of the nation's top journalists on their careers. The list includes Carl Rowan, **Minneapolis Tribune;** Ted Poston, **New York Post,** Bill Fowlkes, **The Pittsburgh Courier,** and Alice Dunnigan, **AMP Washington** correspondent.

Two other persons extended greetings—H. L. Brooks of the department of English and John Black, business manager of the yearbook.

The highlight of the workshop was the publication of The Workshopper under the guidance of Mrs. Johnson, Jones and Adams the fledging journalists covered the campus gathering news on Friday afternoon They wrote their copy and turned it in by the six o'clock deadline and attended the production clinic in the printing department copyreading their material and watching the typed copy being transformed into metal on the Linotype machine. The clinic extended until three a.m. By noon Saturday the paper was off press.

Benner C. Turner Is Featured Speaker

FAMU Dedicates $400,000 Law Facility

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—The newly completed $400,000 facility for housing the college of law at Florida A. and M. University was formally dedicated here last Wednesday at noon with President Benner C. Turner of South Carolina State A. and M. College as the speaker.

Acting Dean Thomas M. Jenkins of the College of Law presided during the ceremonies which were held in Lee Auditorium.

As a feature of the dedicatory observance, a two-day legal institute—Law and Layman—was held on Thursday and Friday.

IMMEDIATELY following the dedicatory address, platform guests led by the cadet staffs of the ROTC went to the College of Law facility where a brief tree-planting ceremony was held.

Afterwards President George W. Gore Jr. was presented the key to the building by G. W. Hendrix, a representative of the state board of control governing body for state-supported institutions of higher learning.

Greetings and felicitations to the college of law were extended by the following persons: Atty. Ben Watkins, representative of the acting governor; Paul Skelton, representative of the state board of control; Atty. Frank J. Heintz, representative of the Attorney General; Chief Justice B. K. Roberts, the Florida Supreme Court; Atty. Phil Fleming, representative of the state board of law examiners; Atty. Kenneth Shreourse, representative of the state bar association, and J. T. Collier, president of the Tallahassee Business League.

Approbations were extended by Dean H. Fenn, University of Miami College of Law; Dean David Bowles, Lincoln University School of Law; Alphonso McGhee, chief justice, A. and M. Student Bar Association, and Sylvester Shannon, president, A. and M. Pre-Legal Society.

BENNER C. TURNER

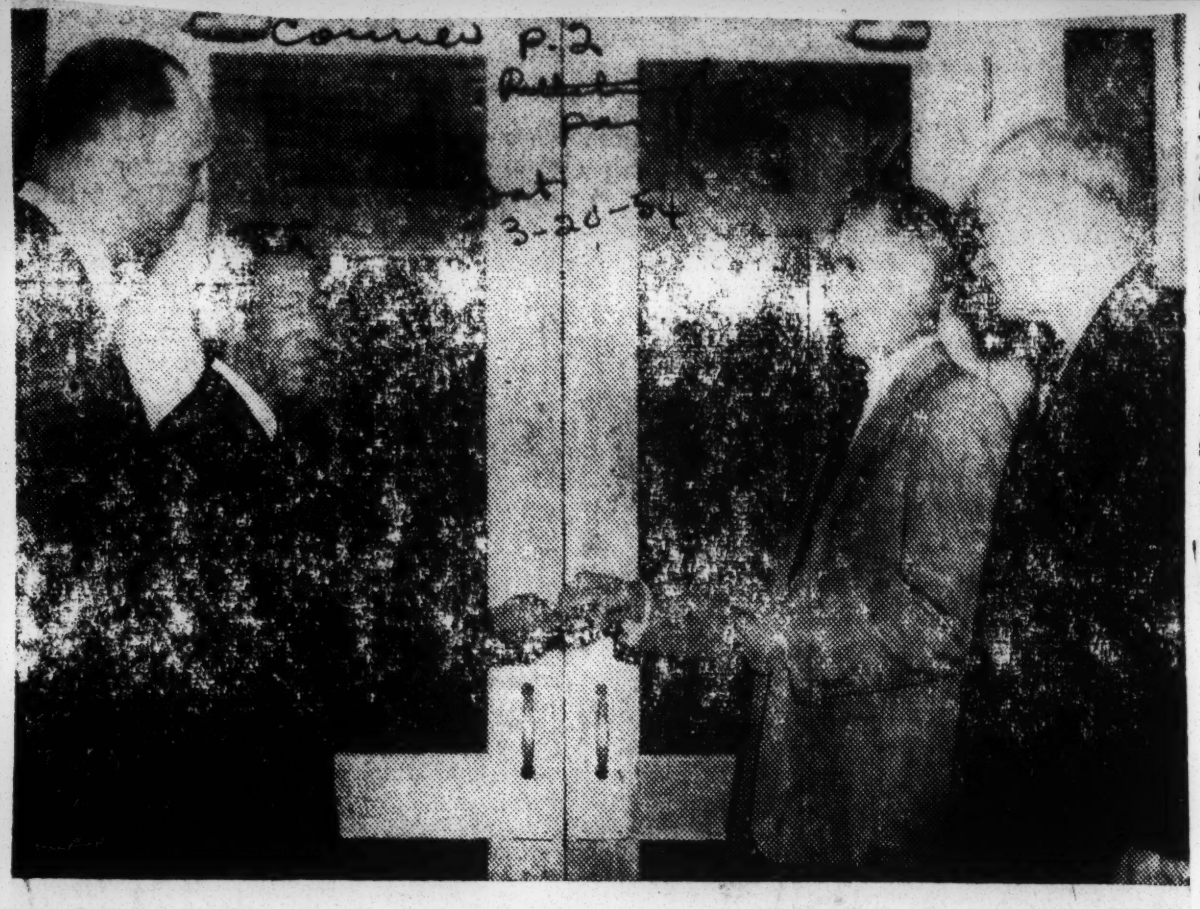
dedication speaker

Deny Raise For Famcee Prexy

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — A proposed raise for Dr. George W. Gore, jr., president of Florida A and M university here, was flatly turned down last Tuesday the Cabinet Budget Commission.

The commission refused to relax its ban on salary increases for state employes in the $10,000 and up bracket and reaffirmed the five per cent limit on pay raises for those in the $5,000 to $10,000 bracket.

The Board of Control had recommended that Dr. Gore be raised from his $9,600 a year salary to $10,500 a year at the Negro university.



Opening Doors—Florida A. and M. University President George W. Gore Jr., second from left, is shown receiving keys to the college of law facility immediately following dedicatory services. The presentation was made by G. W. Kendrix, representative of the Florida State Board of Control. Others in the photo are, left, Thomas M. Jenkins, acting dean of the college of law, and right, Frank J. Heintz, assistant state attorney general.—A. and M. Photo.

Alumni of Former Years Return for Historic Occasion

By ALBERT J. DUNMORE

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Florida A. and M. University held an historic graduation exercise here Monday morning when 222 persons were awarded degrees in the first commencement since the institution attained university status last Sept. 1.

The ceremonies were robbed of some of the expeced glamour when Dr. Ralph Bunche, scheduled speaker, was forced to cancel his engagement, but an overflow audience in Lee Auditorium enthusiastically applauded a thought-provoking message by Dr. J. H. Jackson of Chicago, president of the National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc., who was a last-minute substitute.

Bishop Carey A. Gibbs, chancellor of Edward Waters College, Jacksonville, and presiding elate of the Eleventh District of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, delivered the baccalaureate sermon Sunday afternoon.

* * *

DEGREES WERE conferred for the first time in the fields of law, pharmacy, political science and library service.

Two Tallahasseans, Mrs. Hilda Foote and Alphonso McGhee, were recipients of bachelors of law, the first degrees to be conferred by the college of law since its program of instruction was initiated in 1951.

A breakdown of graduates by schools and college is as follows: Agriculture and home economics, 21; arts and sciences, 62; education, 117; engineering and mechanical arts, nine; pharmacy, two; law, two, and graduate studies, five.

Dr. Jackson told the graduates that they have no control over circumstances, that is, the environment in which they were born, but they can help to improve the environment in which they live. He also said in connection with this point that they should react creatively to their environment.

* * *

"IF THERE is a song upon your lips, sing it . . . a poem in your heart, pen it . . . a cross upon your shoulder, bear it. You must endure the circumstances and work to remove the bad so that you may enjoy the good."

In introducing Dr. Jackson, President George W. Gore Jr., paid tribute to the speaker who accepted the invitation to deliver the address on Thursday, when it was learned that Dr. Bunche would not be able to appear as orginally scheduled.

Dr. Gore said only a man of Dr. Jackson's stature could be expetced to cull from his wealth of experience a message that would be an inspiration to graduates on such an historic occasion.

* * *

IN HIS baccalaureate sermon, Bishop Gibbs told the graduates: "This is your day . . . your opportunity to rise up and become champions of the truth . . . that is, if you are able to take the position of the great scholar and theologian, the Apostle Paul.

"If we are to have a social order worthy of our day and our name, if we are to have political power to make use of truth and justice as a basis of operation; if we are to have a church patterned after the way of Jesus Christ, it must come from you, for many of us have failed . . . there must come from you a different type of leadership . . . a leadership that is not afraid . . . that has faith in God . . . faith in man and faith in one's self," Bishop Gibbs declared.

The university paid tribute to three of its graduates by presenting them with meritorious achievement plaques.

* * *

THE RECIPIENTS were Dr. Aubrey W. Henry of Miami, '40; Rufus Jason Hawkins, Franklinton, N. C., a retired school administrator, '04, and Dr. Robert M. Hendricks, Asheville, N. C. dentist, '18.

In addition to the presentation of the achievement awards, fifty and twenty-five year medals were given to four persons.

Hawkins received the only fifty-year medal.

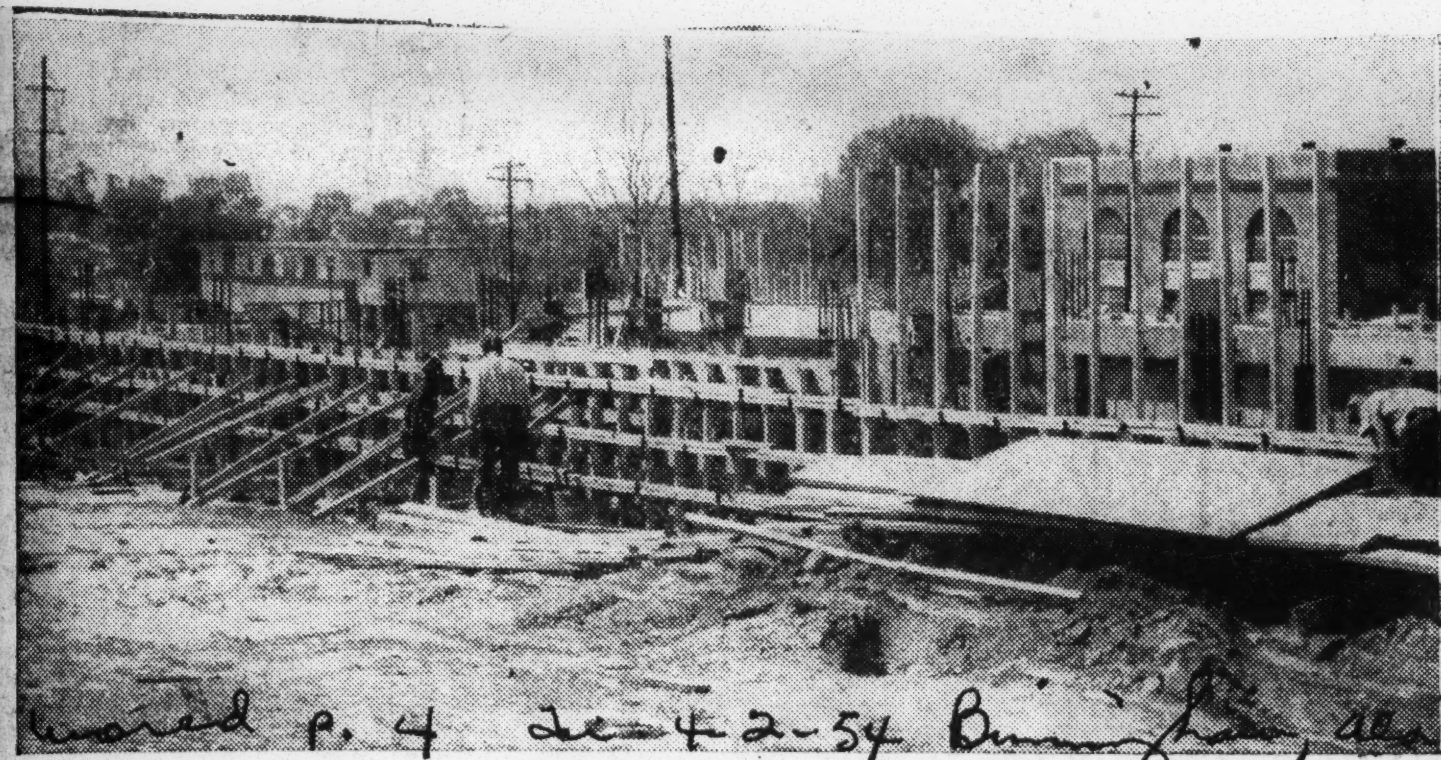
Recipients of twenty-five year medals (class of '29) were J. W. Lockhart, Tampa; Floy Britt, Tallahassee; Fred W. Johnson, Plant City, Fla., and Mrs. Ellen Delancy Keys, West Palm Beach.

* * *

CLASS REUNIONS for the classes of '04, '24, '34 and '44 were highlights of the week-end.

At the banquet Hawkins gave echoes from the class of '04; S. W. Curtis of Clearwater gave echoes from the class of '24; Noah H. Bennett of Durham, N. C., gave echoes for the class of '34, and Mrs. Pauline Stamps of Washington, D. C., gave echoes for the class of '44.

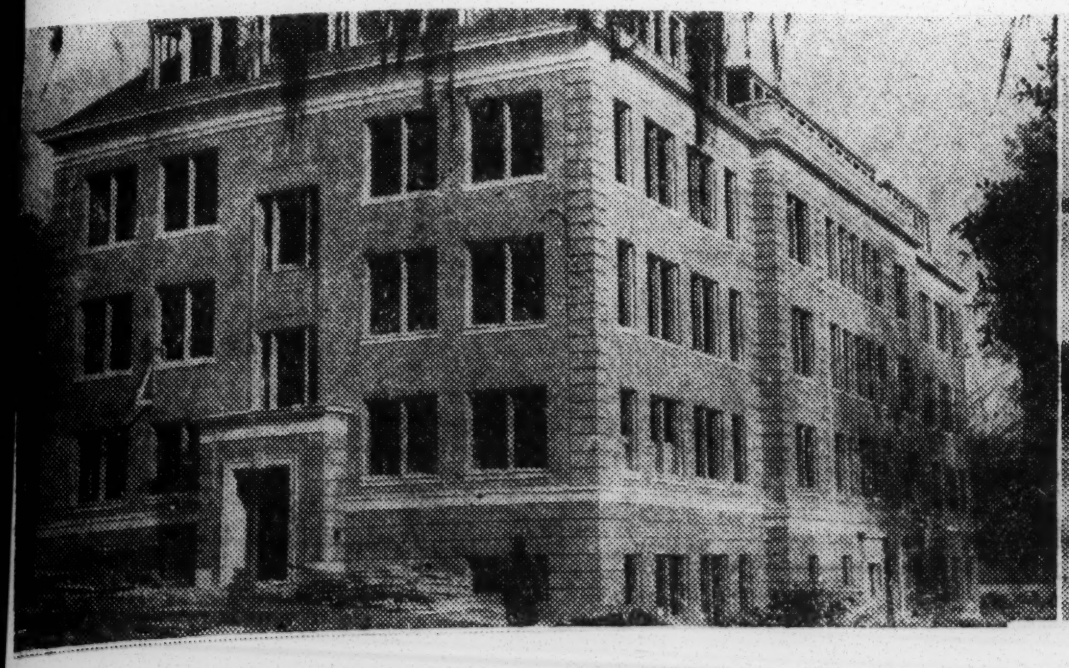
Speakers for the classes of 54 were Geraldine Douglas, pharmacy; Thomas Calhoun, senior class; John Dukes, graduate school, and Alphonzo McGhee, law.

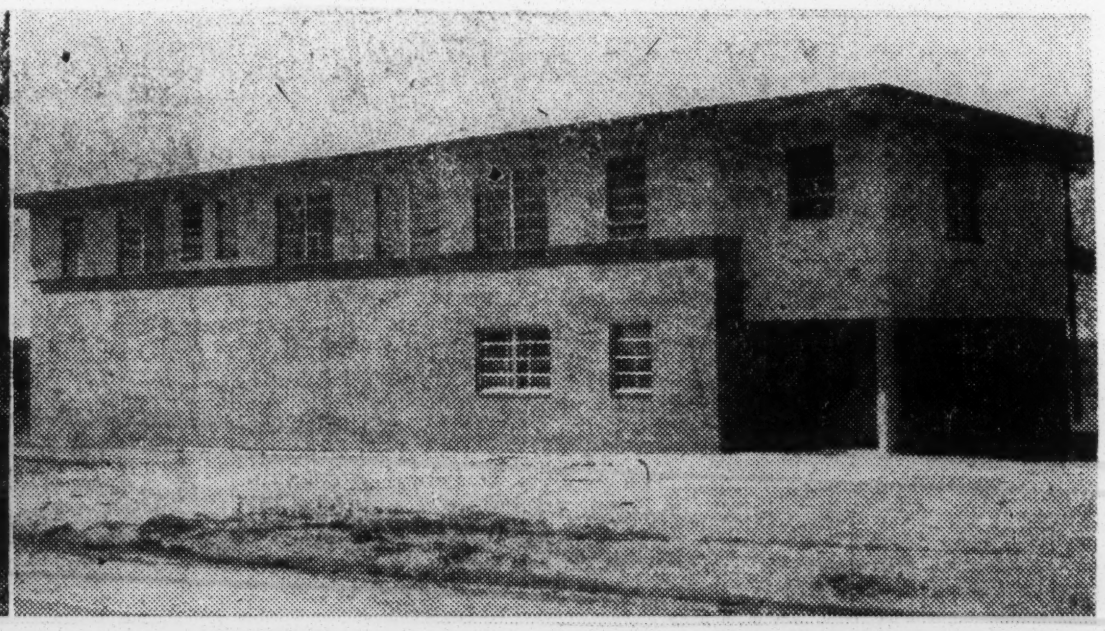


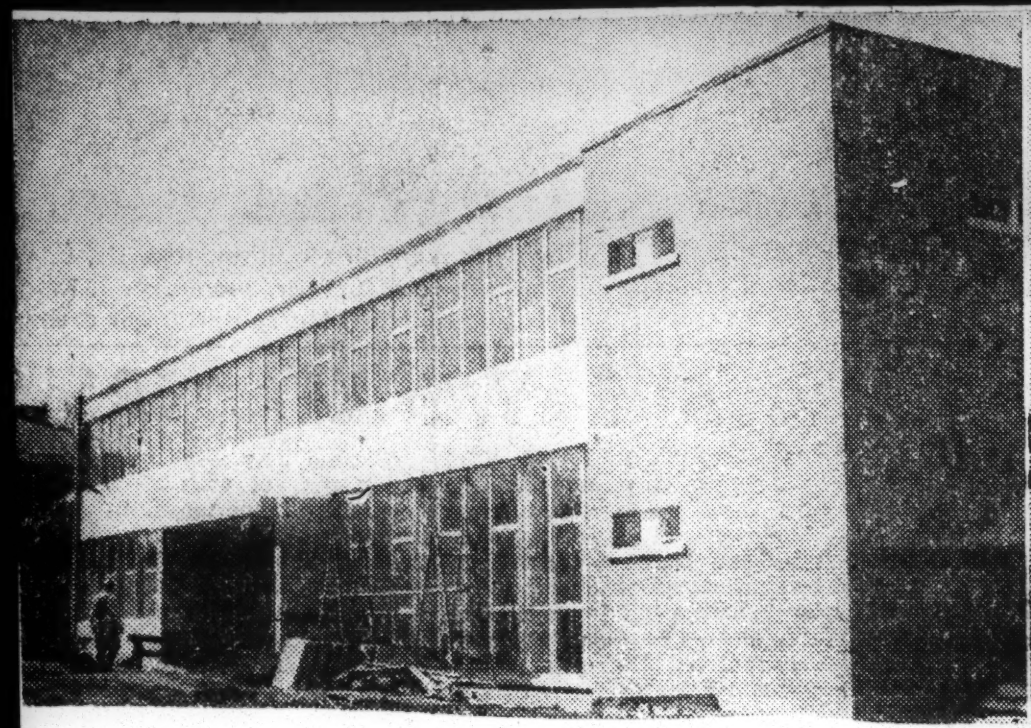
Moved p. 4 2c-4-2-54 Birmingham, Ala.

SKYLINE OF FAM-U CHANGES

is the Nation's Youngest University Builds for Its Program of Expanded Offerings—The skyline of Florida A&M University—founded in 1887 as the Colored Normal School and elevated to university status last September 1—is rapidly undergoing a vast change as the institution's mammoth building program, launched under Dr. George W. Gore, Jr., president since 1950, moves ahead. Top left is the $1 million science-pharmacy building and at the right is the $100,000 wing of the ROTC building—construction is scheduled to begin soon on a $150.000 addition to this facility. The photo second from the top at the left shows the $250,000 wing for the school of agriculture and home economics—a $1,000,000 addition is planned. The opposite photo shows Coleman library as it looks since the college of law wing was added (at a cost of $400,000) to the right. The bottom left photo shows a construction scene at the site of the $937,000 men's dormitory now being built. At the bottom right President Gore discusses with the dean of administration and acting dean of student personnel services, and two student leaders, the location of the student union building. Left to right, C. Wendell Austin, president of the Student Government Association, Pensacola; Dean H. Manning Efferson, and Earl Brooks, editor, the student newspaper, Gainesville. In other construction activities on the campus a $35,000 guest house is nearing completion—plans are being drawn for a $250,000 addition to the dining hall; a $1,000,000 classroom building—and a $400,000 demonstration school.—(A&A Staff Photo by H. Jones, Jr.)







Dr. Troup Writes On Building Construction

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FT. VALLEY, GA.—The Journal of Negro Education has published an article by President C. V. Troup of Fort Valley State which portrays the building construction program on Negro college campuses from 1947 to 1952. The survey embraced 68 institutions in 19 states and the District of Columbia. Both private and publicly supported institutions participated in the study.

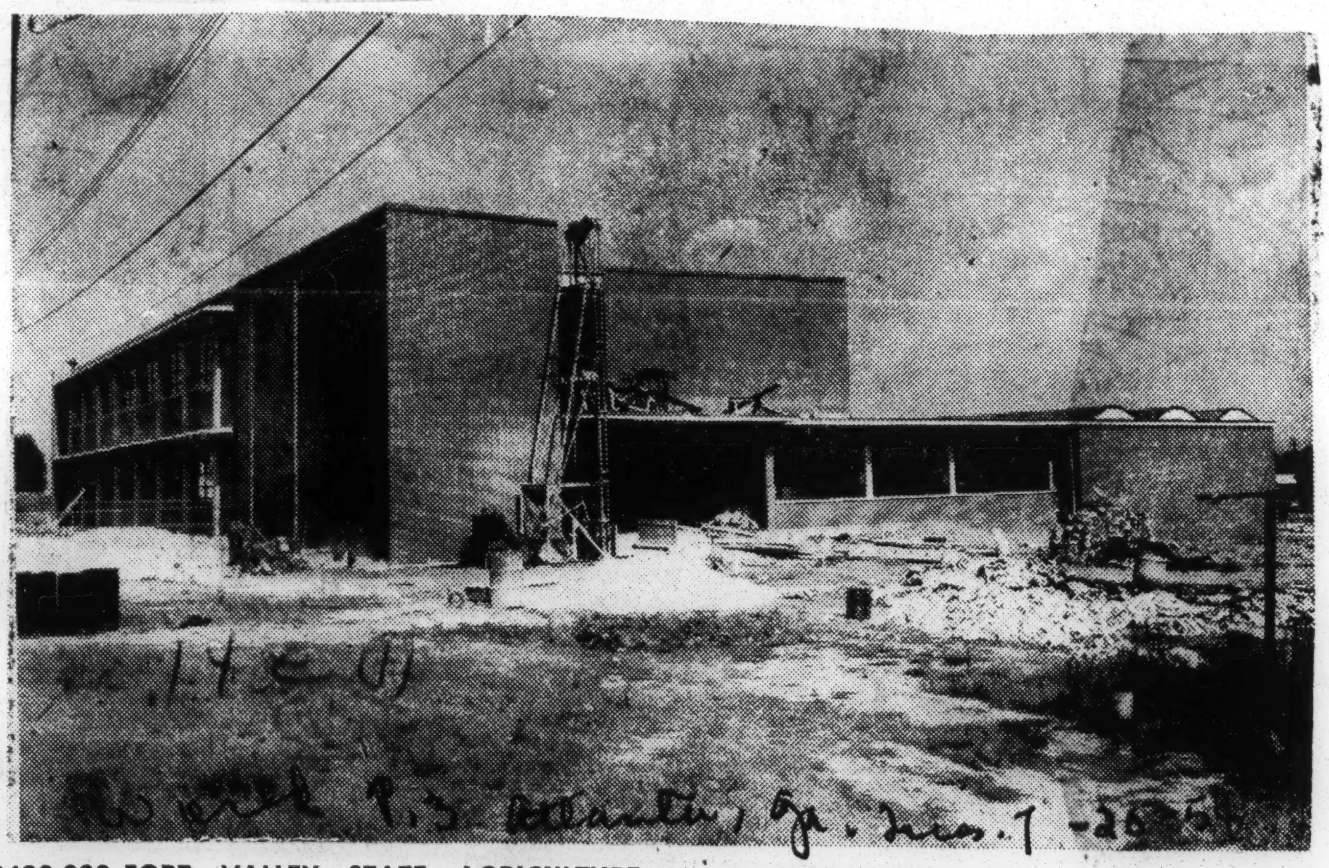
The study reveals that 38 private institutions spent $13,472,593.40, where 30 state institutions spent $39, 881,953.83 for new buildings during the same period. New buildings in progress at the end of 1952 amounted to $8,677,120 in private colleges and $11,239,110 in the state colleges.

Residence halls stand out as the area receiving the greatest amount of appropriation with sizable amounts going for gymnasia, libraries, science buildings, power plants and classrooms. The study shows that building activity on the state-supported campuses has far exceeded that on the private campuses.

"How much of this activity," writes Dr. Troup, "is attributed to a desire on the part of the various states to provide good schools so that Negro attendance at formerly all-white colleges and universities might be kept at a minimum is a matter of conjecture. Whether or nor the upsurge in building represents an attempt to provide 'separate but equal' institutions for Negroes is likewise a postulation. . . While buildings alone do not make a good institution, they play a very important role in making possible the physical facilities essential to the development of a good school.

If and when complete integration in higher education should come, the strong institutions will, in all probability, survive since students are likely to avail themselves of the opportunity to attend good institutions.

"On the other hand, should the present pattern persist, future generations of Negro students will be privileged to attend decidedly better institutions than is true of students presently enrolled. Although long overdue, increases in building construction as reflected in the study is a healthy sign and holds forth the promise of making possible greater educational opportunities for young people, thereby better fitting them for life in a highly competitive society."



$400,000 FORT VALLEY STATE AGRICULTURE BUILDING — Alva Tabor, whose lifetime work in Georgia agriculture aided thousands of farm families, will be honored when the new $400,000 building on the campus of Fort Valley State is dedicated in his memory. The new facility, along with a modern poultry plant and irrigation system, will enable students to get a fresh insight into agriculture as a science.

Ft. Valley State Agriculture Building Nears Completion

14e(1)

FORT VALLEY, Ga.— Work on the Agriculture Building at the Fort Valley State College is progressing according to schedule and will be ready for occupancy at the beginning of the Fall Quarter.

The building is being constructed at a cost of $400,000 and will be adequate in every respect to meet the needs and demands of agricultural science. This new facility, along with a modern poultry plant and an irrigation system that are already functioning, will enable the students to gain new and fresh insights into agriculture as a science with innumerable possibilities.

With the new building and its extensive laboratories plus a competently trained staff, the Division of Agriculture is in a position to study and reveal the secrets of one of man's oldest endeavors.

The Division seeks to create friends of the soil and point out opportunities for profitable employment as scientific farmers, county agents, soil conservationists, livestock breeders and producers, farm managers, food processors, truck gardners, fruit growers, and many other unexplored areas. The Division seeks also to interpret to its students the art of gracious living because of the applications of science and business to this time honored profession of agriculture and its related finds.

President Troup reports that the Board of Regents has assented to naming the new building: The Alva Tabor Agriculture Building. Bearing this name will pay honor and tribute to the late Alva Tabor whose labors still bear fruit in this section of Georgia and whose efforts were effective in helping Fort Valley State become the Land Grant College for Negroes in Ga.

Fort Valley Plans Annual Farm And Home Conference

FORT VALLEY, Ga — 'Happiness and Stability on the Farm' is the theme for the fourth annual Farm and Home Conference to be held at Fort Valley State College January 11-13. The conference will be held in Tabor Agriculture Building. According to plans announced by Dr. C. L. Ellison, Director of the Division of Agriculture at Fort Valley, the theme will be developed around Home and Community Life, Farm Insurance, Planning the Family-type Farm, Conservation Practices on the Family-type Farm, Soil Management in Farm Plannin, Planning a Commerical Poultry Flock, Using the Soil Conservation, Plan As a Basic for Overall Farm Planning, Planning the Spiritual Life of the Family, and the 4-H Club Program.

Leadership for the conference includes: S. H. Lee, retired Farm Agent; Miss Camilla Weems, Assistant State Agent; P. H. Stone, Assistant State Agent for Negro Work; C. O. Hollis, Pilgrim Life Insurance Company, Josephus Johnson, Farm Management Specialist; T. L. Delton, District Soil Conservationist; Alexander Hurse, Negro 4-H Club Agent; and Mrs. Doris Cues, Assistant State Agent. Additional leaders will include members of the Fort Valley State faculty.

President Troup will present the Georgia Merit Award to the farmer who is adjudged the best all-round farmer in the state for 1954. The award will be made on the basis of the findings of a committee which visited and inspected several farms December 13-14. The award of 50.00 was established by the Macon Telegraph and will rotate among competing farm families from year to year. No farmer is eligible to receive the award successively.

Dr. G. J. Neptune, Associate Professor of Horticulture at the College, is the featured speaker at the annual banquet which will be held January 12. Dr. Neptune, a native Haitian, will speak on Agricultural Practices in Haiti and the the United States.

PRINCIPAL FIGURES AT DEDICATION: When the new Anna E. Hall Dormitory for married students at Gammon Theological Seminary was dedicated Thursday, there were present many members of the Seminary faculty and student body, community ministers and laymen, Methodist District Superintendents, the Seminary Board of Directors and other notables. Shown above are some of the principal figures in attendance: they are, from left: Bishop Arthur J. Moore, who delivered the dedicatory address; Dr. Harry V. Richardson, Seminary President; Miss Anna E. Hall, for whom the dormitory was named and Bishop J. W. E. Bowen, who presided at the services. — (Photo by Perry)

New Dorm At Gammon "Symbol Of Progress" --Bishop Moore

A new dormitory, described by Bishop Arthur J. Moore as a "symbol of the progress of Gammon Theological Seminary," was dedicated Thursday in services conducted by Bishop J. W. E. Bowen.

The building, comprised of eight apartments and designed to accomodate married students of Gammon and their families, was named in honor of Miss Anna E. Hall Bishop Moore, who is the presiding official over the North Georgia Conference of the Methodist Church, described Miss Hall as a woman of "the highest Christian service whose life should serve as an example to Christians everywhere."

Miss Hall, who expressed deep humility at the expression of Gammon's appreciation, is still active in Christian service although her past record of achievement is outstanding.

MISSIONARY IN AFRICA

For 25 years, she served as a missionary to Liberia, West Africa. A graduate of Clark University in 1901, she later became certificated from the New England Deaconess Training School in preparation for her missionary work. She is currently a member of Central Methodist Church.

Bishop Moore further said of Miss Hall that she "exemplifies the part that women have played and are playing in the work of the church."

The dormitory is at present occupied to its fullest extent In it now reside: Mr. and Mrs. J. C Peters of Mississippi; Mr. and Mrs Israel Rucker with one child, also of Mississippi; Mr. and Mrs. Leon E. Woods with one child, of Tennessee; Mr. and Mrs. Davis C. Francis with two children of South Carolina; Mr. and Mrs. John Moulton of Alabama; Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Jones of Mississippi and Mr. and Mrs. Edgar L. Mack with one child, Kentucky.

The residents of the ultra-modern facility are unanimous in their appreciation of its convenience. The structure is the first building to be completed in the interest of theological education for Negroes in the past quarter-century.

According to Dr. Harry V. Richardson, president of Gammon Theological Seminary, "In our program of education for future ministers, we attempt to help the individual student continue his studies by alleviating some of the difficulties which tend to make it impossible for him to do so."

"Then, too," he continued, "since the wife of the minister is so important to his work, we feel that she, too, can benefit from being an integral part of his Seminary life."

There are also on the campus, several cottages which house married students. These homes were recently renovated and modernized to conform with the standards of the new structure.

OUR NEGRO COMMUNITY

Gammon Seminary's Enrollment Up 300 Pct.

By CLAUDE GEORGE SR.

Student enrollment at Gammon Theological Seminary has increased 300 per cent, President Harry V. Richardson reported to the board of trustees in the Atlanta institution's fifth annual report.

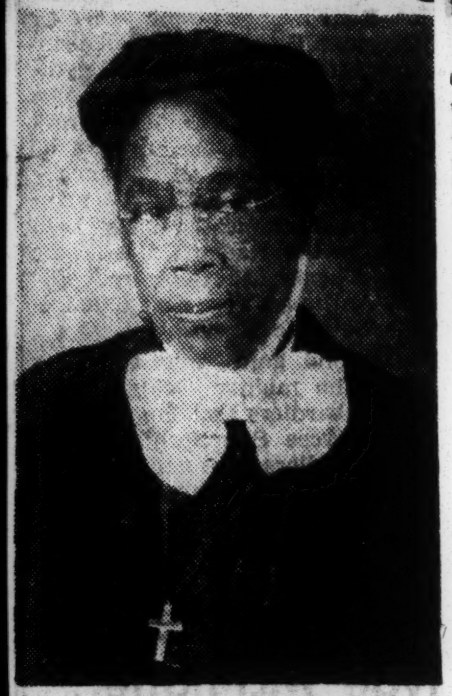
Dr. Richardson, president of the college since 1948, points out in the annual report that the seminary is now offering an expanded program of religious education and practical theology.

Dr. Richardson

He cites as other recent advances at the seminary completion of a two-story dormitory for married students, receipt of more than $3,500 for scholarships and a gift of Methodist hymnals from district superintendents for use in the chapel.

Bishop J. W. E. Bowen is president of the board. Other members are Dean H. [illegible] Trimble, Emory University, D. H. Stanton, secretary of the American Bible Society and C. W. Loughlin, general board of education of the Methodist Church, Nashville, Tenn.

Public Asked To View Rites For GammonBuilding



MISS ANNA E. HALL

Dr. Harry V. Richardson issued an invitation to the public to be present on the Gammon Theological Seminary Campus at 12 noon today when the Anna E. Hall dormitory for student families will be dedicated.

The structure, which was completed last year and occupied in September, consists of eight apartments which are now occupied by the families of Gammon students. The structure was financed through a grant of the United Negro College Fund. It is the first building in 25 years to be erected in the interest of theological education.

Miss Hall, for whom the edifice is named, is a well-known pioneer in the field of religious activity having served for 25 years as a missionary to Liberia, West Africa.

Still an active member of Central Methodist Church, she participates in many, varied activities of the church. She is also chaplain in the Atlanta Branch, Women's Department of the National Fraternal Council of Church Women and also an officer of the committee for Happy Haven Home for the aged.

Participating in the ceremonies, in addition to Miss Hall, will be President Richardson, the Board of Trustee, the faculty and student body, visitors from the Atlanta community (both ministers and laymen) and a group of Methodist District Superintendents who will be closing out their current meeting on the Gammon campus.

New Dormitory At Gammon To Honor Miss Hall

One of Atlanta's most beloved citizens, Miss Anna E. Hall, will be honored Thursday at noon when a new dormitory for married students will be dedicated in her honor on the campus of Gammon Theological Seminary.

The ceremony will be witnessed by the Gammon faculty and student body, ministers and laymen from the Atlanta community, a number of Methodist District Superintendents who will be closing out their current meeting, and the venerable Miss Hall herself, who will be presented to the body.

Miss Hall's life of service, one of the most outstanding of our time, began March 1, 1871 in Fairchild, Georgia. In 1892, she received a normal certificate from Clark University and in 1901 was certificated from the Deaconess Training School in New England.

In the 25 years from 1906 to 1931 she served as a missionary to Liberia, West Africa. Since her return to the United States, she has been engaged in a wide variety of Christian activity.

A member of Central Methodist Church (Rev. L. S. Allen, pastor) she teaches in the church school, is the parish visitor, a unit leader and secretary of the Woman's Society of Christian Service.

She holds the office of Chaplain in the Atlanta Branch Women's Department of the National Fraternal Council of Church Women. She is also second vice president of the Committee of the Happy Haven Home for the Aged.

The new structure, which is currently occupied to its full capacity of eight student families, is the first to be erected in he interest of Negro theological education in the last quarter century. It was financed through a grant made by the United Negro College Fund.

THE H. V. RICHARDSONS IN JAPAN are shown with Rev. A. T. Maberry, Iowa, and Rev. N. Kusama (far right) interpreter for the "team".

Gammon President Tells Of Crusade In Japan

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Gammon Seminary President, Dr. Harry V. Richardson and his wife, Mrs. Selma Richardson are spending the summer in Japan. The following communication from him in Tadami, Japan tells of their work)

"Our work in Japan is going wonderfully well. As you may know, my wife and I are serving in an Evangelistic Crusade. In the whole Crusade there are about thirty Americans, ministers and laymen, and an equal number of Japanese. Most are stationed in 10 cities in Central Japan. Our task however, is to travel among the ten cities and many more conducting meetings and discussions with Japanese youth, parents, teachers and community leaders.

"Every day we are in a different community. We know now how it feels to be vaudeville troupers. There are four persons in our team, a Japanese interpreter, Rev. N. Kusama, Rev. A. T. Maberry of Iowa, Mrs. Richardson and myself. Rev. Maberry works primarily with youth, "Mrs. R" with parents and teachers, I do most of the preaching and work with college youth and community leaders, and the interpreter speaks for all of us. So far we have touched about 25,000 persons.

JAPANESE "RESPONSIVE PEOPLE"

"The Japanese people are most responsive to the Christian appeal, and I think they are especially responsive to Negro personalities. I have many more invitations to speak than I can ever fill, and if "Mrs. R." were to accept all the requests for her services in discussing problems of families and education, he would need to be here several years instead of weeks.

The Japanese are very courteous and kind. They have the most gracious manners of any people we have known. The country is indescribably beautiful-mountains, valleys, rice fields and picturesque villages make an enchanting picture wherever one goes.

POLITICAL-ECONOMICAL TROUBLES

"Politcially and economically, the nation is having its troubles. As a result of its allegiance to the West, Japan is rapidly becoming the "orphan of Asia." There was a period of prosperity resulting from the Korean war (Japanese manufacturers supplied much of the American material in the war), but since the end of the Korean war, there is an increasing recession here. Unemployment is heavy in many places, especially Tokyo. Japan needs outlets for her produce. She lost practically all of her markets in World War II. Now China is closed to her.

"The communists are trying hard to capture the Japanese mind. So far they are making little headway, and mostly an underground element. The Japenese people are sick of war, and they want none of the class struggle that communism fosters. They are looking for a more benevolent way out of their troubles. I find that they respond gladly to the Christian way when it is presented in a realistice and practical manner.

"Mrs. Richardson joins me in all best wishes. We will be coming back about the end of August, and will have a day on Honolulu on the way back."

14e(1) 1954

GENERAL

100,000 headed to 104 colleges

Figures show private schools badly needed to carry load

When college doors all over the nation swing open for the beginning of the 1954-55 term this fall, more than 105,000 of our young people seeking higher education will walk through.

Although enrollment in State-supported institutions has increased somewhat the large majority of these youngsters will receive their training in private and church-supported schools.

In recent months, there has been a considerable amount of discussion concerning the future of private institutions of higher learning in the United States.

The discussions have been particularly concerned with colored institutions, which, some observers believe, many be adversely affected by the current trend toward integration of white private institutions and state colleges.

There have been apparent fears that many private schools will being to lose a large portion of their enrollment because, with more white institutions opening their undergraduate schools as well as graduate schools, colored students will begin to enroll, in larger numbers, in these units.

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HOWEVER, THERE are figures and information which tend to offset these prevailing opinions to the extent that it would seem that, not only will the private institutions still have an important place in the educational system of the country, but there will probably have to be more of them, or those in existence will have to expand their facilities.

Looking at the overall picture first, of the total number of institutions of higher learning in the country, 1,205 are privately supported and 646 publicly supported.

There are, therefore, almost two private institutions to each public. Moreover, the private institutions contain 46.5 per cent of the total enrollment of students.

rolled in all institutions of higher learning for the year just ended, 89,000 were colored students both in the North and in the South.

Considering the prevailing population ratio in the country, it would be expected that 10 per cent of the enrollment of students should be colored, a total of 225,000. This would indicate that there is a shortage of 136,-00 colored students.

Most of the colored institutions have reported an increase in student enrollment. On the basis of these reports it seems to follow that in years to come, there will be a far greater number of students seeking higher education. It follows then, that a greater demand will be placed on existing institutions, a demand that som will be unable to facilities.

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A LOOK AT the statistics for some of the colored colleges and universities further danmpens the opinions of those who fear the demise of many of the institutions which have for years given service to thousands of students.

A total of 101 isstitutions reported an enrolllent of 62,027 students as of the fall term 1953-54. In 95 of these, the total enrollment increased over the previous year.

The increase of the 1953-54 year over 1952-53 was 2.4 per cent. This pattern indicates a continued rise in the enrollment in these institutions.

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THE ENROLLMENT increase was taken on an overall basis of all of the colleges studied. Forty-one institutions reported a loss in enrollment. Twenty-eight of these were private and 13 public.

Female enrollment continued higher than the male. The total figures show 36,547 female students to 25,481 male. Similarly, of the 19,970 freshmen students accounted for by the 101 institutions, 56.4 per cent were female and 43.6 per cent male. The total freshman enrollment increases 3.5 per cent for the institutions which reported for two consecutive years.

For the 1952-53 school year, a total of 100,964 students were enrolled in the 101 institutions. This included summer sessions and extension classes. The figure is considered as a rough estimate of the total number of undergraduate students served in these institutions.

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THE 38 PUBLIC institutions included in the report had an enrollment of 33,766 students, as against 28,261 students for the 63 privately-controlled institutions. The private schools accounted for 45.6 per cent of the total figure.

The 71 undergraduate institutions, fully accredited by their regional associations, reported an enrollment of 57,270 students 92.2 per cent of the total. Thirty non-accredited institutions reported an enrollment of 4,857.

Graduates from 85 of the institutions totaled 10,131 holders of the baccalaureate degree for the 1952-53 year, representing a slight increase over the previous year. Women graduates totaled 62.6 per cent as compared to 37.4 per cent for male graduates.

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VETERAN ENROLLMENT in 92 of the institutions was reported as 5,280 during the fall term 1953-54. This represented an increase of 26.4 per cent over the previous year. There were also 640 veterans enrolled in graduate and professional curricula.

Fourteen of the institutions have an enrollment of from 1,000 to over 3,000 students. Howard University is the largest of the group with a total enrollment of 3,444.

Some 2,132 students were enrolled for the 1953-54 fall term in 16 of the 18 institutions offering work on the graduate level. Graduate enrollment increased 9.7 per cent over the 1952 - 53 term.

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GRADUATE DEGREES were conferred on 1,387 students, 58 per cent of whom were female and 42 per cent male. An increase of 25 per cent was noted. This included the largest number of master's degrees awarded in any one year by institutions for the higher education of colored people.

Fifteen of the institutions included in the overall figures on undergraduate enrollment reported individually as follows:

Southern University — 3,202; Prairie view A. and M. College —2,627; Alabama State College —;2,361; Virginia State College —2,329; Howard University — 2,327; N.C. Agricultural and Technical College—2,041;

Morgan State College—2,680; North Carolina College — 1,324; Hampton Institute — 1,207, and South Carolina State College— 1,180. The enrollment in graduate schools for the fall and summer of 1953 was as follows:

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TENNESSEE STATE A. and I. University—2,026; Florida A. and M. University—1,993; Texas Southern University—1,944; Tuskegee Institute—1,876; Grambling College—1,735;

Texas Southern University—fall, 410, summer, 1,169; Atlanta University—fall, 324, summer, 913; North Carolina A. and T. College — fall, 305, summer 808; Howard University — fall, 206; Prairie View A. and M College — summer, 760, and Tuskegee Institute — summer, 701.

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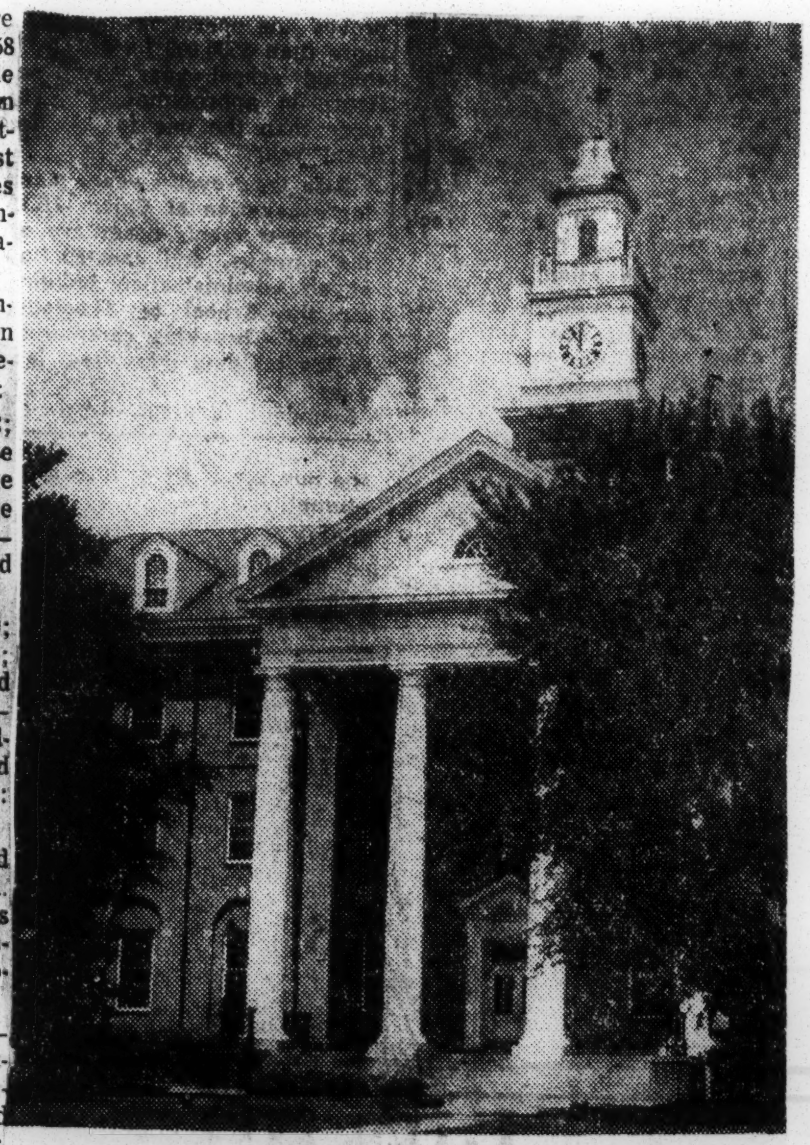
THE TOTAL enrollment in the professional schools of Howard University at 911 topped all other schools for the fall of 1953. Meharry Medical College was next in line with a total of 439.

The fact that high percentages of the colored school population are enrolled in public schools in southern states is another indication of the future rise of enrollment in higher institutions of learning.

FROM RECENT surveys it has been determined that present facilities in various institutions are not adequate to take care of current enrollments. Many institutions are still using makeshift quarters and teaching space.



FAMILIAR LANDMARK to students and alumni of Virginia State College, Petersburg, are the graceful lines of Virginia Hall, the administration building.

Campus Round-Up

At LINCOLN UNIVERSITY the second annual summer music camp get under way with 50 high school students from such states as Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, and Illinois in attendance. An interesting feature of meeting, which will close July 26, was a program entitled "Music Under the Stars," starring various high school bands, choirs, soloists and vocal ensembles.

The music camp is co-sponsored by the summer session and music department.

Meanwhile, the university's summer session enrollment shows an increase of 10 percent.

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY also has a large summer session enrollment. Some 1,276 students are now in attendance at the school, excluding those engaged in work shops and the two laboratory schools.

In another activity, Dr. Clarence Mitchell, head, Washington NAACP bureau, keynoted the Third Annual Leadership Conference at Southern and predicted, "....Before the present generation of high school children reach maturity, we shall establish for them a world and a country in which the color of their skins..... Will not be a handicap of any kind." Dr. Mitchell is a staunch advocate of full voting rights for American Negroes.

J. W. McLeod, state teacher trainer, industrial education, was honored upon his retirement after completing 25 years in the education of youth of Louisiana.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE: When the fifth annual North Carolina Colleges principals conference meets here Aug. 12-14 Dr. Walter H. Gaumnitz, a specialist in the U. S. Department of Health, Education and welfare, will serve as principal consultant. Theme of this year's conference will be "Hot Spots in School Supervision."

On the lighter side of the news, Miss Nettie Martin, an NCC alumna and a teacher in the Wilson, city schools, was elected "Miss NCC Summer School Queen of 1954," in post - holiday celebration among students and teachers of the NCC Summer school.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY'S Dr. Lawrence M. Marshall, an associate professor of biochemistry is one of 14 medical school teachers selected to receive the first Lederle Medical Faculty Award. He plans to use the $9,000 grant to conduct a project dealing with embryonic development. He is a native of Pittsburgh, Pa.

TALLADEGA COLLEGE recently received a grant of $45,686.84 from the UNCF. Divided in two parts, the grant provides $9,760.84 for annual operating expenses and $35,926 for capital improvements. Capital improvement funds have thus far enabled the college to make the following improvements to the campus: A new student union building, new boilers for heating plant, new campus sidewalks and completion of boys dormitory.

The UNCF is currently conducting a nationwide campaign for $1,750,000 in support of the annual operating budget of its 31 - member colleges. Grants for capital improvement are made from the fund's five - year $25,000 campaign called to National Mobilization fund.

In other action, the college announced that evening classes covering such subjects as education, history, mathematics, philosophy and social sciences will be held on the campus Sept. 20 to Dec. 3, 1954. Credit toward the bachelor of arts degree will be given men and women in these subjects, and those interested in enrolling are urged to write the registrar of the college at Talledega, Ala.

ALABANY STATE COLLEGE has an extensive program underway designed to improve both the curricula and physical comforts of students. Under the direction of the school's new prexy, William H. Dennis, the program calls for the expanding of instructional program, and building and renovating new dormitories and other campus buildings. A music clinic has recently been added to the college's instructional division. Heading the school is William H. Hamlin.

TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY: The TSU board of directors, in a special session last week, approved the college's budget for the next bennium, 1955-57. Board members attending the meeting were Mack H. Hannah, chairman; Dr. H. D. Bruce, Dr. M. L. Edwards Dr. W. R. Banks, Rev. I. B. Loud, Peice Crawley, Atty. Ralph B. Lee, and J. N. Nobles. Also in attendance was Pres. R. O'Hara Lanier and Atty. Milburn Lathan, executive assistant to the board.

Another event which won wide "The Miser" staged by the Washington Repertory Players under the direction of Miss Anne M. Cooke. The players are a collegiate company from Howard university currently on a tour of colleges and universities throughout the country.

MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE: Reports from this throbbing medical institute covered a variety of news, outstand ng features of which are endowments and the presidential annual report.

Leading contributors included Rep. Frances Payne Bolton and Horace G. Hill, who donated $1,000 each for the endowment fund and president's home fund, respectively.

The president's report, read at the last board of trustees annual meeting, showed the college's total income as $1,295,320 as compared to $1.182.873 in expenditures.

Southern Whites Tell How Negroes Entered Schools

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — (ANP) — Three white Southern educators told a conference here last week how Negroes were admitted to their respective schools.

The unrevealed story of how Negroes were first admitted to the University of Louisville, University of Kentucky and Louisiana State University was given at two separate conferences of educators meeting here.

President Troy H. Middleton, Louisiana State University and President Phillip Davidson, University of Louisville told their stories to the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Dr. Frank Dickey, dean, University of Kentucky School of Education, told of his school's progress to the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

"This was our approach—to oppose with dignity (their admittance) in the courts," Middleton said. "You can well understand the reluctance in that part of the country to admit Negroes to a white institution."

He also told the group that not all LSU schools are open to Negroes.

"We will continue to admit them by court order only, at least for the time being."

92 NEGRO STUDENTS

However, he admitted that 368 Negroes have been admitted to the school since 1950. Last summer 232 Negroes, mostly teachers in Louisiana public schools—attended the graduate summer school. The school now has 92 Negro students in graduate schools.

The only Negro ever admitted as an undergraduate entered in September, 1953, after a court fight. The decision, Middleton said, was overthrown by a higher court on a technicality and the student went elsewhere.

In sharp contrast to Middleton's story was that of President Davidson. He told how all U of L schools and divisions were voluntarily opened to Negroes in 1951. This came after an amendment to the Day law which prohibited Negroes from attending the same classroom.

FIRST ADMITTED

"We are not trying to promote racial equality, or social reform, but we are trying to operate a first-class educational institution in every way," he declared.

Immediately after Negro students were first admitted, "a lot of white students leaned over backwards to have a Negro student on every committee, and things of that sort," he observed.

Now, student committees are picked on the basis of "who's the best man for the job," he said.

Davidson admitted he has been "troubled" by the fact that integration of the old Louisville Municipal College (Negro) with the U of L meant "we were unable to take on many able people" who formerly taught at the Negro institution.

He said there are at least 200 Negroes in the school but he was unable to tell the exact number since no record was kept of the number in attendance. He concluded:

Report Shows U. S. Education In Slump, Going Down By 'Degrees,

WASHINGTON — Education is having a noticeable slump in the United States.

According to a report released last week by Commissioner of Education Samuel Brownell, the number of earned degrees conferred by colleges and universities in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico has declined for the third consecutive year.

The report said that during the year ending June 30, approximately 374,000 degrees were conferred as compared with 403,000 the year before, a decrease of 7.2 percent. While the drop in number of men graduates was 10.18 percent, the number of women graduates went down only 0.8 percent.

Brownell attributed the higher percentage among men to the fact that most of the World War II veterans who entered college in 1946 and 1947 now have finished college.

Of the degrees conferred during 1952-53, an estimated 305,000 or 81.5 percent were bachelor's and first professional degrees. Master's and second professional degrees totalled 61,000 or 16.3 percent of the total.

There were also 8,300 doctorate degrees, 2.2 percent of the total number earned. This was an increase of 8.1 percent in doctorates and a 4.0 percent decrease in the Master's class. The increase in doctorates was noted for the sixth consecutive year, a significant education.

Although men showed the biggest decline in degrees, interestingly enough the report showed that there are approximately two men graduates for every woman at the bachelor's and master's level. At the doctorate level, approximately nine men for every woman received the top scholastic accomplishment.

Most of the degrees were given in Education, 78,000, businss and commerce, 37,000, and English 15,000. In the fields of engineering there were 28,000 degrees earned.

More than one fourth of the degrees were given in three states, New York, 47,000, Pennsylvania, 25,000 and California 24,900.

A Quiet Revolution

A NATIONAL SURVEY just concluded by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith shows that 450 of 518 non-sectarian colleges and universities throughout the country have revised their application blanks to eliminate direct or indirect questions that might be considered discriminatory.

In the State of New York all questions concerning race, color, nationality and religion have been removed from application blanks of the 272 non-sectarian colleges, universities and junior colleges, doubtless in compliance with that state's pioneering Educational Equality Law, now copied by New Jersey and Massachusetts.

The Anti-Defamation League along with the American Council on Education has been working without ballyhoo on this problem ever since 1949, and 92 per cent of the colleges surveyed had indicated that they had at least one discriminatory question in their application blanks.

"We asked the colleges to take remedial action," says Henry Edward Schultz, national chairman of the Anti-Defamation League, "and I am happy to report that most of them did."

Only a little over a century ago colored youths of this nation seeking higher education had to be sent to institutions abroad, while early schools in Connecticut and New Hampshire that admitted Negro pupils incurred the enmity and violence of the populace.

Up until quite recently many important institutions of higher learning barred Negroes and Jews from instruction and in far more instances from dormitories.

Even today there are many national fraternities and sororities that will not admit colored students to membership, but the revolt against that discrimination is growing.

All this is another hopeful sign that the United States will soon be a nation free of the irritations and injustices of open racial discrimination, a condition from which very few, if any, other nations, with anything approaching our population diversity, are free.

Here is a quiet, largely non-publicized revolution promoted by people of good will which moves us further toward the American goal of equality of opportunity.

COLLEGES IN SOUTH EASE COLOR CURBS

Survey Reveals Enrollment of Negro Students in White Institutions Exceeds 2,000

ONLY 4 STATES BAR THEM

Mostly in Graduate Studies, Newcomers Are Generally Accepted Without Bias

BY BENJAMIN FINE

The color line is slowly giving way in many Southern colleges and universities.

More than 2,000 Negro students —most of them on the professional or graduate levels—are attending white institutions of higher learning at present in the seventeen Southern states and in the Districtm of Columbia where educational segregation is mandatory. The number of Negroes in the colleges ranges from one at William and Mary in Virginia to 275 at the University of Louisville in Kentucky.

The growth of Negro enrollment in what were until recent years all-white colleges has taken place without any disorder or major disturbances of any kind. The Negro students eat in the same cafeterias with white students, go to athletic contests, and to a lesser extent to social activities.

These conclusions are based on a survey of representative colleges and universities in the South. The study shows that once the color line is broken, Negro students are absorbed into the life of the college or university without disturbance.

Court Rulings a Factor

The enrollment of Negro students has taken place, the survey indicates, as a direct result of the recent United States Supreme Court decisions that directed states to provide equal educational facilities for Negro and white students. These facilities are lacking, in most Southern states, on the graduate or professional levels. For that reason, the bulk of the Negro registration is found today in the graduate schools. However, in some colleges the Negroes also are entering the undergraduate classes.

Five cases are now pending before the Supreme Court involving the right of Negroes to attend white public schools. The previous decisions had been taken on the higher educational level only. The cases before the highest tribunal go beyond the "equal but separate" doctrine. The entire question of segregation itself is involved. A decision is expected soon.

Segregation laws are found in the District of Columbia and in these states: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia. In addition, local option regarding segregation is found in Arizona, Kansas, Wyoming and New Mexico.

Despite the Supreme Court rulings, four states—Mississippi, South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia—have not admitted any Negroes to their colleges.

Actually, the Supreme Court rulings are applicable to the publicly supported institutions of higher education only. Few private colleges or universities have admitted any Negroes. But, the study shows, a growing number of private institutions is beginning to accept Negroes, even though not required to do so by law.

Reaction to Change Varies

For the most part, it was found, the students and faculty have accepted the presence of Negro students without opposition. They just seem to take them for granted, after the novelty has worn off. But here and there, reports indicate, parents, college trustees and community residents raise more than eyebrows. In some instances they have raised a row over this breaking down of a tradition that long has been taken for granted.

Among the pertinent conclusions reached in the survey are these:

¶Between 2,000 and 3,000 Negro students are attending white colleges and universities in the Southern states.

¶In general, the student body and the faculty accept the Negroes on terms of academic equality.

¶The admittance of Negro students has not left any scar or brought any new tensions to the classroom or campus.

¶Negro students, when admitted to white colleges, are eligible for scholarships, fellowships and other grants on the same basis at white students.

¶The number of Negro students in the white colleges has shown a steady annual increase since 1950, when the Supreme Court ordered equal educational opportunities on the higher level.

¶Few Negro students are found on the undergraduate level or in private colleges and universities.

Educators Voice Optimism

Of course, in terms of numbers, the 2,000 or so Negro students in Southern white colleges is only a minute percentage of the total. There are more than 100,000 Negro youths in colleges, most of them in the 105 Negro colleges and universities in the South. These institutions have not slackened their work in any way. Realistically, they recognize that for some time to come the Negro colleges will be needed to train and educate the Negro students.

But the educators reached in this study are hopeful that a gradual change will take place in the general attitude of the community itself. The Southern college presidents and school

leaders urge a "hands off" policy from outside sources. The position taken is something like this: Let us alone, and let us solve this problem in our own quiet way. We will find the answers if we are not pushed too hard.

Comments from leading college educators indicate that the presence of Negroes on formerly all-white campuses has been taken in good stride. At the University of Kentucky, for example, ninety-three graduate students and one law school student were admitted.

According to Dr. H. L. Donovan, university president, the attitude of the student body toward Negro students on the campus is "excellent." He asserted:

"From the very beginning our students have treated the Negroes with the utmost politeness. Not a single embarrassing incident has happened since the Negroes were first admitted in 1948."

The fuculty, too, has accepted the Negro student at the university, the president added. The Negro student eats in the cafeteria, and sits wherever he desires in the classroom. A minority of the local citizens was critical when the Negroes first entered the university. However, Dr. Donovan said, there appears to be less criticism each year.

'Solved Delicate Problem'

"It is my opinion that so far as Kentucky is concerned, we have met and solved the problem of the admission of Negroes to the university," he continued. "We realized that it was a delicate problem when the Federal court directed us to admit Negroes.

"The greatest care was exercised in orienting both the white students and the Negroes, as well as the faculty, to the new situation. The Negroes who applied for admission to the university were advised of the delicacy of the problem and they themselves recognized that it was essential that good judgment be used in meeting every situation that might lead to an embarrassment. We could not have had finer cooperation from the Negroes than we secured.

"As a result of an understanding of the problem and the general cooperation of both the white and Negro students, no embarrassing incident occurred. Now the presence of Negroes at the university is taken for granted, and it is no longer a problem."

The University of Kansas City reported that fifty Negro students were enrolled in the undergraduate Liberal Arts College, or from 5 to 7 per cent of the total undergraduate enrollment.

First admitted in the fall of 1949, the Negro students have been generally accepted by the rest of the student body and by the faculty, Dr. Wheadon Bloch, Dean of Students, said. The Negro and white students mix in the classrooms and the cafeteria. Negro students participate on both the intramural and intercollegiate athletic teams. They attend the athletic contest, the plays and musicals, convocations and dances.

Private Institutions Report

Kansas City is essentially a segregated community. The public school system and the motion picture houses are segregated.

"In the light of this," Dr. Bloch said, "it would appear that there has been an unusual acceptance of non-segregation in this private institution. The segregation in the community does make it difficult for mixed student groups to find suitable places off-campus to hold social affairs."

St. Louis University, a private institution, reported 276 Negro students, 191 of whom are undergraduates. Both the Dean of Men and the Dean of Women reported "complete acceptance" by the student body of the Negroes on the campus. Negroes are handled in exactly the same manner as other students, and are taken for granted in the classroom. All university-owned cafeterias are open to Negro students.

At the University of Tulsa (Okla.), the Negro students have been accepted by white students and the faculty "without any apparent struggle or awareness that they should be treated in any way other than as fellow-students," the president, Dr. C. I. Pontius, reported.

"Our trustees have felt the best way to handle the question of Negro enrollment at the University of Tulsa, a private institution, has been one of accepting the situation rather than going out to greet it or to repel it," Dr. Pontius said.

Few Attend Virginia U.

The University of Virginia enrolled its first Negro student in 1950-51. This increased to three the following year, to six in 1952-1953, and to seven this year. Negro students are not admitted as undergraduates, only to the graduate and professional schools. There has been no discrimination against these students, according to Dr. George O. Ferguson Jr., university registrar, and he added:

"It seems to me that their presence has attracted practically no comment by students, faculty members or residents of the community."

Commenting on the admission of Negroes to the Southern colleges, Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, asserted that the rapid absorption of these students into Southern colleges was both significant and inspiring.

"This process has moved so smoothly that there is no reported case of any unpleasantness between white and Negro students," Mr. Granger added. "This is a most dramatic example of what can be done in community situations once the errant demagogue is removed from the picture."

ARKANSAS AND MISSOURI LET DOWN JIM CROW BARS TO ADMIT NEGROES TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Beach Dispatch

Gallup Poll Shows 57% of Population Favor Abolition of Dual System

P. 5

MISSISSIPPI GOVERNOR SEEKS TO FLOUT LAW

Oklahoma City, Okla.

ATLANTA — (ANP) — Official action in the wake of the recent U. S. Supreme court school ruling continued throughout the nation last week with some groups moving to comply with the decision and others formulating plans to circumvent.

In Little Rock, the University of Arkansas school of pharmacy said it would accept two Negro applicants provided their scholastic records meet school requirements.

Dr. R. O. Bachmann, school registrar, said applications had been received, but transcript of records must be seen before the two are admitted.

The prospective students are Earlie Bragg of Little Rock and Carl L. Brooks Jr. of Pine Bluff. To be admitted, they must show they have finished two years in college in pre-pharmacy work with a "C" average or better.

Bat. 7-24-54

The other school groups, located near St. Louis, voted last week to accept colored students.

Racial segregation is to be abolished in elementary classes in St. Charles public schools effective Sept. 1, the city board of education announced.

At the same time, the Kirkwood (R-7) school district said segregation in its elementary schools through the sixth grade would end by September.

After a stormy session, the board voted 3-2 on the action. It said integration in junior and senior high schools will take place upon completion of a new senior high school.

Action by the St. Louis area schools and the Little Rock university and other schools which are integrating has the support a majority of the adults in the U. S., if results of a Gallup poll are valid.

The American Institution of Public Opinion, popularly known as the Gallup Poll, assigned its nationwide corps of interviewers to talk personally with typical citizens representing all walks of life and living in every section of the country.

The answer showed 57 percent approved. However in the South the vote was 3-1 against the court decision.

Nevertheless, Mississippi took steps which it hopes will maintain segregation in the state's schools. Its legal education advisory committee recommended an amendment to the state constitution which paves the way for abolishing public schools.

Gov. Hugh White said he would call a special meeting of the legislature in September to consider the amendment. If approved, it would be placed before the people for a vote.

One senator, George Owens, leader of the education bloc in the senate, disapproved of the amendment.

"I was hoping they wouldn't come out with anything to abolish the school system," he said.

Meanwhile, Gov. White has invited about 100 Negro state leaders to meet with him and a group of white persons to discuss voluntary school segregation. The meeting is set for July 30.

The Importance of Advertising To Colleges and Universities

By OTTO McCLARRIN
(Director of Public Relations, Howard University)

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES throughout the country, in response to a recent survey conducted for the American College Public Relations Association, point to significant increases in student enrollment as testimony to the fact that it pays to advertise.

Military records display a good index to the importance of advertising in a recruitment program.

Yet, far too many of our Negro colleges and universities curtail or cancel advertising when student enrollment decreases. That is just when it needs this advertising the most. And such institutions increase advertising budgets and programs when they can "afford" to do so. That is when they need the advertising the least.

Mr. McClarrin

WITH CRITICAL problems facing our colleges and universities today due to losses in student enrollment, cuts in budget, and changes due to integration in education, we need to place increased emphasis on our public relations and advertising programs. We need to turn with greater enthusiasm and larger budgets to common carriers of information.

With the development of mass newspaper and magazine circulations, radio broadcasting, motion picture theatres and television has come great power for those who control or use these media. **Likewise has come a reall loss of power for those without access to these media.**

Many of our great college and university administrators appreciate the greatness of this power but fail to estimate or evaluate this great **loss of power** when we do not through news items, public service and paid advertising, gain access to the common carriers of information.

WE MUST realize that as the mass media and the size of their audiences increase, so grows the **necessity** of gaining access to these audiences. We must realize fully that there is little that is not influenced to some degree by the content of these mass media.

Advertising helps to influence opinions, and influencing opinions is of the greatest importance in any university public relations program.

Students and parents are influenced by their **opinion** of a university or college in making a selection among the colleges and universities of the nation. Members of Federal and state appropriations committees suport or deny requests for the school according to their **opinion** of the institution's needs and the contribution it is making toward improving the state of the nation.

In all times, in all lands, public opinion has had control at the last word. Being merely the concert of individual opinion, public opinion is as much subject to change or education as individual opinion. It is based on information and belief. If it is wrong, it is wrong because of wrong information and erroneous belief. If it is wrong, colleges and universities need to advertise an antidote for such poison.

* * *

IT IS, THEREFORE, not only the right but the obligation of all institutions of higher learning to make effective use of common carriers of information (newspapers, magazines, radio and television, etc.) to see that the public has full and complete information.

A most fundamental reason for this is the need to make the college or university understood in today's court of public opinion or else risk being misunderstood.

Those college administrators who maintain that good deeds bring their own reward and recognition fail to see the urgent need of making themselves and their institutions understood. Unless they make that effort, they run the risk of being misunderstood and misrepresented by others with less interest and less concern for the truth.

The need to tell the college's story, all of it, through every means and media, is clear, mandatory and urgent if the school is to do something about its own relationships rather than leave them to the chance that others will do the telling, right or wrong. This means, of course, providing the college's public relations division with adequate advertising and operating budgets and personnel to carry out this work effectively.

* * *

TODAY, MANY of the Negro colleges and universities have established public relations divisions, or at least one staff person serving as a public relations representative. Few of these schools support an adequate advertising program.

Attendance at athletic contests, forums, concerts, dramatic and musical productions can be increased considerably by effectively informing the public that such activities are taking place at the school. Many schools spend thousands of dollars each year on such activities and lose money on many of them, mainly because these activities are not advertised and promoted effectively.

Some of the colleges have excellent plants, outstanding faculties and high scholastic ratings. But thousands of prospective students throughout the country know very little about what they have to offer. They can't expect to increase their enrollment to any great degree at the present time unless, among other things, they let their prospective students know how well their college measures up to the highly publicized, highly advertised schools throughout the United States.

* * *

IT TAKES money, skilled personnel and an effective promotion and advertising program to do this. But it is necessary that the schools plan to support such a program. They cannot afford to do less.

Lester M. Nichols, director of publicity at City College in New York, stated in an article in "College and University Business" that college and university paid newspaper advertising for promotion of evening session and adult education, general student recruitment, public relations, solicitations of financial aid, alumni fund-raising and sports programs show a definite upswing throughout the nation.

* * *

IN A SURVEY of 110 colleges and universities, these interesting facts were uncovered:

MORE THAN $238,275 is spent annually for paid advertisements by fifty of the eighty-one institutions that participated in the survey. Most of the new and small institutions find it pays well to advertise. They point out significant increases in student enrollment to support their contentions.

Fifty-two per cent of the colleges and universities indicated that they were planning to increase advertising budgets.

The exhaustive Fortune magazine survey on attitudes toward higher education, conducted by Elmo Roper, concluded that "the subject of higher education is very little understood by the American people generally." This discouraging conclusion caused Fortune's editors to wonder "how subject so fundamental to human happiness and so essential to the survival of democracy can be interpreted in so many different ways."

This situation can be attributed to the failure of colleges and universities to support effective public relations programs.

* * *

THE TREMENDOUS task of intelligently interpreting higher education to the citizens who must defend its freedom and provide its funds is an unending task.

Add to this the challenge most Negro institutions will face with the acute competition of integration in education; one can readily see that colleges and universities in general, and Negro institutions in particular, need more salesmen and more effective salesmanship, especially through the medium of mass carriers of information.

Our colleges and universities are, metaphorically speaking, in the business of accumulating, processing and dispensing knowledge.

It is well for their administrators to remember that the business that considers itself immune to the necessity for advertising sooner or later finds itself immune to business.

14e(1) 1954

GEORGIA

Griffin Claims De-Segregation Will Hurt Races

AUGUSTA, Ga.—(I N S)—Lt. Gov. Marvin Griffin Friday told a group of white and Negro veterans that preservation of segregation in Georgia will 'serve the best interests of both the white and colored races.'

Griffin, a candidate for governor, was speaking to the State Encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars at Augusta. A group of Negro members attended and sat in a body.

The candidate cited in particular the harm that would be done to Negro businesses and educational institutions by a policy of non-segregation.

Griffin said:

'Let's be realistic. If white facilities were opened to Negroes, the Negro institutions would lose most of their business. Moreover, the white people of Georgia would never patronize Negro organizations.'

The Lieutenant Governor cited in particular the six Negro colleges in Atlanta and such businesses as the Atlanta Daily World; Radio Station WERD; The Citizens Trust Company, The Atlanta Life Insurance Company, and the Mutual Savings and Loan Association of Atlanta.

14e(1) 1954 GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

George Washington U. opens doors to Negroes

WASHINGTON, July 8—(AP)—George Washington University announced today it has dropped all racial bans and opened its doors to Negro students.

It said that hereafter the university will accept as students "without regard to race, all who are able to profit by the educational service it extends, as made manifest by their meeting its admission requirements and maintaining its standards of scholarship."

14e(1) 1954 COLLEGES (GEORGIA)

GRIFFIN SAYS IF SEGREGATION GOES—

6 Negro Colleges Would Go, Too

Gubernatorial Candidate Marvin Griffin Wednesday night warned that Atlanta's six Negro colleges will be driven out of business if segregation is ever abolished.

Griffin spoke to a political rally at Albany, while Fred Hand shaped his campaign plans in Atlanta and fired at two opponents, and Tom Linder received indicated support from two sons of State Highway Chairman Jim Gillis.

"Negroes now attending the all-Negro colleges in Atlanta would go to white schools and no white students would go to the Negro colleges," Griffin predicted.

He declared that he would exert every effort and exhaust every resource, as governor, to prevent the mixing of races in Georgia schools. This would be done "come what may," Griffin added. Albany Mayor J. W. (Taxi) Smith was master of ceremonies at the rally. DeLacy Allen introduced Griffin.

Hand announced appointment of Bill Burson of Thomaston, public relations advisor for Gov. Talmadge, as director of publicity for his campaign. Burson, 25-year-old decorated Korean war correspondent and former United

By M. L. ST. JOHN

Press political writer in Georgia and Mississippi, resigned from Talmadge's staff Wednesday to take the post with Hand.

Hand also announced that he will open his campaign headquarters at the Henry Grady Hotel July 12, two days after opening his campaign at Camilla.

Rep. Hugh Gillis and former Sen. James Gillis Jr. of Soperton plan to be at Linder's opening campaign speech at Hazlehurst Saturday. Chairman Gillis, until recently a potential gubernatorial candidate, said he will not be present himself, however. He declined to say for whom he will vote.

Speaker Hand issued a statement Wednesday declaring that Griffin and Candidate M. E. Thompson were giving only "lip service" to segregated schools.

Griffin and a Thompson spokesman had ridiculed or criticized a Hand statement that if necessary he would operate the state government from a jail cell rather than end segregation.

Hand said his opponents sought to belittle his statement and obscure "their own unwillingness to stand firm" by claiming erroneously that a governor could not be jailed.

"The federal courts have no power to enforce their decisions except through citations for contempt," Hand asserted. "The only course they can take against a governor refusing to buckle under their orders is to put him in jail until he does comply."

RECEIVES $20,000 GRANT:

Hampton gets share of self-study funds

Afro-American p.11

HAMPTON, Va.—Dr. Clarence H. Faust, president of the Fund for the Advancement of Education, has announced a series of grants to 16 colleges and universities for institutional self-surveys of some aspect of their liberal education programs.

These grants, aggregating approximately $280,000, were made under the Program for College Self-Studies, initiated by the fund last year.

The institutions receiving awards are: Allegheny college, Bowdoin college, Colby college, Cornell college (Iowa), De Pauw university, Drake university, Earlham college, Hampton Institute, Heidelberg college, Hope college, State university of Iowa, Lincoln university, Pratt Institute, Parsons school of Design, St. Olaf's college, Scripps college, and Stanford university.

Under the grant each institution will be enabled to secure consultants and to free some faculty members from their normal duties to permit them to review the purposes of the college, to undertake penetrating appraisals of their present program, and to plan improvements.

Reports of the results of these studies are to be completed by September 1, 1955.

A grant of $20,000 is the second received by Hampton Institute from the Fund for the Advancement of Education. President Alonzo G. Moron announced the first grant at the beginning of the current year which was $77,000 for the beginning of a five-year program of teacher training in the Virgin Islands.

Committee Members

The Hampton Institute committee, which submitted the application for the frant, was under the leadership of Dr. M. P. Holleran, acting dean of faculty. Other members of the committee were:

Don A. Davis, buiness manager; Dr. Frederick Inge, chairman, biology department; Dr. E. Nelson Palmer, professor of sociology; D. Nancy Wooldridge, acting chairman, department of communications, and Dr. Bernard Proctor, chairman, department of industrial arts education.

The committee felt a need for a self-study of the educational because the new educational plan which went into effect at the beginning of the 1950-51 session needs modifications and revisions.

Housing head to speak at Hampton dedication

Afro-American p.5

HAMPTON, Va. — Hampton Institute's Harkness Hall, a million dollar dormitory for men students, will be dedicated Friday at 3:30 p.m. with a dedicatory address by Albert M. Cole, administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Mr. Cole is expected to give an address pertaining to the problems involved in minority housing.

Harkness Hall, a four-story modern brick building, was named in memory of Edward S. Harkness Sr., who contributed toward the cost of construction.

Proceeds were also used from a loan from the Housing and Home Finance Agency and funds provided by the United Negro College Fund.

Sat. 10-30-54

THE DEDICATION will highlight the annual meeting of the Hampton board of trustees Friday at 10 a.m. Robert O. Purves of NYC, formerly faculty member, is chairman of the board, and will preside during the business sessions of the board.

Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, Hampton president, will preside during the dedicatory exercises.

Music will be offered by the Hampton choir, under direction of Dr. Henry N. Switten and the band, George Roach directing.

Other speakers will include representatives from the board of trustees, the Hampton Student Council and the United Negro College Fund.

Trustees expected to be present include:

Miss Sarah E. Southhall, Sante Fe, N. M.; Saul M. Purdue, Baltimore; Robert De Vecchi, NYC; Alan C. Bemis, Cambridge, Mass.; Frank P. Graham, NYC; Lester B. Granger, NYC; Hugh V. Brown, Goldsboro N.C.; Ralph P. Johnson, NYC; Willard S. Townsend, Chicago; William H. Hastie, Philadelphia; Newbold Morris and Mr. Purves, both of NYC.

Elect new Hampton Institute secretary

Afro-American P.18

Sat. 11-13-54

HAMPTON, Va. — The Hampton Institute board of trustees elected Augustus Palmer secretary of the college and added a Hampton banker, a retired professor and a Detroit industrialist to the board when it met here Oct. 29.

Baltimore, Md.

The new trustees are:

Col. Joseph E. Haley, president of Citizens National Bank here; Charles H. Williams, retired three years ago as associate professor of physical education, and C. Allen Harlan, president of Harlan Electric Co., Detroit.

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MR. PALMER graduated from Hampton in 1947, receiving a B. S. degree with high honors in accounting. He was employed in the business office during the summer of 1947, was elevated to the position of budget officer in 1949 and became chief accountant in 1953.

He will continue his present position as chief accountant. A resident of Newport News and choir master in First Baptist Church, he served as second lieutenant in the Air Force during World War II. He and Mrs. Mercedes Plamer have two sons, Augustus Jr. and Rodney.

Col. Haley was named to the board because he has been active in the financial affairs of the college for many years. He has also exhibited a keen interest in Hampton Institute's relationships with the local community.

Mr. Williams, a graduate of Springfield College, came to work at Hampton Institute in 1910 and was one of the founders of the Central Inter - Collegiate Athletic Association. President Alonzo G. Moron presented him the coveted Hampton Institute Alumni Achievement Award in 1953.

Hampton Institute enters 86th year

Afro-American p.20

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 8-21-54

1200 students are taught by international faculty

Hampton, Va.—On September 9, Hampton Institute will begin its 86th year of instruction.

Hampton has as its primary objective to produce men and women who will make a definite contribution to society in terms of vocational compe- character and useful citizenship.

A. G. Moron

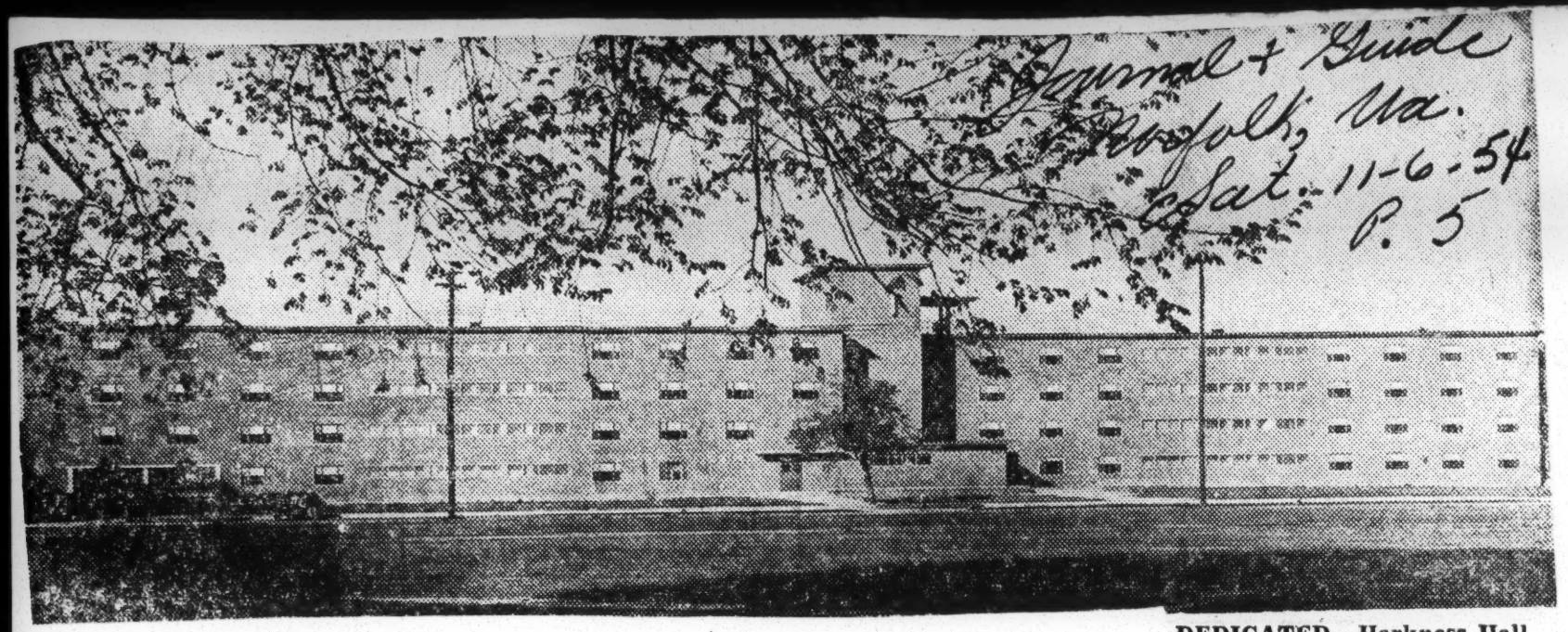
From its beginning in the grim days of the Reconstruction when fifteen students studied under two teachers, Hampton Institute has grown to an enrollment of 1,200 students studying under an international faculty of 147 teachers.

THE CURRICULUM has grown to keep step with modern developments and with the demands for making a living.

Students may receive degrees in the arts or the sciences. But Hampton Institute believes in more than mere earning a living. The college seeks to teach the joys and the responsibilities of good living.

A solid core of general education courses, concentratedfor the most part in the freshman year, gives students the benefit of essential information in the humanities, social and natural sciences, mathematics, and communications.

Journal + Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 11-6-54
P. 5



DEDICATED—Harkness Hall, Hampton Institute's new men's dormitory which was opened for occupancy at the beginning of the 1954-55 college year was officially dedicated on Friday, Oct. 29. The modern four-story dormitory contains 130 rooms which will house 257 male students. (See Story, Page 1).

Stowe-Harris Staff Arranging Merger

Board Puts Integration Plan to Work

Operational plans for the Harris-Stowe Teachers College consolidation to take place in September, have not yet been completed, according to Phillip J. Hickey, superintendent of instruction, but will be worked out by Dr. Ruth Harris, president of Stowe; Dr. Charles Naylor, president of Harris, and Mr. Selman, assistant superintendent of public schools.

Mr. Hickey said the consolidation of Harris and Stowe, which was announced Tuesday night as the first step in a three-stage program for complete integration in public schools, will simply mean the transfer of faculty and student body at Stowe to the Harris building.

Special schools for handicapped children will also be integrated in September.

The reason for the transfer of Stowe teachers and students to Harris is due to the larger size of the Harris building and the presence of greater facilities than found at Stowe, said Mr. Hickey.

The second stage of the changeover is scheduled to take place in February, 1955, with the integration of all public high schools. Technical high schools will not be included in this stage.

The third and final stage has been set for September, 1955, with complete integration of all regular elementary schools and the technical high schools.

In February, 1955, the Board will publish new boundary lines. Members of the Board felt it would be more feasible to wait until school re-opens before trying to establish the new boundaries because they expect an unusually heavy population movement during the summer.

It was emphasized that wherever possible teachers and other persons employed by the Board will hold their present assignments. Transfers, however, will be made in accordance with the need.

Vacancies will be filled on the basis of "competence and adaptability of an employe for a particular assignment."

A single rated list will be compiled from examination scores from which teacher appointments will be made. There will be no regard to race, or color, and the tenure rights will be maintained

When the new boundaries have been drawn students must attend the school in their districts except upon receipt of a transfer from proper school authorities.

Also, if a student is enrolled in an uncrowded school which is not located in his residential district he may remain until graduation.

14e(1) 1954

HARRIS TEACHERS COLLEGE

1,000 Integrated In St. Louis College

ST. LOUIS — The first integration of Negro and white students in public schools began here last week as 1,000 young men and women registered at Harris teacher's college.

They began classes Monday. As the young people appeared to register, the first faculty representative they met was Vincent Freeman, Negro. Freeman is the new registrar of the school.

He and the other faculty members of Stowe Teachers' college have been transferred to Harris, complete. Freeman began his job in midsummer, however, working out the technical details of registration along with Dr. Charles Naylor, school president.

Dr. Naylor said there were no figures available on the number of Negroes registered because no such records are being kept. This is the official position of the St. Louis board of education.

Students estimated that the entire enrollment of Stowe, which has been discontinued, has been transferred to Harris. This would be about 400 students.

Although Stowe had no athletic program there is one at Harris and Dr. Naylor said that all candidates for teams will be selected on the basis of ability and eligibility alone.

The teams play schools of similar size in Missouri, Illinois and Indiana.

Dr. Naylor is aware the step here is being watched by the entire nation but he declined comment on the possibility that this will set the pattern for other localities such as Washington, D. C. where Miner Teachers' college is being abolished.

One of his first steps was to take his entire integrated faculty to lunch Wednesday.

Dr. Naylor declared that morale of faculty and students is high. This was borne out by both teachers and pupils. Some of them posed for pictures showing the integration.

St. Louis and Baltimore had the largest segregated school systems and integration of primary and secondary schools has already begun in Baltimore.

High schools here will not be integrated until January, 1955. Integration of primary schools will follow in September. It was pointed out that residential segregation will keep most of the St. Louis schools in their present status. But those on the fringe areas will follow, the pattern of Harris Teachers' college and the schools for handicapped children, which were also intergrated this week.

Catholic schools here are already integrated.

Stowe faculty transferees were Harry S. Blackiston, L. S. Curtis, L. I. Diuguid, Herman Dreer, Sylvester H. DuVallo and Clayda J. Williams, professors;

Frederick W. Bond, Florence R. Brown, John B. Ervin, Helen L. Flowers, Leah Guthrie, Reef, Victor E. Reef, Alice M. Smart and John H. Windham, Associate Professors;

And Carl F. Flipper, Jr., Lawrence E. Nicholson, Morton F. Offett, Jr., and Wirt D. Walton, Assist. Profs.; George J. Elliott, Jr., Leonard D. Nelson, and Nathaniel Washington, instructors; Vincent Freeman, registrar, and Helen H. Diamond, librarian.

ORIENTATION LECTURE is given students of Harris Teachers college in St. Louis as Negro and white students sit down together in public schools for first time in city's history. School president Dr. Charles Naylor (second from right) and registrar, Vincent E. Freeman (third from right) give lecture to, left to right: Carl Wencker, Loretta Littles, Donald Ellington. Billie Jean Hurvey, and Sara Starnes (far right). — Defender photos by Tony Rhoden.

Harris Teacher Amplifies Program Of Integration Discussed at Panel

"We do not have complete integration at Harris Teachers' College, but that is natural," said Dr Frank Lindel, professor Social Sciences at Harris. Dr. Lindel issued the statement as an amplification of his remarks made as a panel member at the Washington Tabernacle Baptist Church.

He pointed out that the students have been in "two rigidly separated groups for 12 school years. It is not expected that they will integrate completely the moment they have classes together."

"But integration is beginning," he said.

"I have watched the students all fall. On the campus the colored groups formed and talked and the white groups formed and talked. In the lunch room the same thing. But integration is beginning."

"Just this week I have begun to notice that a group of students will have all kinds in it. It is just beginning, it is true, but I am sure we will see more of it. College is a place where lasting friendships are made. Our two groups of people, held apart for more than a century by constitutional provisions, are discovering each other for the first time. It is slow because they have to start from scratch.

"The white students know each other. The colored students know each other. It is natural that integration should be slow. But it is beginning and it is taking place because the students want to know each other, naturally, as a result a discovering each other.

"I have just this week been able to get some of the pictures I have been watching for all fall. Natural, normal groups containing both white and colored students. New friendships and acquaintanceships are being formed. They are crossing and obliterating the old racial lines. The college is being integrated. But it will be slow. It will be twelve years before our students will have spent much time together as the two separate racial groups have spent together as they are now constituted.

"But we are integrating. A great deal of progress has already been made and this is not just an accident. It is the result of four years of conferences between Stowe and Harris students under the leadership of Dr. Frank Sskwor of Harris. These pictures show how well this has worked And 'play days' have made even more of a contribution to the integration.

"The faculty is completely integrated. The baseball team is coached by a white man. The other major team, to many people THE major team, the basketball team, is coached by the former coach at Stowe.

"In making out programs in which about 400 teachers' names were used, not once did a student ask if the teacher was white or colored. We are making progress. We are on our way. There has been no friction. I am proud of the college and of our students. We think we are doing all right."

Harris College Moves Ahead Under Program

St. Louis, Mo. Argus

The first few weeks of racial integration at the Harris teacher's college has been "a satisfying success," it was revealed here this week.

A willingness of all studens to "recognize and respect the dignity of the individual," has been noted in a letter by Harris' president, Dr. Charles Naylor, to the student body.

"The recent decision of the Supreme Court. . .has lifted our college into position of prominence among the educational institutions of our country. .With prominence comes responsibility; each of us must accept his individual portion of the need to make our college operate successfully. . .," the letter said.

Meanwhile in the election of officers, Negro and white students are mixed in all categories in both the teacher's and junior college.

The members of the student executive committee were selected this week on an interracial basis as well.

The text of Dr. Naylor's letter, which appeared on the front page of The Collegian, the school's newspaper, follows:

"The tardiness of these words of welcome must in no way detract from their warmth. I am happy to be able to greet you at the beginning of the new year.

"Whether you are a new student entering Harris for the first time, or whether you are a student from Stowe Teachers College, I can assure you that you will find our college a pleasant friendly place.

"Today all of us are students of Harris Teachers College. Those of us who have come from Stowe Teachers Colleges have brought with us a rich heritage; those of us who are entering as freshmen have brought much from our respective high schools. All of those values plus the heritage of Harris Teachers College are in the process of being integrated into a single entity.

"As I have watched our student activities during the past several weeks, I have been impressed by a willingness of all students to recognize and respect the dignity of the individual. In the formal atmosphere of the classroom, during the informal contacts in the halls or during the rigorousness of touch football, there has been evident a willingness to "give and take" graciously. Such a spirit must never be allowed to disappear from our campus.

"The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States has lifted our college into a position of prominence among the educational institutions of our country. New services, educational and public alike, are making inquiries concerning the progress of integration within our college walls. With prominence comes responsibility; each of us must accept his individual portion of the need to make our college operate successfully.

"Harris Teachers College must prove to other educational units in the St. Louis Public School System that integration is easy. No incidents must arise at any time to mar the fine record that has been achieved during the first five weeks.

"Again, on behalf of our faculty and administration, may I extend a most cordial welcome to all of our students. Together we shall move forward toward a better Harris."

HONORED FOR SERVICE — Howard University alumni members honored recently at the annual General Alumni Association banquet, left to right were: Dr. George H. Jones, Dr. Carl C. Jordan, Dr. James W. Granaday, George E. C. Hayes and Thomas J. Anderson.

Immediate Integration Called For By Howard Univ. Workshop

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Three nearly-unanimous conclusions were arrived at by the 90 odd students and specialists who participated in the 10-day Workshop on School Integration which ended at Howard University last week. They were (1) integrations should take place immediately, (2) schools can be integrated without disrupting the normal way of life, and (3) non-governmental organizations must play an active role if the integration is to be complete.

FIRST OF KIND

The workshop, which was the first of its kind to be held since the May 17th U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing public school segregation, was sponsored by the Howard University Summer School. The directors of the project were Dr. Walter G. Daniel, professor of education at Maryland State Teachers College at Bowie, and Dr. Paul Cooke, assistant professor of English at Miner Teachers College of Washington.

Sixty-one students, mostly public school teachers, enrolled for the workshop, and some 30 specialists from such fields as law, education, government, and social service served as lecturers and consultants.

IRA DE REID

Workshop lecturers included Ira deA. Reid of Haverford College; Spottswood W. Robinson, Richmond (Va.) attorney; Dan Dodson of New York University; George Mitchell of the Southern Regional Council; Harry J. Walker, of Howard; Jean D. Grambs of the National Conference of Christians and Jews; Phillip Lerman of B'nai B'rith's Anti-Defamation League; and John P. Milligan, assistant commissioner of education for the State of New Jersey.

Dr. Reid traced the historical and sociological background of integration in America, saying that it is a continuing process which started when people of different groups began working together. The noted sociologist predicted that because of recent changes in values school integration will be a relatively easy step.

CIVIL RIGHTS

Mr. Robinson, who argued the case against segregated schools in Virginia, traced the evolution of cases involving civil rights for Negroes. He said that the Supreme Court now considers the intangible as well as the tangible aspects of a case. "No longer are schools and rooms being measured," he said, "consideration is now being given the social and psychological factors."

Dr. Dodson declared that a firm policy by school officials is a "must" if integration is to work. On the subject of employment for Negro teachers, he cited recent moves in New Jersey, Arizona, and Indiana, in pointing out that competent Negro teachers need not fear losing their jobs.

PROGRESS MADE

On the same subject Dr. Milligan said that periodic surveys are conducted in New Jersey to determine the progress being made in employing Negro teachers. The assistant commissioner said that any problems created by integration would involve the parents rather than the children. He urged that social and church groups take an active role in the effort to win over parents.

Dr. Walker, who is an associate professor of sociology at the host school, said that the claim "state ways cannot change folkways" is a mistaken formula being used by the gradualists. The only way to educate groups about one another is to bring them together, he asserted.

Mr. Mitchell spoke of the need for bi-racial discussion groups. He said that many southern whites are ready to work out the problem, but they need the help of Negroes. The SRC executive said that today Negroes are already quietly attending public schools in several areas of the rural South.

Says White To Increase At Howard U.

WASHINGTON—Nelson Rockefeller, undersecretary of Health, Education, and Welfare told a group of 70 social workers from foreign countries that there would be a steady increase of white students at Howard university.

Rockefeller said that as the ratio of Negro students in colleges throughout the country rises, the reverse will be noted at Howard. He said there is no deference to segregation in the charter of Howard which receives Federal support.

The faculty of Howard is mixed but the student body is predominantly Negro now. The visiting social workers spent a week in Washington under the auspices of the department.

Howard Univ. Awards $57,000 In Scholarships

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Undergraduate scholarships totaling $57,000 have been awarded to high school graduates who will enter Howard University as freshmen in September.

The scholarships were awarded as a result of the University's National Competitive Scholarship Examination which was administered in 27 states and the District of Columba during the 1953-54 school year. The team of 11 Howard examiners tested 2449 students representing 246 high schools during the seven-month examination period.

The National Competitive Scholarship Examination which was inaugurated at Howard in 1941, is one of the features of the University's pre-college guidance and recruitment program. According to Dr. Armour J. Blackburn, dean of the students at Howard, the examination program makes it posible for the University to locate and provide finhigh graduates who desire to attend Howard.

Dr. Blackburn pointed out that the results of the examination showed that there are many students graduating from high school today whose scores are sufficiently high to make them eligible for awards. He added, however, that Howard's scholarship fund is inadequate to meet this need.

"The efforts of friends and graduates of the University to meet the need in part through contributions has been encouraging," he said, "however, far greater amount of money is needed if we are to assist the large number of students whose scores indicate that they are of exceptional caliber."

68 Howard graduates serving internships

WASHINGTON

Sixty - eight medical graduates of Howard University last June received appointments as interns in 34 different hospitals.

Eleven of these hospitals were in New York, three in New Jersey, two in Massachusetts, three in Pennsylvania, and one in Freedmen's Hospital in Washington.

There were 13 appointments in St. Elizabeth's Hospital and the District of Columbia General Hospital in Washington.

Howard U. lists winners of scholarships awards

WASHINGTON

Undergraduate scholarships totaling $57,000 have been awarded to high school graduates who will enter Howard University as freshmen in September.

The scholarships were awarded as a result of the University's National Competitive Scholarship Examination which was administered in 27 states and the District of Columbia during the 1953-54 school year.

The team of 12 Howard examiners tested 2449 students representing 246 high schools during the seven-month examintion period.

Inaugurated 1941

The National Competitive Scholarship Examination, which was inaugurated at Howard in 1941, is one of the features of the University's pre-college guidance and recruitment program.

According to Dr. Armour J. Blackburn, dean of students at Howard, the examination program makes it possible for the University to locate and provide financial assistance to outstanding high school graduates who desire to attend Howard.

Dr. Blackburn pointed out that the results of the examination showed that there are many students graduating from high school today whose scores are sufficiently high to make them eligible for awards.

Scholarship Fund

He added, however, that Howard's scholarship fund is inadequate to meet this need.

"The efforts of friends and graduates of the University to meet the need in part through contributions has been encouraging," he said, "however, a far greater amount of money is needed if we are to assist the large number of students whose scores indicate that they are of exceptional caliber."

Thirty-seven students representing high schools in 13 states and the District of Columbia will enter Howard in September as a result of the competitive examination.

They will be eligible to enroll in any of the University's four undergraduate schools and colleges—College of Liberal Arts, School of Music, College of Pharmacy, and School of Engineering and Architecture.

Eight From New York

The State of New York, with eight scholarship recipients, will send the largest representation to Howard as a result of the examination. Five students will come from Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia. Four from Pennsylvania, three each from New Jersey, North Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee; two from Massachusetts, and one each from Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Ohio, South Carolina, Texas and Missouri.

91,000 Scholarships

Eight scholarships valued at $1,000 a year, for four years, were awarded to Audrey Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George P. Clark of 266 Connecticut Avenue, Bridgeport, Conn.; Robert Clark, Jr., son of Mr. Callowhill Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Vertie Ives, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Vertie Ives of 1314 Parkwood Avenue, Richmond, Va.:

Margaret Parsons, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Orange S. Parsons of 150-40 116th Street, Jamaica, N.Y.; Louis A. Potter, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Potter of 233 N. 53rd Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Carol Scott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Scott of 7239 S. Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.;

William Strickland, son of Mrs. Mittie L. Strickland of 178 Walnut Avenue, Roxbury, Mass.; and Franklin Woods, son of Mr. and Mrs. Adrienne J. Woods of 317 Howard Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Recipients of $1,000 scholarships for one year included James W. Brown, son of Mrs. Gladys Edmonson of 32-21 E. 110th Street, Elmhurst, N.Y.; Velma Boone, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ashley A. Boone of 66 Aldon Street, Springfield, Mass.; Albert Moore, son of Mrs. Frank M. Rector of 12 Sylvan Terrace, New York, N.Y.; Arthur Wallace, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Wallace of 2731 S. Wentworth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; and Teresa Womack, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chester A. Womack of 116 Lenox Avenue, East Orange, N.J.

$500 Scholarships

Thirteen students received scholarships valued at $500 a year, for four years. They were Joan Foster, daughter of Mrs. Harold F. Harris of 6950 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Joan Green, daughter of Mrs. Vermont G. Leatman of 514 Walnut Street, Wilmington, Del.;

James Hardin, son of Rev. and Mrs. Walter R. Hardin of 443 Livingston Street, Akron, Ohio; Camille Lattimore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lattimore of 949D Mosby Street, Memphis, Tenn.; June Mitchell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Shelby B. Mitchell of Rt. 1, Box 170, Gatesville, N.C.;

Carrie Prunty, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Vince Prunty of 794 Hunterdan Street, Newark, N.J.; and Ransier Wright, son of Mr. and Mrs. William G. Wright of 156A Spring Street, Charleston, S.C.

One Year Grants

Receiving $500 scholarships for one year were Marilyn Brown, daughter of Mrs. Laura Brown of 280 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Anna Coble, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Coble of 1410 Oakwood Avenue, Raleigh,

Ransford Manigault, son of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Manigault of 523 W. 187th Street, New York, N.Y.; Blanche Morris, daughter of Mrs. Phillip M. Price of 4030 Ludlow Street, Philadelphia, Pa.;

Marjorie Peyton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Earl L. Peyton of 1008 Benbow Road, Geensboro, N.C.; Juanita Pitts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Channie Pitts of 59 Freylinghuysen Avenue, Newark, N.J.;

James Robinson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis A. Robinson of 732 Gresham Place, NW, Washington, D.C.; Charles E. Taylor Jr., son of Rev. and Mrs. Charles E. Taylor of 926 S. Effingham Street, Portsmouth, Va.; and Elsie Tatum, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adam W. Tatum of 1811 Tuiam Street, Houston, Texas.

$213 Winners

Receiving scholarships valued at $213 were Margaret L. Biscoe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Biscoe of 4119 Illinois Ave., NW, Washington, D.C.; Ruby Bonner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cameron Bonner of 3139 Robinson Street, SE, Washington, D.C.; Zernada Collins, daughter of Mrs. Deborah Collins of 1021 W. 61st Street, Chicago, Ill.; Beatrice Cross, daughter of Mrs. Bernard C. Turner of 826 51st Street, NE, Washington, D.C.; Ada Lane, daughter of Mrs. Ulysses Williams of 954 E. 4th Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Delores Boudry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis E. Boudry of 255 Pine Street, Buffalo, N.Y.; and Marion L. N.C.; Christine Goode, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Goode of 517 Clinton Street, Buffalo N.Y.;

Bottoms, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. L. W. Bottoms of 182 Chicamauga Place, southwest, Atlanta, Ga.

Barbara McKinney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cleve McKinney of 7206 Lafayette Ave., Cicago, Ill.; Frank D. Mickens,

Donald Warden, son of Mr. and Mrs. George J. Warden of 1142 West Point Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.; and Katherine Wood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Wood of 3045 Marnice Place, St. Louis, Mo.

Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank D. Mickens of Shasta Street, Memphis, Tenn.;

Florence Simmons, daughter Wasington, D.C.; Mae E. Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Smith of 2511 Orcutt Street, Newport News, Va.;

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HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Industrial Relations Work—

Howard Receives $25,000 Murray Grant

HOWARD University in Washington will establish a three-year Philip Murray Chair in Labor Relations to expand the school's teaching and research work in the field of industrial relations.

The work will be made possible by a $25,000 grant from the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation to one of the nation's leading Negro universities.

The gift was presented on June 4 to Howard's Pres. Mordecai Johnson by CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, at the school's annual banquet for recipients of its honorary degrees.

THE $25,000 contribution will permit Howard to maintain the chair for a period of three years. The university proposes to develop plans for future financing of the chair after that time has passed.

In announcing the grant, Carey voiced pleasure at the university's belief that "the increasing importance of the general problem of labor relations in American life makes it very desirable that we give greater emphasis to this work."

Talking to the 300 persons present at the dinner—which ended Howard's Commencement Day—Carey said:

"It is fitting that Howard University was the institution selected for the establishment of this chair in the name of Philip Murray.

"No institution has contributed more toward the successful legal revolution that we are experiencing—a legal revolution that is making our Constitution color-blind — a revolution that has developed the law into a tool of social precision in accomplishing this objective."

The CIO officer said that America's free trade unions have been "a mighty force" in helping break down the barriers of discrimination in the federal, state and city governments.

Noting that an estimated two million Negroes belong to the unions, Carey added:

"They have helped teach their fellow workers that all workers gain from equal job opportunities—not only those who have been subjected to discrimination.

"Most unions have now learned that their economic postion is strengthened under equal standards of pay, hiring, upgrading, promotion and layoffs."

But, he said, gains in the fight against discrimination have been accompanied by "new and more subtle" efforts to keep Negroes from jobs or from more skilled classifications. He continued:

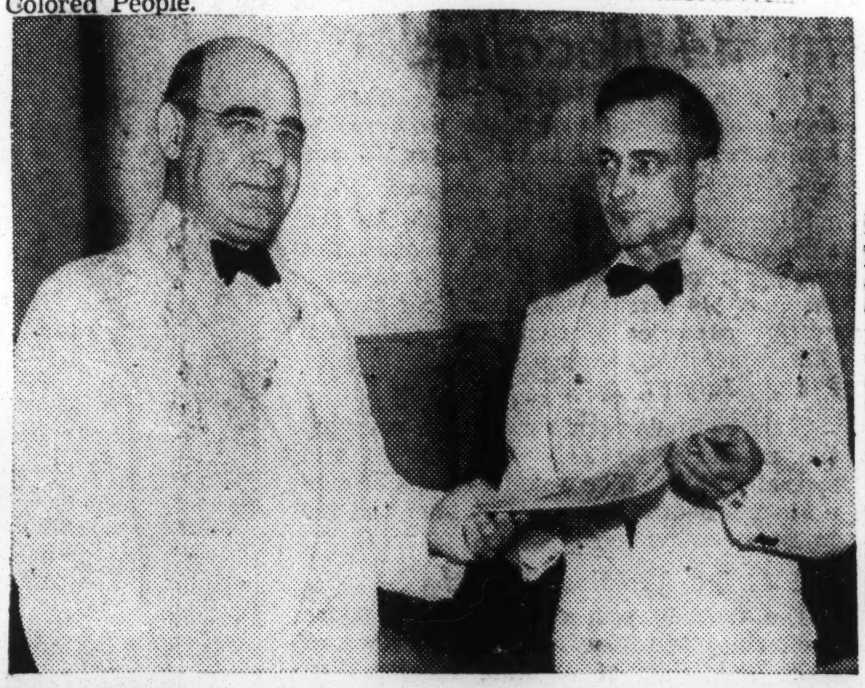
"These are the kinds of problems that present themselves for solution. These are the kinds of problems that we hope Howard University will apply its collective wisdom and skills toward giving us concrete and practical answers."

Pres. Johnson of Howard—who had once conferred an honorary degree on the late CIO president — expressed his deep appreciation on behalf of the university.

He said the Philip Murray Chair would be established this fall, and that the Murray Foundation grant "would strengthen us where we are weak."

REPRESENTING the Philip Murray Foundation at the banquet, in addition to Carey, were Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel and director of the Foundation; John Brophy; George L-P Weaver and Harry Read, assistants to Carey; and Henry C. Fleisher, CIO publicity director.

Other Foundation grants will be announced soon. Gifts totaling about $350,000 have so far been presented to Providence Hospital, Washington; the American Association for the United Nations; Histadrut, the Israeli Federation of Labor; the National Religion & Labor Foundation; and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.



CREATION of a Philip Murray Chair of Labor Relations at Howard University in Washington was made possible by a gift of $25,000 from the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation. CIO Sec.-Treas. James B. Carey, right, presents the check to Howard's Pres. Mordecai Johnson during ceremonies at the university's 86th commencement.

Howard University wins rights program citation

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Howard University was one of the recipients of awards made over Wednesday evening for its part in the presentation of the program entitled "Civil Rights: An Evolving Concept in Democracy."

Howard's program was under the direction of Dr. Margaret Just Butcher, professor of English.

The awards were made under the auspices of the Institute for Education By Radio, sponsored by Ohio State University.

Along with Howard University, the local radio station award winner was WCFM, the facilities of which were made available for the programs in this area, presented under the University of the Air service. The third award winner was station WNBW.

Other Winners

The principal speaker on the program on which the awards were presented was Rep. Wayne Hayes (Demo., Ohio), one of the minority members on the special House committee investigating tax - exempt philanthropic foundations.

On Appropriations Issue

Secretary Hobby States Position On Howard

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA) — Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, has taken issue with President Mordecai W. Johnson of Howard University over a statement during testimony concerning policies of her department with respect to the university.

In a letter last week, Secretary Hobby told Senator Thye of Minnesota, chairman of the Senate Labor, Health, Education and Welfare appropriations subcommittee, that there has been no change of policy in her agency for handling Howard's appropriation requests as she said had been implied by Dr. Johnson.

* * *

SECRETARY HOBBY'S letter noted that there were differences in requests made by the university for funds and the amounts the department had recommended the university be allowed, but said these differences did not represent a change of policy or procedures.

President Johnson, who recently appeared before the Senate appropriations subcommittee to ask increased appropriations for the university, heard the House approve a bill giving Howard University a total of $8,678,000, the largest Federal appropriation for the university in its history.

* * *

THE SENATE committee, calculating its recommendation on reports from Secretary Hobby's department, had intended that the university get only $7,478,000 for the next fiscal year.

Dr. Johnson specifically charged that "without anybody saying so, there has come a policy change." He made this charge in view of the fact that the amount the committee earmarked for the university was only 61.9 per cent of the budget whereas the Federal government had in the past assumed from 69 to 79.2 per cent of the university's budget.

Dr. Johnson noted that such a dip in proposed Federal appropriations (percentage-wise) was the first in 25 years.

* * *

SECRETARY Hobby's letter to the subcommittee head disagreed with Dr. Johnson on another matter.

She said:

"President Johnson chose in his testimony to make a comparison between Federal appropriations to Howard University and the appropriations made by the various states to their own state-supported institutions.

* * *

"AS WAS pointed out by Mr. Russell R. Larmon, assistant secretary of the department, Howard University is a private institution controlled by its own board of trustees, and, therefore, does not constitute a direct parallel with State institutions.

(Editor's Note—Howard University received its charter from the Federal government, by action of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Section 1 reads: "Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representaives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled that there be created, and hereby is created, in the District of Columbia, a college for the instruction of youth in the liberal ars and sciences, the name, style, an dtitle of which shall be the 'Howard University.'" The act vested control of the university in the board of trustees, (which) shall "have perpetual succession in deed and in law." By an Act of Congress, approved December 13, 1928 congressional appropriations to the university were legalied.)

"It might be added that it is our conviction that Howard University can best make its important national contribution under the auspices of a private board of control.

"This pattern of private rather than Federal or State control not only allows freedom from Federal domination, but also gives the institution a better apportunity to obtain gifts and endowments from private resources.

"The report cited by Dr. Johnson as a basis for requesting Federal appropriations equal to those of State universities was actually a study made by a staff member of the Office of Education more than twenty-four years ago."

Chair for Murray

CIO Gives $25,000 To Howard Univ.

Covers 3-Year Period

WASHINGTON — The Philip Murray Memorial Foundation, Friday, presented a gift of $25,000 to Howard University for the creation of a Philip Murray Chair of Labor Relations in the University's Division of Social Sciences.

The gift was presented to President Mordecai Johnson of Howard University by James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO and of the Foundation, during the course of the eighty-sixth annual commencement dinner at the University's Baldwin Hall.

* * *

MR. CAREY said he is happy that this grant will enable the Division of Social Sciences in the College of Liberal Arts and the Graduate School to expand the work now being carried on by the university in the important area of labor relations."

The CIO official expressed gratitude over the university's belief "that the increasing importance of the general problem of labor relations in American life makes it very desirable that we give greater emphasis to this work."

The $25,000 contribution will permit Howard University to maintain the chair for a period of three years. The university proposes to develop plans for future financing of the chair after the three years are passed.

* * *

THE FOUNDATION'S grant to Howard University is the sixth to be announced so far. Others—totaling $320,000—have been made to the American Association for the United Nations; Providence Hospital, Washington, D. C.; Histadrut, the Israeli Federation of Labor; the National Religion and Labor Foundation, and the Legal Defense and Education Fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The Philip Murray Memorial Foundation was created by the CIO to honor the memory of its late president, who died in November, 1952. Its chairman is Emil Rieve, head of the Textile Workers Union of America; Mr. Carey serves as secretary-treasurer; and the director is Arthur J. Goldberg, general counsel of the CIO.

Other members of the Foundation's board of trustees are Walter P. Reuther, president of the CIO and president of the United Automobile Workers of America; John V. Riffe, executive vice president of the CIO; David J. McDonald, president of the United Steelworkers of America; Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers of America; L. S. Buckmaster, president of the United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America, and Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union of America.

Also: O. A. Knight, president of the Oil Workers International Union; Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Michael J. Quill, president of the Transport Workers of America; Frank Rosenblum, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and James G. Thimmes, vice president of the United Steelworkers of America.

Howard U. Law Dean Gives Own Views On Fight To Close School

By ETHEL PAYNE

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON — Dean George P Johnson of the Howard U. Law School, denied this week that any specific action had been taken by the American Bar Association to close the school.

He admitted to the Defender that certain questions of paramount importance to the continuance of the school had been raised by the Committee on Education and Admission to the Bar, the powerful accrediting agency of the association.

These questions which Dean Johnson said had been discussed at a meeting of the committee in Atlanta, Ga., included the inadequate physical plant and failure of graduates to pass the District of Columbia bar examination. Johnson said that all eight students who took the examinations last year had failed.

He blamed this however, on the failure of all but two of the students to notify the school of their intentions to take the exams so that they could have been given special orientation before.

Questioned about the consistent pattern of failure in the District exams, the Dean would not enlarge upon the subject but he hinted that there might be some ulterior motive behind this. It was pointed out to him that Howard grads passed the bar exams in other states like New York and Illinois where the examinations are reported to be more rigorous than the D. C. ones.

Johnson made the remark that the District bar was not too sympathetic with the civil rights activities of the law school, nor could they expect too much sympathy from the American Bar Association or the present administration.

Dean Johnson explained that the criteria for accreditation includes adequate buildings and facilities and the ability of the law graduates to pass bar examnations in any city. He said that because the committee on education and admission to the bar felt that there was a deficiency in standards, it might well be that it felt that there was no longer a pressing need for a law school.

FEAR RETALIATION

Johnson declined to comment on speculation that the move by the ABA was a retaliatory move because of the participation by the law school in the recent schools cases. He said that the committee makes routine investigations from time to time.

Meanwhile, Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard, who was out of the city when the news broke that the ABA was recommending the discontinuance of the school, returned to the city, but would make no comment on the situation.

Sources close to the school said that Dean Johnson's reluctance to talk about the situation was due to the fact that he was awaiting a decision by Dr. Johnson on what strategy to pursue before making any formal statement on the matter.

Howard U. Civil Rights Air Series Wins Award

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Howard University's 1953 series of broadcasts on civil rights has been adjudged the nation's best radio program, limited to local station presentation, dealing with basic freedoms.

The eight-week series of broadcasts, which began Nov. 6, were heard on Station WCFM as a part of that station's University-of-the-Air series for the Fall session.

In winning the award, which was presented at the annual Institute for Education by Radio-Television in Columbus, Ohio, April 7-10, the Howard-WCFM series was selected over several hundred other education broadcasts heard in cities throughout the United States. The Institute was sponsored by Ohio State University.

HOWARD'S award-winning series was devoted to a discussion of "Civil Rights: An Evolving Concept in Democracy." Imogene H. Putnam of the WCFM staff produced the series and Dr. Margaret J. Butcher, associate professor of English at Howard, served as program director and moderator. Dr Butcher is also a member of the D. C. Board of Education.

Adoption Service Meeting To Be Held Tomorrow

Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, head of the Sociology Department of Howard University, will speak at the annual open meeting of the Spence-Chapin Adoption Service at 8 p.m. tomorrow in the Washington Post-Times Herald auditorium.

Dr. Frazier.

The organization is non-profit and interracial, designed primarily for the "hard-to-adopt" child.

The president of the service's New York headquarters, Mrs. Eric Hight also will address the meeting.

Howard U. Gets Unique Collection

WASHINGTON, D.C. —A unique collection of mementos, documents, and photographs depicting life at Hobson Normal Institute, a Negro school in Kansas during the late 19th century, has been presented to Founders library at Howard university.

The collection, which covers the school's 14-year history, was a gift of the Society of Hobsonites, an organization made up of former students and teachers at the Parsons, Kansas institution.

Hobson Institute, a six-year school equivalent to today's high school and junior train students for the teaching profession and to provide higher education for youth in border states where segregation limited Negro schools to the eighth grade.

THE INFLUX of large numbers of Negroes into Kansas from Tennessee and Texas, during the late 1870's and the early 1880's, taxed school facilities greatly and in Parsons, Negro students were relegated to basement classrooms.

In 1882, the Society of Friends, a Quaker organization, founded the school with the help of a Mr. Hobson (first name unknown) who contributed $200 for the purchase of land and a two-story frame school building. The school was closed in 1896 because of lack of operating funds.

According to Joseph H. Reason, librarian at Howard, the Hobson collection represents a valuable contribution to the history of Negro education in America. It is now a part of the university's Moorland Foundation which is believed to be the world's largest collection on Negro life.

THE SOCIETY of Hobsonites, was organized in 1942 to perpetuate the school's name. It was founded by the late Simeon O. Clayton. Mrs. A. Dorsey- Clayton of Parsons is general chairman of the society. The collection was compiled for the Moorland Foundation by Mrs. Dorsey-Clayton and Mrs. Pedlora Ballinger, secretary of the society.

Only two members of Hobson's original class are now alive. They are J. E. Johnson, secretary of the Negro Chamber of Commerce, Muskoge, Okla, and Mrs. Emma Robinson-Johnson of Omaha Neb.

Washington PIPE LINE

by STANLEY ROBERTS

WASHINGTON—The thousands of alumni of Howard University and the doctors and dentists of Freedman's Hospital throughout the country will be interested to know the troubles settling over their beloved campus.

Rumors are a dime a dozen in the political rumor mill of Washington. But the affairs of Howard and Freedmen's are definitely events portending a dark future for the two institutions that will bear watching.

Information to this Pipeline continues to leak a substance of facts that justify a conclusion that powerful forces are in motion which seek a closing of the doors of Howard University and Freedmen's Hospital.

Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, Welfare, is evidentally being influenced by persons who believe there is no longer any justification for the existence of Federal Government-supported higher educational institutions for training students or professionals.

THIS LINE of thinking has a great deal of support in the private-industry philosophy of the Eisenhower Administration.

The two institutions were established originally to give training to Negroes who were denied it at other educational institutions.

They were set up because Negroes were not admitted to existing schools immediately after emancipation. Presidents, the Congress and politicians, over a period of decades, have ignored a complete examination of why the Federal Government has any business in the educational responsibilities that are usually financed by the states or are privately supported.

* * *

THE EISENHOWER Administration has taken a cold look at all Federal expenditures, and it comes as no surprise that Federally-financed Howard University and Freedmen's Hospital are under scrutiny. It will be no news to readers of this column that trouble has been brewing at Howard. We have hinted on the situation in several editions; it will be news, however, that Freedmen's Hospital is facing a crisis and is fighting for its existence.

The only way that officials there can solve their financial crisis is to increase the rates for ward beds and private rooms because Congress has cut off $226,650 from this year's appropriation.

Superintendent Charles E. Burbridge, assisted by Dr. William T. Parker, has made an intelligent presentation to the Senate Appropriations Committee but was forced to admit that nearly three-fourths of the hospital's revenue comes from the Federal Government . . . and that additional funds must be gained from private or District of Columbia government sources (the D. C. government is also dependent upon the Congress).

* * *

ON THE other hand, Howard University, while battling for its existence, must concede that the only segment of its organization which is self-supporting is the school of divinity. Other departments are receiving subsidy from the Federal Government.

The economy-minded and practical Republicans insist that this situation will no longer exist.

Therefore, it is my duty to report to you that the crisis at Howard and at Freedmen's is reaching its peak.

$568,000 Howard Budget Cut Bitterly Protested

Dr. Johnson voices plea for more funds

Appropriation to university should total 3 millions

Medical program needs 30 teachers

Power plant has '48 diseases,' Senate unit told

WASHINGTON

"If we do not get money from somewhere, the power plant at Howard University may blow up and kill somebody," Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of the university, declared last week.

Dr. Johnson, pleading for more funds for the university, made the declaration before Sen. Edward J. Thye of Minnesota, chairman of the Senate Appropriations subcommittee on health, education and welfare appropriations.

The educator told Senator Thye that funds for Howard, carried in the 1955 Department of Health, Education and Welfare bill are inadequate to meet the needs of the university.

$568,000 Less

He said the proposed appropriation for the university is $568,000 below that agreed upon in the government formula.

Dr. Johnson pointed out that in determining what would be a fair contribution from the Federal Government to state-supported institutions, the U. S. Office of Education arrived at a percentage of 66.4 of the total operational funds.

Plant Broke Down

The appropriation for 1955 cuts the government's contribution to 61.9 per cent. Howard gets 31.1 per cent of its budget from private sources, President Johnson stated.

Concerning the power plant, Dr. Johnson described it as a dangerous hazard having "48 diseases." He said it had broken down 17 times last year.

Questioning the term "disease" used by the Howard president to describe the three boilers, Senator Thye asked who had inspected the boilers.

Dr. Johnson said he had taken Rep. Fred E. Busbey of Illinois, chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee on HEW, to see the boilers.

Congressman Inspected

The congressman, he said, "put his head inside the abdomen of one of the boilers and when he took his head out, the word 'diseased' was the only one that could describe what he saw."

The list of "accumulated deteriorations in seven categories," Dr. Johnson said, totals $297,000. The university's request to the HEW department totaled $3,088,574. That sum was cut to $3,055,218, he added.

Edward Baxter, liaison representative for special institutions, HEW, then said the department is recommending $272,000 for a power substation and $4,436,000 for a pre-clinical medical building.

Teachers Needed

Dr. Johnson also asserted that in order to implement the medical program, the university will have to have 91 additional teachers in pre-clinical branches in the next four years.

"We are short over 30 of those now," he stated, adding: "The university cannot wait until the day of need for those teachers but they will have to be trained and produced currently."

The Howard university president charged there has been a "policy change" in government to scuttle the plan agreed upon for the development of the university. Howard, he said, would get less money, percentagewise than it has in the last 20 years.

Senator Thye commented that he would not accent to this statement because the university has had a decrease in students. (Dr. Johnson had stated that enrollment dropped from 7,231 in 1948 to 3,119 in 1954.)

The educator also added that a Phi Beta Kappa society had just been set up at the university, but if the school were examined now, that society would be taken away.

Senator Thye told Dr. Johnson he (Dr. Johnson), was condemning government officials in the same manner the educator had fied.

Howard to hold workshop on integration in schools

WASHINGTON

The department of education at Howard University will sponsor a ten - day workshop on "Racial Integration in American Colleges," June 22.

The workshop will be conducted as part of the regular summer school program. Dr. Walter G. Daniel, professor of education, Maryland State Teachers College at Bowie, and Dr. Paul Cooke, associate professor of English, Miner Teachers College, will serve as directors.

According to Dr. Frank M. Snowden Jr., director of the summer school, the workshop will offer an analysis of the present status of judicial decisions and legal action and the trend toward integration of the colored citizen in the life of the nation.

Discussions Set

Discussions are expected to cover recent developments in the armed forces, transportation employment, and housing, but the chief area of emphasis will be education.

Workshop lectures will include representatives of government, staff members of national organizations concerned with human relations, college professors, school administrators and teachers, and lawyers who have been active in civil rights litigation.

Two of the consultants will be faculty members at Howard. They are Dr. Ellis O. Knox, professor of education, and Dr. Harry J. Walker, associate professor of sociology.

Marshall given H. U.'s 150th honorary degree

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Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the NAACP, received the 150th honorary degree from Howard University Friday at 5:30 p.m. at the school's annual commencement.

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Three honorary degrees were conferred by the university including a doctor of laws to Chester Bowles, former Governor of Connecticut and Mr. Marshall.

Roy Bornn, Commissioner of Social Welfare of the Virgin Island, received the honorary doctor of humane letters.

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Chester Bowles

Mr. Bowles is a native of Springfield, Mass. and a graduate of Yale University. In addition to his service as a diplomat, he has been general manager, OPA (1943), a price administrator (1944), director of ecnomic stabilization (1946), delegate to UNESCO (1946), and Governor of the State of Connecticut (1949).

Mr. Bornn was educated in the public schools of the Virgin Islands and later attended the New York School of Social Work and Columbia University.

Social Welfare

Through his efforts legislation establishing a Department of Social Welfare was enacted in the Virgin Islands in 1943, and the Housing and Redevelopment Act was passed by the Legislative Assembly in 1950.

Other programs instituted since Mr. Bornn's appointment nearly 20 years ago include establishment of a community chest, a visiting nurse program, school lunch programs, a nusery school program, cancer treatment services, orthopedic care for cippled children, and housekeeping care for the indigent and incapacitated aged.

Mr. Marshall, is a native of Baltimore and a graduate of Lincoln University (Pa.) and the School of Law at Howard.

Among the cases which he has successfully argued before the U.S. Supreme Court are Gaines vs. Missouri, which resulted in colored students being admitted to the University of Missouri;

Suits which brought about the equalization of colored and white teachers' salaries in several states; suits which resulted in the outlawing of segregation on interstate public carriers.

Mr. Marshall was chief counsel in all of the five recent Supreme Court cases on segregation.

147 Degrees

A total of 147 distinguished persons and dignitaries have been awarded honorary degrees from Howard between 1874 and 1935 officials said.

The recipients were, 1874—The Rev. Thomas W. Aviling, D.D.; 1877—The Rev. Alexander W. Wayman, D.D.; 1881 — The Rev. C. H. A. Buckley, D.D.; 1881—Wiley Lane, A.M.; 1881—William J. Simmons, A.M.;

1882 — Mr. John I. Wait, LL.D.; 1882 — Lt. Joseph A. Sladen, A.M.; 1882—Rev. Eliphald Whittlesy, D.D.; 1882—Hon. W. A. Richardson, LL.D.; 1888—Dr. E. Albert Sturman, LL.D.; 1888—Mr. J. B. Kinsman, LL.D.; 1888—Dr. C. C. Johnson, A.M.; 1890—Mr. B. F. Leighton, LL.D.; 1890 — Rev. Thomas M. Jones, D.D.; 1891—Bishop Cicero R. Harris, D.D.; 1891 — Rev. Richard Temple, D.D.; 1891—Rev. Richard Temple, LL.D.; 1892—Rev. H. T. Cheevers, D.D.; 1892—Rev. Joseph Cook, LL.D.;

1892 — Rev. M. E. Strieby, LL.D.; 1892—Rev. D. B. Nichols, D.D.; 1892—Rev. S. R. Hughes, M.A.; 1893—Mr. E. J. Waring, A.M.; 1893—Rev. H. B. Frissell, DD.; 1893—Rev. R. B. Foster, D.D.; 1893—Mr. O. H. Evans, D.Mus.; 1894—Rev. H. E. Butler, D.D.; 1894 — Rev. G. V. Clark, A.M.; 1894—Rev. A. D. Robinson, A.M.; 1895—M. J. T. Settle, A.M.; 1895—Rev. C. H. Small, A.M.; 1895—Miss L. F. Dyson, A.M.; 1895—Rev. P. F. Morris, D.D.; 1895—Rev. J. L. Ewell, D.D.; 1895—Rev. S. H. Greene, LL.D.; 1895—Mr. G. R. Parkinson, A.M.; 1896—Hon. N. W. Cuney, A.M.; 1896 — Mr. Isaac Clark, D.D.; 1896 — Rev. R. D. Mallory, D.D.:

Rev. John Julian

1896—Rev. John Julian, LL.D.; 1897—Rev. S. J. Barrow, D.D.; 1897—Rev. W. Garrett Harder, D.D.; 1897—Hon. John Wanamaker, LL.D.; 1898—Rev. Mark Thompson, A.M.; 1898 — Hon. George H. White, A.M.; 1898—Rev. I. Oyabe. A.M.: 1898—Father D. J. Stafford, D.D.; Mr. William S. Bascom, LL.D.; 1898—Hon. K. T. Gruner, LL.D.; 1899—Rev. F. F. Gile, A.M.; 1899—Mr. A. A. Crooke, A.M.; 1899—Mr. B. L. Whitman, LL.D.; 1899 — Father D. J. Stafford, LL.D.; 1900—Rev. Byron Sunderland, LL.D.; 1900—Rev. Ezra Brainerd, LL.D.; 1900—Mr. Robert N. Terrell, A.M.; 1902—Dr. A. W. Pitzer, A.M.; 1902—Hon. D. A. Straker, LL.D.; 1902—D. Schoenfield, LL.D.; 1902— Rev. Charles R. Seymour, D.D.; 1903—Mr. J. H. Barrett, LL.D.; 1904—Mr. James S. Gale, D.D.;

1905—Rev. Randolph V. Peyton, D.D.; 1905—Rev. McHenry S. Naylor, D.D.; 1905—Rev. Singleton R. Hughes, D.D.; 1906—Rev. Sterling N. Brown, D.D.; 1906—Rev. J. E. Moorland, D.D.; 1906—Dr. Marcus F. Wheatland, A.M.; 1908—Dr. Daniel E. Wiseman, D.D.; 1908—Rev. Shelton Miller, DD; 1908—Rev Alex C Garner, Moore, DD.; 1909—Hon. James R. Garfield, LL.D.; 1910—Rev. Geoge W. Clarke, D.D.; 1910—Rev. M. W. Clair, D.D.; 1910—Rev. Walter H. Brooks, D.D.; 1911—Mr. R. E. Jones, LL.D.; 1911—Rev. Joseph L. McCoy, D.D.; 1911—Rev. Aquilla Sayles, D.D.; 1911—Bishop Robert E. Jones, LL.D.; 1912 — Rev. George F. Miller, D.D.; 1912—Rev. Scott Wood, D.D.; 1920—Dr. Harry T. Burleigh, Mus.D.; 1922—Rev. James L. Pinn, D.D. 1923—Rev. Mordecai W. Johnson, D.D.; 1923—Mr. James U. King, D.D.; 1923—Dr. Charles E. Russell, LL.D.;

1924—Bishop C. C. Alleyne, D.D.; 1924 — Judge Fenton W. Booth, LL.D.; 1924 — Mr. Melville Charlton, Mus.D.; 1924—Dr. A. Clayton Powell Sr, D.D., 1924 — Dr. Edward E. Tyler, D.D.; 1925—Dr. Edward A. Balloch, Sc.D.; 1925—Dr. Gilbert H. Jones, LL.D.; 1925—Dr. James E. Sheppard, Litt.D.; 1926—Mr. Charles B. Boyer, M.A.; 1926—Dr. Alfred T. Clarke, D.D.; 1926—Dr. John A. Cole, LL.D.; 1926—Dr. Alice W. K. N. Vassar, M.A.: 1928 — Dr. Wm. R. A. Palmer, D.D.; 1928—Mr. Max Yegan, MA.; 1930—Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, LL.D.; 1930—Dr. Raymond A. Lawson, Mus.D.; M.A.; 1931—Dr. James E. Rose, D.D.; 1931 — Col. Joseph H. Ward, LL.D.; 1933—Dr. Oswald G. Villard, LL.D.; 1935—Dr. William A. Warfield, LL.D.; 1936—Dr. Richard H. Bowling, D.D.; 1936 — Dr. W. Stuart Nelson, LL.D.; 1937—Dr. John M. Gandy, LL.D.;

David Jones

1937 — Dr. David D. Jones, LL.D.; 1938 — Miss Marian Anderson, Mus.D.; 1938 — Dr. Dwight O. W. Holmes, LL.D.; 1939—Dr. William J. Hale, LL.D. M.S.; 1939—Mr. Walter White, LL.D.; 1940—Dr. John W. Davis, Paige, LL.D.; 1940—Mr. A. Phillip Randolph, LL.D.; 1941—Dr Charles S. Johnson, D.H.L.; 1941—Dr. Arthur B. Spingarn, LL.D.; 1941 — Mr. William G Still, Mus.D.; 1942 — Dr. Mary McL. Bethune, LL.D.; 1942—Miss Pearl S. Buck, LL.D.; 1942—Miss Mabel Carney, D. Ed.; 1942—Dr. Garnet C. Wilkinson, LL.D.; 1943—Mr. T. L. Hungate. LL.D.; 1943 — Mr. Monroe N. Work, Litt. D.; 1944—Dr. Charlotte H. Brown, D.Ed.; 1945—Hon. Louis C. Cramton, LL.D.: 1945 — Dr. Benjamin E. Mays. D.D.; 1945—Mr. Phillip Murray, LL.D.; 1945—Mr. Paul Robeson, Litt.D.:

1946—Dr. Archie A. Alexander D.Engr.; 1946 — Dr. Fred L Brownless, D.H.L.; 1946 — Mr Norman W. Manley, LL.D. 1947—Dr. Carter G. Woodson, LL.D.; 1947—Mrs. Agnes E. Myer, D.H.L.; 1947—Dr. Ulysses G Dailey, D.Sc.; 1948—Dr. Edwin R. Embree, LL.D.; 1948—Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, D.H.L. 1948 — Mr. Oliver Randolph, LL.D.; 1949 — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, LL.D.; 1949—Hon. Oscar L. Chapman, LL.D.; 1949—Hon. Vijaya L. Pandit, LL.D.: 1950—Mr. Roland Hayes, Mus.D. 1950—Miss Lillian Smith, D.H.L. 1951 — Mr. Dantes Bellegarde, LL.D.; 1951—Dr. Percy L. Julian, D.Sc.; 1951—Rev. William H. Jenigan, D.D.; 1952—Judge J. Waties Waring, LL.D.; 1952—Mr. Paul R. Williams, D.Arch.; 1953—Mr. Branch Rickey, LL.D. 1953—Dr. Alain L. Locke, D.H.., and 1953—Hon. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, LL.D.

Howard Begins Series On School Integration

Star 6-17-54

Howard University today began a series of workshop sessions on school race integration.

The sessions are part of the university's summer school program. Associate School Supt. Carl F. Hansen and Walter E. Hager, president of Wilson Teachers College, are among those scheduled to lecture.

Washington Post 6-25-54

Howard's Future

Post

There is need for a judicious reassessment of Howard University's role and of the Federal Government's relation to it. The reassessment ought to be made by a special commission free from political bias and academically qualified for the undertaking. For President Mordecai W. Johnson was pretty well justified in telling a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee, as he did the other day, that the Republican Administration's economy wave "is killing" his institution.

Star 5-3-54

Howard is a private institution controlled by a private board of directors; yet it derives the bulk of its financial support from the Federal Government. For 20 years, during the 1930s and 1940s, the Government poured several million dollars into capital projects for the university and into current support of its expanding programs and services. When the Eisenhower Administration took office, it sought opportunities to economize and found some in Howard's budget. It not only drastically cut funds for capital outlay but reduced the operating appropriation as well so severely as to diminish the faculty and curtail a variety of services. Howard will lose stature as a university and will indeed be hopelessly crippled if this kind of economizing continues.

P. 10

Howard's role has been affected, of course, by changing times. As Senator Thye, chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee pointed out, the university's enrollment has been dropping since its peak five years ago. The reasons are not hard to discern. The GI influx into colleges has diminished enrollment everywhere. Moreover, Supreme Court rulings on racial discrimination in tax-supported institutions of higher learning have led many Southern States to admit Negroes to graduate schools which were once exclusively white and to enlarge and improve colleges established for Negroes on a segregated basis. It may be, in time, that there will be no need for a "Negro" university.

That time is certainly not now at hand, however. And a drop in enrollment should not be made a ground for reducing Federal support of Howard University without careful consideration of the consequences.

A Cosmopolitan Institution

Howard University Holds Position As Major Domo of Negro Education

Color Ban Unknown At Historic School

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Eighty-seven years ago, President Andrew Johnson affixed his signature to a document which was in time to give the country not only one of its outstanding institutions of higher learning but one which would occupy the unique position of virtual major domo of Negro education here in America.

The document was the charter establishing Howard University.

* * *

AT THAT TIME, the intent was not, as many people believe, "a school for the newly liberated Negro" or "an experiment in integration." It was, however, as the resolution of the ten people who met in Washington at the home of H. O. Brewster in November, 1866 read: "an educational institution in view of the pressing demand of the southern field."

The act to incorporate Howard University made no mention of the race or color of the students who were to attend and the school's founders had as their purpose the establishment of a university available to Negroes, but not primarily for them.

Howard's first four students, the children of faculty members, were white as were its first graduates. That Negroes dominate the student body today seems to be the result of an enrollment pattern brought about by racial barriers rather than the plan of an individual or group.

ENROLLMENT HAD increased to 94 students by the end of the university's first year and even then the trend toward majority attendance by Negroes was apparent. And although the proportion of Negroes to whites increased rapidly during the school's early years, this did not deter many whites in search of higher education from enrolling at Howard.

The first woman to be admitted to the Bar of the District of Columbia was white and a graduate of the School of Law at Howard. Dr. Amelie Foye, who died in Washington in November, 1952 after fifty years of active medical practice, was a white woman and a graduate of the Medical School at Howard. There are white students enrolled at Howard today. Just how many, no one knows. University applications carry no questions concerning race or color; consequently, no statistics are available.

* * *

THE STORY OF THE growth and development of Howard is not unlike that of many other universities here in America. Its 87-year transition from a frame house to a $15 million physical plant can probably be paralleled by a dozen other schools. But what is unique about Howard is the role which it has played in the progress of the nation's largest minority and in some cases the progress of the nation and the world.

If the caliber of a university can be judged by the men and women on its faculty, then Howard deserves a position among the nation's leading schools. Among its competent faculty, 115 members possess the doctorate degree and of this number, approximately one-half are young men and women destined to make real contributions to their fields before too long.

Among the more prominent faculty members at Howard have been United Nations official Ralph Bunche, Federal Judge William Hastie, blood plasma specialist Charles Drew, and chemist Percy Julian. It was the latter's work with the soya bean which gave the medical profession a new and sorely needed source for cortisone.

* * *

HOWARD'S CURRICULA is both comprehensive and extensive with research playing an important role in the over-all university program. This year in the College of Medicine alone projects costing more than $250,000 are being conducted.

The fact that thirteen national honorary societies, including Phi Beta Kappa, have granted charters to the university indicates that Howard students compare favorably with those in schools throughout the country.

Howard today is truly a cosmopolitan institution. Its student body comes from 24 states and 24 foreign countries and includes the Anglo-Saxon, the Celt, the Mongolian and the Greek. The school could well be the fruition of George Washington's dream of a national university were it not for the fact that barriers in the South and discrimination in most northern colleges have made it the only comprehensive university in the United States readily available to Negroes.

Save Howard Law School

It comes with ill grace for the American Bar Association with its long record of indifference to civil rights to urge the abandonment of Howard Law School on the ground that integration in southern law schools has destroyed Howard's reason for existence.

The American Bar Association has gone through the motions of admitting Negroes for only a short time. It took the resignation of some of its most prominent members and a series of open attacks on its Jim Crow position to get the ABA to open its doors to Negroes a little more than a decade ago. Even now, it admits Negroes only in token numbers—enough to fend off the charge that it is not open to them.

The "leaders" in the American Bar Association never tire of beating their breasts and of proclaiming that the lawyers they represent are the great defenders of American liberties. But the lawyers who have defended the rights of Negroes have done so without a whit of aid from the leaders in the ABA.

In truth, the South's Jim Crow advocates have been able to hire the leaders of the Bar in that section to argue in season and out that the Constitution sanctions segregation. The American Bar Association has never filed a brief nor appeared as a friend of the court in any important case in which segregation was challenged

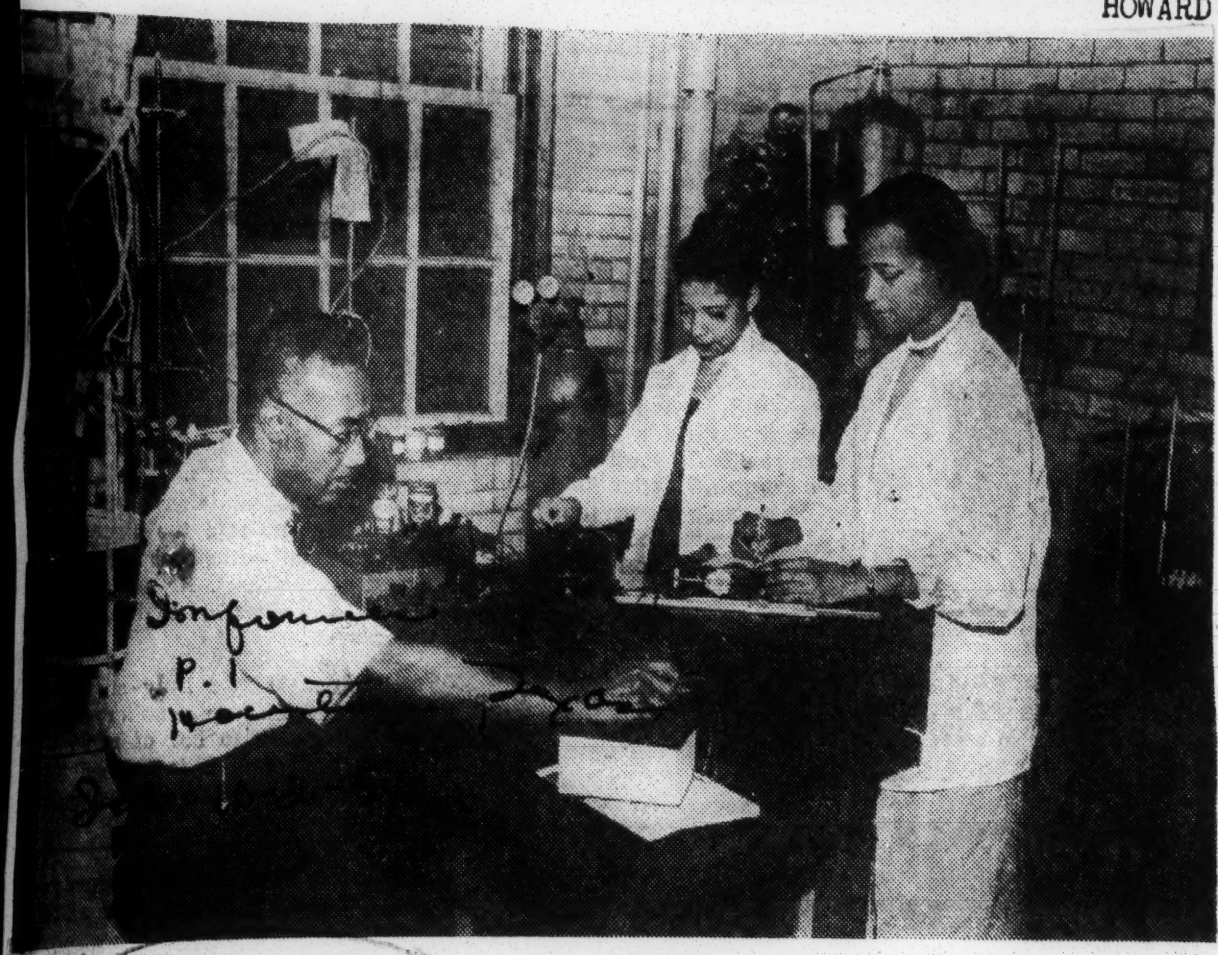
Back of the campaign against Howard Law School is the fact that it has been the fountain head of civil right in this nation. From the time Charles H. Houston first headed it down to today, under the leadership of George Johnson, the school has devoted a great deal of time to blazing paths in the field of civil rights.

There are Americans, including Texas minded Secretary of Welfare Oveta Culp Hobby who don't like what Howard has done. They want the school closed out of the fatuous belief that its closing will still the clamor for civil rights. At the worst the closing of Howard would only cripple the fight. However, there is no reason why Americans devoted to the democratic way of life should sit by and let the American Bar Association and other opponents of Howard have their way.

Howard, we must remember, was founded shortly after the close of the Civil War for the express purpose of aiding and assisting in the education of Negroes. It had one of the first law schools, to which Negroes were admitted, in the nation. It serves a good and useful purpose. It must not be sacrificed on the altar of prejudice.

14e(1) 1954

HOWARD UNIVERSITY



AT HOWARD UNIVERSITY where some $500,000 is being spent on research, Dr. Kelso B. Morris of Beaumont, Texas associate professor of chemistry, is conducting investigations into high-temperature electrochemistry projects. Shown here with Assistants Dolores Z. Douglas of Baltimore (left) and Marlene I. Cook of Washington, the Howard chemist is currently attempting to develop an economical method for extracting Molybdenum (Molly) metal from molten compounds by use of an electric current. Recently Dr. Morris who formerly taught at Wiley College, obtained Bismuth from one of its common compounds through electrolysis. Because molten metal is considered an excellent solvent for Uranium, U. S. Army ordnance officials have expressed interest over the work being done at Howard. The project is being financed by a $16,000 Federal grant.

Women To Gather For Program At Howard

Daily Worker Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 11-2-54
p. 3

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Upward to 300 former women students at Howard University are expected to gather in Washington November 5-7 for the first Howard Women's Weekend, a three-day program sponsored by the Howard University Women's Club of Greater Washington.

The theme of the meeting will be "The Responsibilities of College Women in a Changing World." The meeting gets underway with an 8 P. M. dinner Friday. All sessions of the meeting will be held on the Howard campus.

The principal speaker at the dinner, which will be held in Baldwin Hall, is Dr. Mamie P. Clark, founder and director of New York City's Northside Center for Child Development and a Howard Alumna. Dr. Clark is a member of the Board of Directors of the Westchester County (N. Y.) Mental Hygiene Association.

Saturday morning will be devoted to a series of panel discussions following an address on "The College Woman Accepts the Challenge" by Jeanne M. Noble, dean of women at Langston (Okla.) University. Miss Noble is a 1946 graduate of the College of Liberal Arts at Howard.

A panel titled "The College Woman's Responsibility for Government and Politics" will be moderated by Patricia M. Roberts, executive director of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority. Panel members include Mrs. Florence S. Kerr, of the National Women's Democratic Club; Mrs. Ruth C. Mueller, of the Republican National Committee; and Mrs. Anne M. Roberts, of the U. S. Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Mrs. Viola J. Lee, case work supervisor at the District of Columbia Board of Public Welfare, will moderate a panel on "The College Woman's Responsibility for Health, Education, and Welfare." Panelists include Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, director of the University Health Service at Howard and former president of the National Council of Negro Women; Dr. Inabel B. Lindsay, dean of the School of Social Work at Howard; and Mrs. Grace H. Jacobs, professor of education at Coppin Teachers College in Baltimore.

A panel on "The College Woman's Responsibility for Home and the Family" will be moderated by Mrs. E. Ophelia S. Egypt, social worker at the Family and Child Services of Washington. Discussing the subject will be Dr. Gertrude B. Rivers, associate professor of English at Howard and vice-president of the Washington Federation of Churches; Mrs. Lydia J. Rogers, instructor in home economics at Howard, and Mrs. Carl Murphy, Baltimore civic leader.

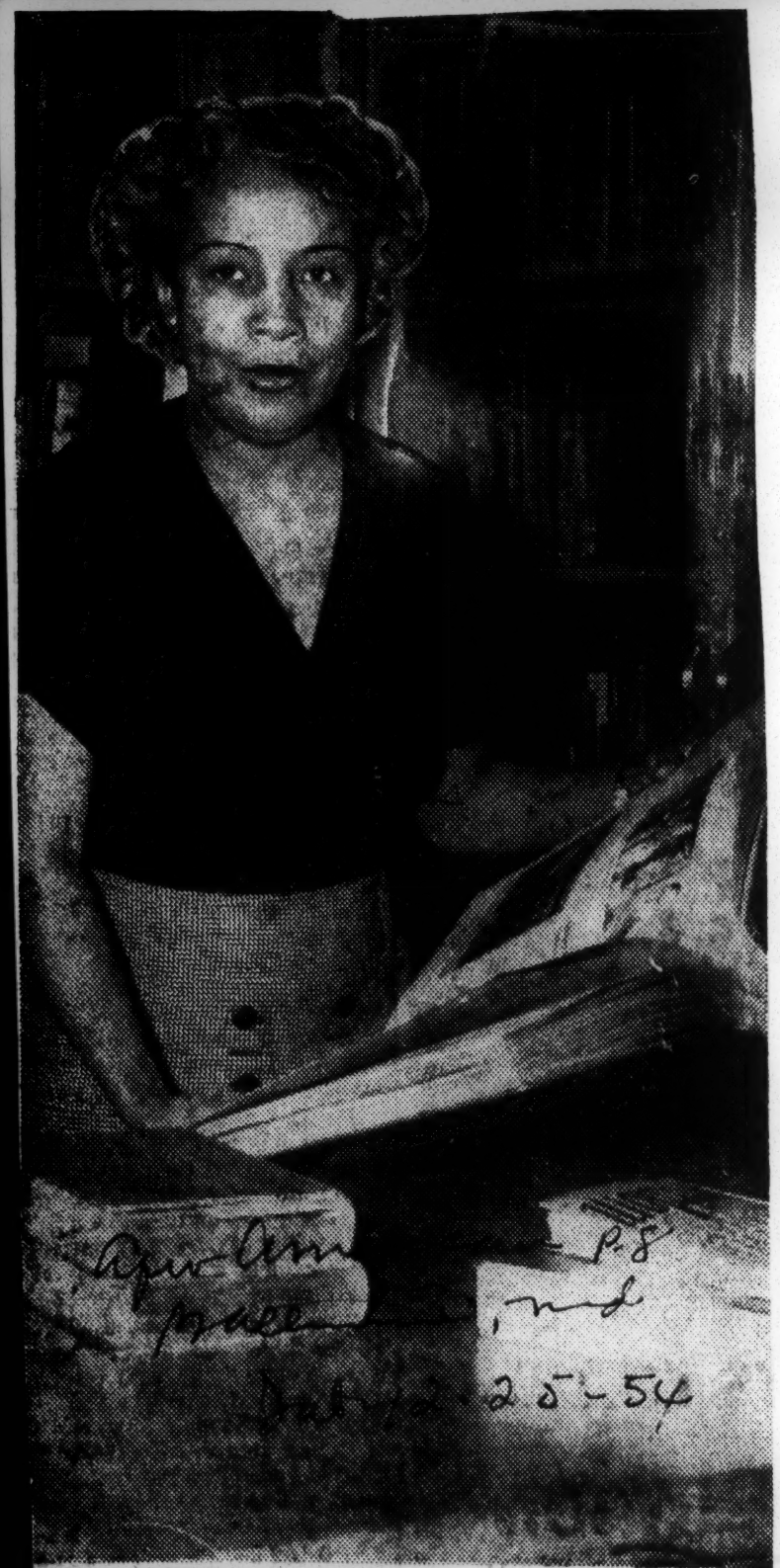
"The College Woman's Responsibility in International Relations" will be discussed by Mrs. Dorothy Robinson, of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and Mary Paget, a student in the field of international relations. Bertha C. McNeill, president of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom of the Washington area, will serve as moderator.

A panel on "The College Woman's Responsibility in Business and Industry" will be moderated by Mrs. Marian Jackson, national president of Iota Phi Lambda Sorority. Panel members include Dr. Irene Hypps, of the D. C. public schools; Mrs. Jean D. Lightfoot of the Coca-Cola Company; and Margaret Brewer, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Radio and Television Service.

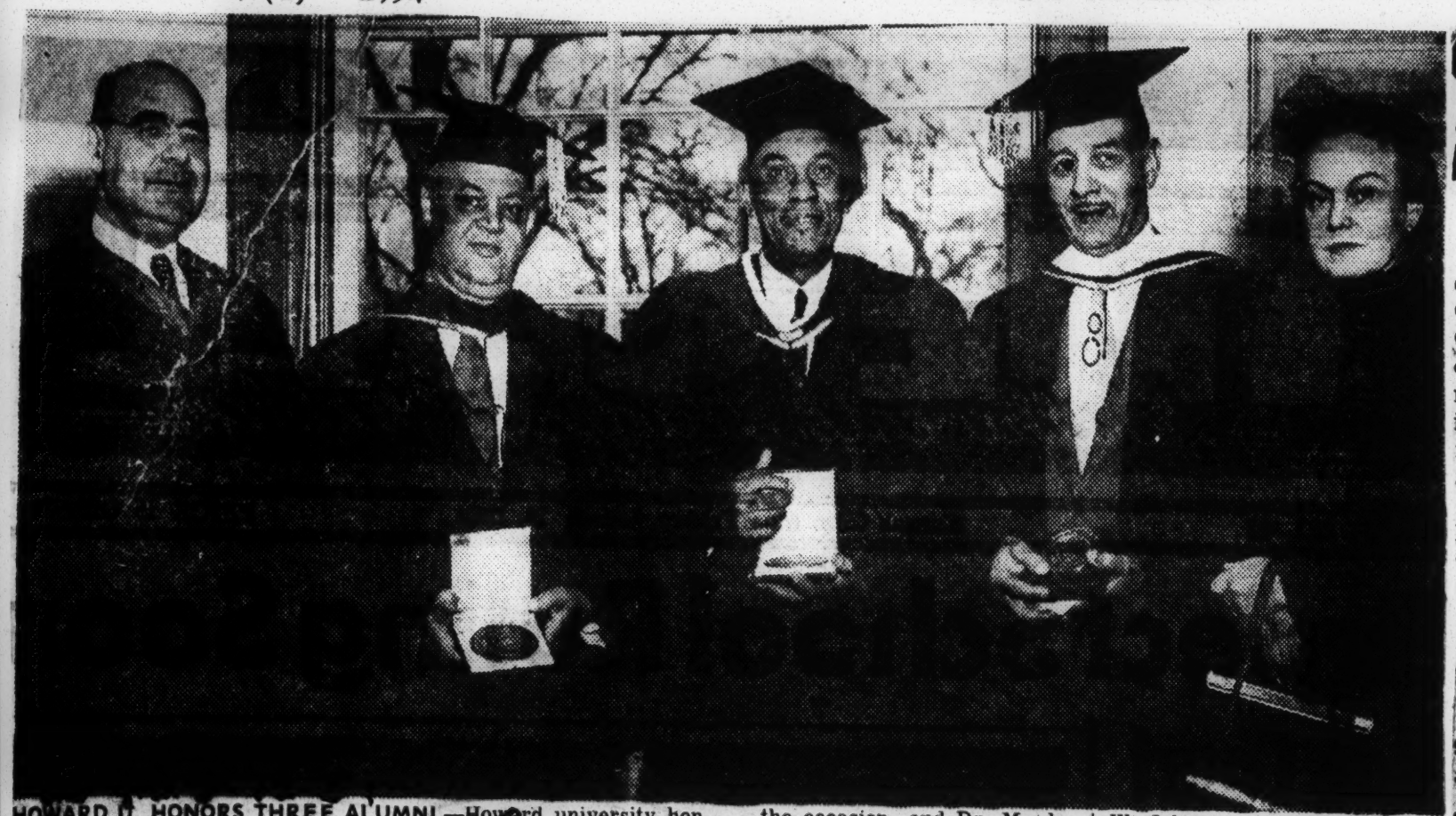
Mrs. Vivian Cook, principal of Dunbar High School in Baltimore, will be the principal speaker at a luncheon scheduled for 1:00 P. M. Saturday. The luncheon will be held in the faculty dining room at Baldwin Hall.

At 8:30 P. M. Saturday, a cultural hour at Andrew Rankin Chapel will feature Organist Beatrice B. Gilkes, Actress Carolyn H. Stewart, and the Howard University Modern Dance Group.

Sunday's schedule includes a 9:00 A. M. breakfast at Baldwin Hall and a religious service at 11:00 A. M. in Rankin Chapel. The speaker at the religious service will be Dr. S. Ralph Harlow of Fisk University in Nashville, Tenn.



THE LARGEST COLLECTION of books on colored people can be found in the Moorland Room of Founder's Library on the campus of Howard University. Dr. Alaine Locke, a distinguished Howard professor, bequeathed his entire collection of books on Africa to Howard University. Mrs. Dorothy Porter, Washington is librarian in the Moorland Room.



HOWARD U. HONORS THREE ALUMNI.—Howard university honored three graduates by presenting them with Alumni awards at the Charter Day exercises held celebrating the 87th anniversary of the founding of the university. The honorees are shown here with Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, who delivered the principal address on the occasion, and Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard. Left to right: Dr. Johnson, Alexander P. Tureaud, New Orleans attorney; Julius A. Thomas Jr., National Urban League official; Dr. E. B. Henderson, Washington public school official and Mrs. Hobby. The Alumni awards are presented for outstanding post-graduate achievement.

Howard's law school periled

Reprisal for fight against JC is seen

WASHINGTON — Is the loss of accreditation the price Howard University's Law School will have to pay because its brilliant graduates and faculty members have been prominent in the bitter fight against segregated schools?

News of a threat to this effect reached the AFRO, this week, although officials at the school refused to admit having any knowledge of this development.

What is known, however, is that Howard had a budget that called for the building of a law school edifice in the current appropriation, but the Bureau of the Budget cut that item out, saying the funds were needed elsewhere.

What is also known is that the accreditation committee of the American Bar Association has long frowned upon Howard for having no separate building in which the teaching of law is conducted.

The bar group committee made a recent study of conditions at Howard. It not only urged the immediate erection of a law building, but hinted that it could not continue to accredit the school (no matter how well trained were its graduates), if it does not have a building.

If high Republican administration officials had not been prevailed upon to persuade the president of the American Bar Association to exert pressure on the committee, it is authoritatively reported, procedures to discredit the school already would have been initiated.

6 H.U. students inducted into physics honor society

p. 22 Afro-American

WASHINGTON

Six Howard University students — four enrolled in the Graduate School and two in the College of Liberal Arts—were inducted into Sigma Pi Sigma, the national honor society in physics, at the recent induction ceremonies of the society's chapter at Howard.

Oct 5-15-54

The graduate students were Paul Bennett of PCSR, Greenville, Ala., a graduate of Morehouse College; Nixon Halsey of 919 Grace Street, Wilmington, N.C., a graduate of Hampton Institute;

Undergraduate Students

Also Preston P. Morris Jr., of 914 Fifth Street, Columbus, Ga., a graduate of Morehouse College; and Arthur N. Thorpe, 903 Third Street, Durham, N.C., a graduate of the College of Liberal Arts at Howard.

The newly inducted undergraduate students are Nelson S. DuBois Jr., a senior who lives at 607 Otis Place, Northwest, Washington, D.C.; and Foster Walker Jr., also a senior, who lives at Maxtesfield, N.C. (mailing address: R.D. 1, Box 27).

Sigma Pi Sigma, which was founded at Davidson College, N.C. in 1921, has 84 chapters in colleges nd university throughout the United States and the Philippine Islands.

The chapter at Howard was installed in 1949. To be eligible for membership at Howard, advanced physics students must have a scholastic average of at least 3.0 (4.0 is perfect).

Dr. Allen V. Astin, director of the U.S. Bureau of Standards, was the principal speaker at the induction ceremonies.

Bar Recommends Closing Of Howard U. Law School

Hint School Case Role To Blame

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—The American Bar association last week sent a letter to George P. Q. Johnson, dean of Howard university law school, stating that it was recommending to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare that the school be abolished.

The immediate reasons given were that the school does not meet the standards of the association's committee on education and admission to the bar which has been conducting an investigation of the school.

Specifically, the committee says that the school is inadequately housed and complains that many of the graduates do not pass the District bar examinations.

Although a rumor has been current for sometime that the law school was under study for elimination by Nelson Rockefeller, assistant secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, the news this week hit like a bombshell and left faculty members stunned.

It has been known that the law school had earned the displeasure of Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and other government officials for the important role it played in assembling data in the briefs for the schools segregation cases now pending before the U. S. Supreme Court.

James E. Nabritt, of the law faculty, was one of two lawyers arguing the District schools case and Time magazine in a special feature reported that most of the lawyers for the parents in the cases were either Howard law graduates or on the faculty, including Thurgood Marshall.

PLEA TURNED DOWN

The school has been using the basement rooms of the Howard library. A requested appropriation for funds to build a new law school was turned down by Mrs. Hobby when the budget was submitted.

The move on the part of the bar association which for years has maintained a rigid Jim Crow policy is ironic, since one of the reasons which they advance for the abolition is that with impending integration in schools, there is no longer a need for a segregated law school.

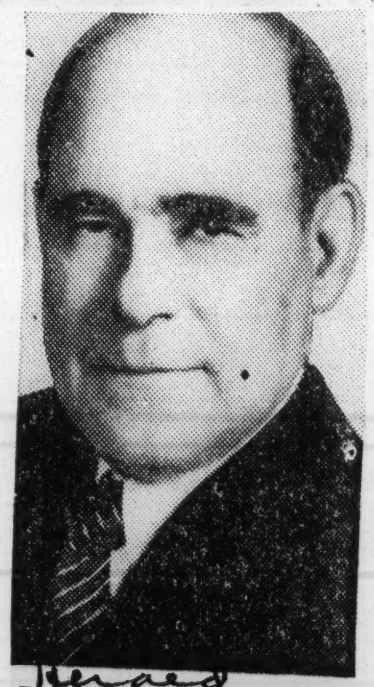
The letter did say that a special committee had been appointed to make a final study but the association which controls the accreditation of law schools throughout the country can effectively cripple the school by failing to accredit it for the next academic year.

JOHNSON ON TOUR

When the letter arrived, Dr. Mordecai Johnson, the president of Howard university, was on a western speaking engagement and Dean Johnson declined to comment until after his return when he and members of the faculty would meet to discuss the crisis. Dr. Johnson only recently made a dramatic plea for support in getting funds to erect a law school.

A spokesman close to the university said that if the Bar Association was looking for a fight, it would get one because the move would be vigorously resisted as an underhand method of retaliation.

The spokesman charged that the special committee was composed of top Republicans who are out to emasculate the school completely from government support.



Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, who will speak at the Radio City Music Hall Easter service at 7 a. m. tomorrow.

Howard's problems with Dr. Johnson at any time.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT SAYS REPUBLICAN ECONOMY IS CAUSING SLOW DEATH TO SCHOOL

Says Support Program Has Been Practiced By Democrats For Past Twenty Years

EISENHOWER ESTIMATE FAR TOO LOW DECLARES PREXY

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The Republican economy wave is "killing" Howard university, declared President Mordecia W. Johnson last week.

Appearing before a Senate Appropriation subcommittee for funds for Howard university, Dr. Johnson carefully avoided party labels, but stated in effect that Howard's building needs in detail with the Health, Education and Welfare department, under which the school is operated.

The government, in the past two years, he added, has paid no attention to Howard's needs—"none whatsoever."

He mentioned President Eisenhower's request for a $2,520,000 operating cost for Howard for the next year, this is a cut of $15,000 below the current appropriation.

Subcommittee chairman Edward J. Thye (R., Minn.) contended that the appropriations were being cut because of the drop in enrollment at Howard since its peak five years ago.

But he said he wanted to give Howard every cent that should be justified and encouraged Dr. Johnson to make a record of needs to justify his asking the senate to approve an increase.

Russell R. Larmon, assistant secretary of HEW, told the subcommittee that his department is not suggesting any change of policy toward Howard university and this should not be implied.

He further stated that his department would be glad to discuss

the Democrats for the past 20 years, but the policy is now being reversed by the Republican administration.

Howard is supported in part by federal funds and partly by private funds.

Dr. Johnson's request for federal appropriations amounts to less than 62 per cent of the total operating costs. This is the lowest federal share percentagewise in years, he said.

He pointed out that somewhere down the line, minds were made up to stop buildings at Howard and give it less than it had received in the past 20 years.

In discussing need for the university, Dr. Johnson recommended a power plant. The old one broke down 17 times last year. If he doesn't get money to fix the "three diseased boilers," he continued, it might blow up and kill somebody.

He requested $578,000 to employ needed staff members and give pay raises.

He claimed that he had at no time during the last two years had a chance to discuss Howard's

Rumor Of Howard Prexy's Quitting "Contrary To Fact"

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Reports circulated by two national publications recently that Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, would resign soon were labeled as "contrary to the facts" by Otto McClarrin, director of public relations at Howard, in an interview.

Commenting in particular on the statement of one of the publications that President Johnson wants to "step down now because of his health, Congressional criticism of his administration, and threats of a school probe," Mr. McClarrin stated:

"The President of Howard University has not presented his resignation to the Board of Trustees and has no present intention of submitting his resignation to that Board for any reason whatsover."

Today, President Johnson is in good health, and from all indications, he plans to be vigorously at work for another 20 years or more.'

Concerning the publication's claim of Congressional criticism of University administration, Mr. McClarrin said, "The Congress of the United States has the right by law to inspect the work of Howard University at any time. It is a custom to carry through this inspection at least once per year through the agency of the United States Office of Education. The University always welcomes these inspections by by the Government. Invariably they prove to be helpful."

Another reason listed by the publication for Dr. Johnson's resignation was a pending probe of Howard by Congress. Of this, Mr. McClarrin said, "The University is not aware of any pending special probe of its life by Congress at this time. But the University always recognizes the right of Congress to probe its life on any reasonable ground of major concern. It is always ready for such probes and has no need to stand in fear of them at any time."

"Anyone who knows Dr. Mordecai Johnson will tell you that he is not a man who runs when he is under fire," Mr McClarrin continued. "He has been probed many times; he enjoys probes; and they do him good. They operate to refine and to strengthen his life and to build up friends for the work which he loves."

Ike's '55 budget urges $4,436,000 for pre-med building at Howard U.

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — An estimated appropriation of $4,436,000 for the construction of a premedical building at Howard university was contained in the 1955 budget submitted by President Eisenhower.

The entire appropriation for Howard totaled $7,478,000. Of this amount, $2,320,000 was earmarked for salaries and expenses and $250,000 for the liquidation of contracts.

In making the appropriation, President Eisenhower told the Congress, the new university building program will provide facilities to double the enrollment in the colleges of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy and related fields.

Attending the appropriation for the premedical building was an allotment of $272,000 for necessary alterations in the power plant.

The overall estimate represented an increase of over four million dollars, although $15,000 was sliced from the allotment for salaries and expenses.

President Eisenhower told congress that "while the university is not limited to any group, it serves as an important center of higher education for colored students and the expanded enrollment will help alleviate the shortage of doctors."

HOWARD—Choir

The Howard University Choir will be presented by the Howard University Alumni Club of New York in a concert at Hunter College on Sunday evening, Jan. 31. The local Howard University Alumni have undertaken an extensive program to establish an Alumni Scholarship Fund and the proceeds from this concert will be used for scholarships.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY TO HOLD MARKETING CONFERENCE—

Key Representatives Of Top National Firms To Have Roles—

"Billboard" Jackson, Honorary Chairm

Washington, D. C.—Howard University's student Marketing Club, an affiliate of the American Marketing Association, and the Howard Business Club have cooperatively planned a Marketing Career Conference to be held on the campus of the Washington institution, February 12-13.

H. Naylor Fitzhugh, faculty adviser, and Louis J. Joyce, president of the Howard Marketing Club, have announced that public relations, sales, advertising and research experts from a large number of nationally known firms and organizations will carry key participating roles in the conferences. Esso's James A. Jackson has been named honorary chairman for the clinic.

On Friday evening, the Marketing Club will have its annual induction services at which time its eligible members will receive their keys. Moss H. Kendrix, The Moss H. Kendrix Organization and public relations counselor for The Coca-Cola Company, will deliver the induction address.

Among the group of experts in business and marketing and its allied fields to participate in sectional meetings are Wendell P. Alston, Esso Standard Oil Company; Walter J. Archey, Archey-Turner Supply Company; J. W. Christian, Seagram Distillers Corporation; and J. W. Edghill, American Tobacco Company;

Clarence L. Holte, Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborne Advertising Agency; Floyd J. Hosking, Corn Industries Research Foundation, who is president of the Washington (D. C.) Chapter of the American Marketing Association, and William A. Jackson, Johnson Publishing Company;

Julian C. Nicholas, Pepsi-Cola Company; Ramon Scruggs, Michigan Bell Telephone Company; Major C. U. Turpin, Remington Rand, Inc.; Wyley Whisonant, Student Marketing Institute; Mrs. Sadye J. Williams, publicity and public relations consultant; Samuel W. Whiteman, R. Mars Contract Company, and Herbert H. Wright, Philip Morris & Company, Ltd., Inc.

Dr. J. A. Cook and members of the Maryland University Student Marketing Club will participate in the conference, which will see a number of Howard University faculty persons active consulants and resource persons. Among the Howard faculty members are Dr. James A. Bayton, psychologist, and Dr. Harry J. Walker, Sociologist.

'Mixup' Is Blamed For Howard Choir's Missing G. O. P. Fete

The failure of Howard University's choir to perform at the Lincoln Day box supper in Uline Arena was due to a mixup over which door they should enter, a university spokesman said yesterday.

The fact that the choir was scheduled to perform, but didn't, came to light when a Negro woman reporter asked President Eisenhower if he had been informed that the Howard choir had been barred from taking part in the program.

The President said he could not believe it happened for any reason of race. If such a thing had happened, he said, he would be the first to apologize.

Otto McClarrin, Howard press director, explained later that a mixup was responsible. The choir went to the armory, he said, but was told by a policeman to go to another door. They went to the door indicated, but a policeman there sent them back to the first entrance. When they again were refused admission by that door, they went back to the university.

Mrs. Hobby to Speak At Howard University Charter Day Program

Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, will be principal speaker at Charter Day ceremonies Tuesday, celebrating the 87th anniversary of the founding of Howard University.

The observance in Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel on the campus will begin at 10:30 a.m. The annual Charter Day banquet, at which recipients of the 1954 Alumni Achievement Award will be honored, will be held in Baldwin Hall dining room at 8 p.m.

Alumni to Be Honored.

Alumni to be cited for distinguished post-graduate service are Dr. Edwin B. Henderson of Washington, Julius A. Thomas, jr., of New York City, and Alexander P. Tureaud of New Orleans.

Dr. Henderson, a 1930 graduate of the College of Liberal Ar

is director of physical education and safety in the Negro schools.

Mr. Thomas is director of industrial relations for the National Urban League and Mr. Tureaud is a practicing attorney. The three are considered among the Nation's leaders in the campaign for equal rights for Negroes, according to the announcement. They will speak at the banquet.

Rebroadcasts Set.

Tickets for the banquet are on sale in the university's Miner Hall. Ticket reservations may be made through 7 p.m. today by calling Dupont 7-6100, Extension 572. Stations WOOK and WFAN-FM will rebroadcast the ceremonies beginning at 10 p.m. Thursday.

Dr. Peter M. Murray, member of the Howard Board of Trustees and president-elect of the Medical Society of the City of New York, is Charter Day committee chairman.

NOT INVOLVED CHOIR MIX-UP

Tells How Choir Not Admitted To GOP Box Supper

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) —President Eisenhower Wednesday denied that racial discrimination was involved in the mix-up which resulted in the Howard University choir not getting to sing at the Republican Lincoln Day box supper at Uline Arena on the night of February 5.

BRIEFER HIM

Asked about the incident at his press conference, Mr. Eisenhower apparently was unaware that it had happened. But before he answered the question, James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary whispered in his ear, briefing him.

Mr. Eisenhower said Mr. Hagerty told him that the bus driver was instructed to take the choir to the door through which the President had entered the arena and the bus driver refused to go around to that door.

The President added that he hoped there was no connection between his entering the door and the refusal of the bus driver to take the choir to that door.

If the Howard University choir was barred because of the reason implied in the question—anything about race or color—Mr. Eisenhower declared that he would be the first to apologize.

He said he just did not believe that could happen.

EXPRESSED CONCERN

According to Val J. Washington, director of minorities for the Republican National Committee, he had no knowledge of the incident until George Murphy, Hollywood actor, who arranged the entertainment for the box supper, expressed concern over the "unfortunate misunderstanding" that prevented the Howard University Choir from singing.

Mr. Washington said the Howard University Choir was the first group asked by Mr. Murphy to appear on the program because of the "tremendous success" they scored at the inaugural ball in 1952.

ENTRANCE ON TIME

Dean Warner Lawson, director of choir, told him that the choir arrived at Uline arena, at the designated entrance on time, but were told by a Metropolitan policeman to go to another entrance. They were denied entrance at that door and then returned to the designated entrance and were again refused admission by a policeman.

Dean Warner then had the choir driven back to the Howard University campus.

Mrs. Roosevelt In Press Conference At Howard Univ.

BY ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was recently reminded of a statement attributed to Mrs. Harold Ickes, widow of the late Secretary of Interior, who quoting her late husband characterized the Roosevelt administration as an era of "shin kicking and bloody noses; but an era of freedom from fear of reprisal and retaliation."

LOSING SOME FREEDOM

At a press conference held at Howard University, Mrs. Roosevelt was asked if she agreed with Mrs. Ickes' statement, and if so did she feel that this country is now losing some of this freedom.

To the first part of the question the former First Lady answered affirmatively, and added that America does seem to be loosing some of this freedom. This country she said, is apparently entering an era of fear.

Although we don't recognize it, she said we are now falling into the early footsteps of fascist and Communist regions.

On the question of segregation, Mrs. Roosevelt said the District of Columbia is now moving gradually into integration. But this is necessary, she said, since segregation is no longer a domestic problem.

She explained:

FEAR OF WHITES

This question of segregation, therefore, has become an international question of extreme importance especially in those areas of the world where colored people live, such as Africa, and Asia, and where a fear of white people has been created.

Those people invariably ask white Americans visiting their country, "how do you treat your colored people?"

Since we have become world leaders we are engaged in a challenge of the Communist group against a Democracy, therefore, it is very essential that America move rapidly in its effort to abolish racial and religious discrimination.

In speaking more specifically about our relationship with the rest of the world, Mrs. Roosevelt said she had no way of actually knowing what type of relationship now exists between this country and the Far East. She feels that the relationship has improved between the upper level citizens of India and America, however, there might still be some superficial differences of opinion. But on the whole there is not too much misunderstanding at the top, but there is not quite as much cooperation on other levels.

MILITARY AID

She pointed out that most of the foreign countries preferred to have more economic aid from America and less military aid.

Most of the countries would rather receive technical aid through the United Nations than from individual nations.

In reply to a minister's question regarding the possibility of establishing a spiritual relationship with Russia, the former First Lady said she feared that it would be difficult to establish such unity with the government of Russia, but if the people could be contacted such spiritual understanding might be established.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she had been informed that a great many people in Russia are not members of the Communist party and are therefore believers in religion. It is her understanding that as long as ministers refrain from political parties they are permitted to hold services and people are permitted to attend.

But there is no way to establish communication with these people she said. One can't get a letter in or out of Russia unless the government is willing to permit it, she concluded.

Secretary Hobby to speak at Howard's Charter Day

WASHINGTON

Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, secretary of the Health, Education and Welfare Dept., will be the principal speaker Tuesday at Charter Day ceremonies celebrating Howard university's 87th birthday.

Three Howard alumni will receive the annual Achievement Award for distinguished post-graduate service at the Tuesday ceremonies beginning at 10 a.m.

The annual Charter Day banquet, at which recipients of the awards will be honored, will be held in the Baldwin Hall dining room at 8 p.m.

Dr. Edwin B. Henderson

They are Dr. Edwin B. Henderson of Washington, Julius A. Thomas Jr., of NYC, and Alexander P. Tureaud of New Orleans.

Dr. Henderson is director of health, physical education and safety in Washington's colored high schools.

Mr. Thomas, a 1918 graduate of the college of liberal arts, is director of industrial relations for the National Urban League and Mr. Tureaud, a 1925 graduate of the school of law, is a practicing attorney in New Orleans.

Equal Rights

The three recipients, considered among the nation's leaders in the campaign for equal rights, will speak at the banquet.

Mrs. Hobby, a native of Killeen, Texas, is the first secretary of the new governmental department. She was appointed to the cabinet position April 11, 1953, when the department took over the duties of the defunct Federal Security Agency.

At the time of her original appointment in January 1953, Mrs Hobby was a Houston, Texas editor and publisher.

HONORED — Dr. Edwin B. Henderson, director of health, physical education and safety in Washington schools, will be one of three recipients of the 1954 alumni achievement awards during Charter Day ceremonies at Howard university, Tuesday.

Charter Day Classes

This year's Charter Day ceremonies are being sponsored by the classes of '84 through '54.

Dr. Peter M. Murray, member of the Howard board of trustees and president-elect of the NYC medical society, is Charter Day committee chairman. He is a 1914 graduate of the college of medicine.

Other members of the committee include Arthur Christopher Jr., '44; Elbert L. Cox. 54; Eugene K. Cox, '54; Dr. Henry C. Edwards, '24; Percival Y. Hamilton, '24; Orgetta A. Humphries, '54; Ruth G. Savoy

Ruth G. Savoy, '34; Genevieve T. Staley, '94; Dr. Victor J. Tulane, '24; and Dr. James R. Tureman, '44.

Tickets for Tuesday's banquet are on sale now at the office of public relations, Room 323. Miner hall. Ticket reservations may be made through 7 p.m., Sunday, by calling DU 7-6100, Ext., 572.

Howard U. called vital source of physicians

Afro American p.20 Baltimore, Md

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA) "Unless we can find a way to double and treble the output of colored physicians, we will have an under-serviced minority in the field of health."

The foregoing statement was part of the plea of Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson before the House Appropriations Committee for larger appropriations for Howard University than were recommended by the Budget Bureau.

Dr. Johnson said that until the number of colored students admitted to state - supported universities in the South becomes significant, Howard University will remain the "only American expression of our American democratic purpose toward race, color and minority status."

Plea In Hearings

Dr. Johnson's plea is contained in the hearings on Department of Health, Education, and Welfare appropriations for the fiscal year beginning July 1, made public Wednesday.

According to the hearings, the first budget for the university, sent to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, requested the sum of $3,088,574 for the fiscal year 1955, which was $533,574 above the current appropriation.

Between the department and the Budget Bureau, the request for the university was trimmed by $568,574. The request before the House Appropriations Committee was for $2,520,000, which is $15,000 less than the appropriation for the current fiscal year.

Asked About Plans

Rep. Fred E. Busbey of Illinois, chairman of the Labor-Health, Education, and welfare appropriations subcommittee, asked Dr. Johnson what he had planned using the funds for if the sum of $3,088,574 had been allowed. Dr. Johnson replied:

The university would have added 23 additional teachers in medicine at a cost of $170,000; $140,000 to repair "accumulated deterioration of the plant, and $27,674 to bring up the salaries of non-teaching personnel to the minimum pay scale of the Federal Government for comparable work.

As he did when he testified before the Senate Appropriations Committee, Dr. Johnson complained of the reduction the Congress is making in the percentage of financial support the Federal Government is giving to Howard.

Cites Formula

Dr. Johnson claimed that the House Appropriations Committee arrived at a formula based on the percentage of financial support the states gave to state universities during the two-year period from 1928 to 1929, inclusive.

That formula, he said, called for a contribution of 66.6 per cent to Howard. He charged that the appropriation for the current fiscal year is the lowest percentage that the government has contributed in 24 years.

A table inserted in the record shows that in 1948, the Federal Government appropriated for the university the sum of $2,109,084 toward a total budget of $3,359,573, or 62.8 per cent.

Appropriations Compared

In 1950, the government's share was $2,819,759, the largest single appropriation Howard ever received, of $4,018,957, representing 70.2 per cent. For the current fiscal year the government appropriated $2,520,000 toward a budget of $4,060,514, or 62 per cent.

Mr. Busbey noted that certain universities are making provisions for colored students to take graduate work in medicine. He asked Dr. Johnson how did he arrive at the conclusion that enrollment in the Howard University school of medicine would increase when other schools are opening up their doors.

Dr. Johnson replied that increased enrollment in the Howard Medical School was conditioned on construction of a preclinical medical building.

Many Applicants

He said the number of qualified applicants for medicine in the United States is always at least twice as great as the positions available. "We have only begun to touch the hem of the garment in the providing of medical personnel to the colored people," Dr. Johnson told the subcommittee, adding:

"We are now, at this moment, 15,800 colored doctors short and the total production in the United States is barely sufficient to replace the doctors that die.

"Unless we can find a way to double and treble the output of colored physicians we will have an under-serviced minority in the field of health, which is contrary to all the fundamental purposes of democracy."

Johnson Wins More Funds For Howard U.

WASHINGTON—The House Appropriations committee last week gave a whopping six-million dollar increase to the budget for Howard university in answer to the cry made several weeks ago by President Mordecai Johnson that the "GOP economy axe was killing Howard."

The increase came following an investigation of the school's needs by Rep. Fred Busbey (R.—Ill.) He made the recommendations for more money after a tour of the plant.

The approval included 8.6 million dollars for improvements and more money for the building program. This was six million dollars above the current year's appropriation and 1.2 million above the estimate submitted to Congress by President Eisenhower in his budget message. The committee also approved increases from the estimates submitted for Freeman's hospital.

The committee report included a sharp rebuke for impounding the building funds of the school and strongly recommended the release of funds immediately for the construction of a new law school and an administration building.

CIO gives H.U. $25,000 gift

Afro-American p.5

Endows chair of labor relations

Baltimore

WASHINGTON

The Philip Murray Memorial Foundation, Friday presented a gift of $25,000 to Howard University, here, for the creation of a Philip Murray Chair of Labor Relations in the university's division of social sciences.

The gift was presented to President Mordecai Johnson of Howard University by James B. Carey, secretary-treasurer of the CIO and of the foundation, during the course of the 86th annual commencement dinner at the University's Baldwin Hall.

Mr. Carey said he is "happy that this grant will enable the division of social sciences to expand the work now being carried on by the university in the important area of labor relations."

Emphasis On Labor Relations

The CIO official expressed gratitude over the university's belief "that the increasing importance of the general problem of labor relations in American life makes it very desirable that we give greater emphasis to this work."

The $25,000 contribution will permit Howard University to maintain the chair for a period of three years. The university proposes to develop plans for future financing of the chair after the three years are passed.

Howard Law School turns out 'social engineers'

WASHINGTON

When the late Charles Houston founded a full-time law school at Howard University in 1931 he envisioned the building of a strong faculty that specializes in the teaching of civil rights law.

Mr. Houston termed the students that he sent out from Howard as "social engineers."

The success of Mr. Houston's ambitions are shown by the type of lawyers, who are carrying on the civil rights fight in all areas of the country.

Bouldware In S.C.

In the "hot spot of South Carolina, Harold Bouldware, a young Howard product, is leading the legal battle; in Louisiana, Alexander Teauraud, a Howard alumnus, is in the foreground;

In Virginia, the team of Spottswood Robinson and Oliver Hill is carrying the ball for minority rights; in Texas, Ulysses Tate is the civil rights ace;

On the national NAACP staff, the celebrated Thurgood Marshall, Robert Carter and Elwood Chisholm are Howard grads.

Locally, Frank Reeves, the NAACP representative for the District and a lecturer at the law school, holds a legal degree from the Hilltop.

Collaborated

In addition to turning out first class legalites, the entire Howard law school faculty collaborated on the school segregation case that wiped out dual schools in the District.

The frontal attack on segregated schools was launched by the legal wizards at Howard prior to the NAACP's decision to go all out on the issue.

Dean George Johnson of the law school points out that his faculty put in innumerable hours without compensation in the school case.

Conferred Three Times Weekly

"We conferred three times a week at six to eight hours each day for two months to prepare the pleadings," Dean Johnson related.

"This is in addition to the many other hours of research spent by each member of the staff to investigate a particular phase of the case.

"There were some weekends that we spent at George Hayes farm in Maryland, which saw us arrive there on Friday night and work continuously on the case with little rest until Monday morning."

Dean Johnson says, "The time and effort was well spent we feel."

Dean Johnson, one-time counsel for the FEPC of World War II, is a product of the University of California.

The Faculty

The faculty members included:

James Washington of Howard U. and Harvard U. law schools, associate professor, teaching property and Federal Jurisprudence;

Charles Quick of Harvard law school, associate professor, teaching evidence, torts and creditor's rights;

Howard Jenkins of University of Denver, associate professor, labor law, administrative law and business law;

Herbert O. Reid of Harvard law school, conflict of laws and bills and notes;

George E. C. Hayes, Howard law school, assistant professor, civil procedure; William B. Harris, Temple U., insurance, domestic relations, and equity;

A. Mercer Daniel, Howard law school, librarian, legal ethics and legal bibliography; Frank Reeves, Howard law school, lecturer, civil rights; Charles Duncan, Harvard law school, lecturer, constitutional law.

Heads of the law school include:

Charles Houston, 1928 - 1935; William E. Taylor, acting dean, 1935-1939; William Hastie, 1939-1942; Andrew Ransom, acting dean, 1942 - '45; Judge Hastie, 1945-'46; George Johnson, 1945 to present.

The freshman class in September, 1953 with 62 members was the largest in the history of the law school as a day time institution.

The graduating class has 27 members.

Howard U. Plans 10-Day Workshop On Integration In U. S. Schools

Defender p. 3 Chicago, Ill. Dat. 5-29-54

WASHINGTON — The department of education at Howard university will sponsor a 10-day workshop on "Racial Integration in American Schools" beginning Tuesday, June 22.

The workshop will be conducted as part of the regular summer school program, and Dr. Walter G. Daniel, professor of education at Maryland State Teachers college at Bowie, and Dr. Paul Cooke, associate professor of English at Miner Teachers college (D. C.), will serve as directors.

According to Dr. Frank M. Snowden, jr., director of the summer school, the workshop will offer an analysis of the present status of judicial decisions and legal action and the trend toward integration of the Negro in the life of the nation.

Discussions are expected to cover recent developments in the armed forces, transportation, employment, and housing, but the chief area of emphasis will be education.

NOTED LECTURERS

Workshop lecturers will include representatives of government, staff members of national organizations concerned with human relations, college professors, school administrators and teachers, and lawyers who have been active in civil rights litigation.

Two of the consultants will be faculty members at Howard. They are Dr. Ellis O. Knox, professor of education, and Dr. Harry J. Walker, associate professor of sociology.

Among the others who will participate in the workshop are Am-commissioner, U. S. Office of Education; Professor Dan Dodson of New York university; Jean Grambs of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

President Walter Hager of Wilson Teachers college; Attorney George E. C. Hayes of Washington; Elmer Henderson of the American Council on Human Rights; Carl Hansen of the D. C. public schools; Bessie N. Hill of the Trenton, N. J. public schools.

T. A. Lawless of the Salesianum Boys School at Wilmington, Dela.; John Milligan of New Jersey State Education Commission; Clarence Mitchell of the NAACP; George S. Mitchell of the Southern Regional Council; Professor Ira DeA. Reid of Haverford college; and Alma Scurlock of the American Friends Service Committee.

Howard Graduates 581, Gives Honorary Degrees to Four

Star 6-2-54

Howard University late yesterday graduated 581 persons and presented honorary degrees to four distinguished persons.

At campus ceremonies attended by more than 1,000 persons, the honorary degrees went to Chester Bowles, former Ambassador to India, doctor of laws; Thurgood Marshall, special legal counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, doctor of laws; Roy W. Bornn, commissioner of social welfare for the Virgin Islands, doctor of humane letters, and Namde Azikiwe, local government minister and leader of government business, Eastern Region of Nigeria, British West Africa, doctor of laws.

Cramton Speaks.

The principal speaker was Louis C. Cramton, 78, former Republican Representative from Michigan. In discussing the recent Supreme Court decision eliminating segregation in the schools, Mr. Cramton remarked:

"Our highest court, by its recent unanimous decision seeking to end classes of citizens in the fundamental field of education, holding that all citizens are alike and under equal protection of the law, has testified to the world that the rights of all are the concern of this Government."

The ranking students in the graduating class are: Liberal Arts, Raymond E. Contee, jr., 4941 Blaine street N.E.; music, Doris Brown, 900 C street N.E.; engineering and architecture, Peter A. C. Okafe of Onitsha, Nigeria; pharmacy, James Marshall, South Norwalk, Conn.

Also, medicine, Stanley S. Kline, New York; dentistry, Arthur L. Thomas, jr., Trenton, N. J.; social work, Evelyn L. Greene, Baltimore; law, Albert D. Mathews, 1570 Simms drive S.E., and religion, Lawrence B. Smith, 804-A Kastle place N.E.

Two Degrees to Student.

Anne C. Gilbert, of Jamaica, N. Y., received two degrees. She completed requirements for the bachelor of arts degree in August, 1953, entered the School of Social Work last September, and completed requirements for the master of social work degree this spring.

Five sets of brothers and sisters also were in the graduating class. They are Charles I. and Robert E. Bryant, of 3437 South Twenty-fifth street, Arlington, Va.; George T. and Jacqueline A. Butler, Charlotte, N. C.; Elbert L. and Eugene K. Cox, 731 Fairmont street N.W.; Austin A. and Rita C. deChabert, St. Croix, Virgin Islands, and Harry P. and James T. Williams, Martinsville, Va.

Okay $8,678,000 for Howard U.

Star 6-5-54

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — The Labor Department Health, Education and Public Welfare appropriation bill for the fiscal year beginning July 1, reported to the House, Friday, carries a total of $8,678,000 for Howard University.

If passed by Congress, it will be the largest Federal contribution made to the institution in the 87-year history.

The sum represents $6,123,000 more than the appropriation for the current fiscal year and $1,200,000 more than was requested by the Budget Bureau for the university.

$4,808,000 For Buildings

The total sum includes $4,808,000 for the construction of new buildings, $232,000 for an electrical substation to enable the university to use commercial power, $100,000 for repairs to the power plant and $1,150,000 for liquidation of contract authority.

The amount included for salaries and expenses was $2,720,000, although the university originally requested the department to approve the sum of $3,088,574 for these items.

Percentage Cut Charged

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of the university, had charged during hearings before the Senate Appropriations Committee that Republicans were wrecking the school by reducing the percentage of Federal contributions to its total budget.

Congress, several years ago, authorized the university to incur obligations and to enter into contracts for the construction of a law school building, an administration building, a men's dormitory, and an auditorium and fine arts building.

Funds were appropriated toward construction of these buildings but were impounded by the Budget Bureau.

Authority to enter into contracts for construction of the auditorium and fine arts building was given by Congress in June, 1948, and for the other three buildings in 1949.

Need Greater Now

"Since that time the existing buildings have, of course, deteriorated still more, so the current need is even greater than at the time Congress authorized this construction," the report stated.

The report added that on the basis of recommendations made by Dr. Johnson and "a very thorough survey and inspection of the existing buildings" by Fred E. Busbey, (Rep., Ill.) "it appears that the most urgent need is for the law building and the administration building."

To Begin Work Soon

The committee, therefore included $200,000 and $700,000, respectively for these two buildings. These sums, the committee said, will cover actual expenditures estimated for 1955.

"The committee will, of course, expect the Bureau of the Budget to release all of the authorized obligational authority for these two buildings," the report stated.

According to Dr. Johnson, plans and specifications for the law school and the administration building are complete, bids are ready to be let, and contractors can begin work within 90 days, if the impounded funds are released.

14e(1) 1954

HUSTON-TILLOTSON COLLEGE

Huston-Tillotson College Merger Now A Reality

AUSTIN, Texas—(ANP)—Merging of the Huston-Tillotson college became official last week when deeds to the college property formerly belonging to Samuel Huston and Tillotson college were turned over to the merged institution at a mass meeting held in the Mary E. Branch Auditorium on the college campus here.

On hand for the occasion were scores of students and faculty members, together with many prominent citizens. Dr. Matthew Davage, president of the merged college presided over the meeting.

Title to the Samuel Huston assets was presented to the college by the Rev R. F. Curl, superintendent of the San Antinio district of the Southwest Texas conference of the Methodist church.

Deeds to the Tillotson college were turned over to the school by Dr. Philip M. Widenhouse, general secretary of the American Missionary Association.

Accepting both titles on behalf of the trustees was Dr. Edmund Heinsohn, chairman of the Huston- Tillotson college board of trustees.

Bishop Albert P. Shaw, Methodist prelate of the Texas Central Jurisdiction, made brief remarks during the ceremony.

In turning over the church portion of the assets, Dr. Curl pledged "the continued support of the Methodist church."

Dr. Widenhouse, on the other hand, pointed out that it is "equally necessary that we consecrate ourselves to the task that lies ahead of us."

14e(1) 1954

JARVIS ENTERTAINS MINISTERS

Hawkins- Jarvis Christian College served as host to the Southwest Regional Ministers' Institute of the Disciples of Christ, recently. The meeting was under the leadership of State President L.I Brown of Bay City and Reverend Charles H. Webb of National Office of Indianapolis, Ind.

....

JARVIS PRESIDENT SPEAKS

President Cleo W. Blackburn visited Jarvis Christian College during the weekend of January 9. On Sunday evening at 7:00 o'clock both the choir and President Blackburn appeared on program at the First Christian Church of Tyler, Texas. Dr. Blackburn was guest speaker for the occasion and the choir rendered special music under the direction of Mark A.G. Francis.

The Office of the Daan announced a seven percent increase in enrollemnt. ....

Plans for the new dormitory and dining hall have arrived and work is expected to begin on these two new buildings.

Informer
p. 2
Sat. 1-16-54
Houston, Texas

JARVIS COLLEGE

Nine New Faculty Members At Jarvis

HAWKINS— The President's Office at Jarvis Christian College announced the new additions to the college staff and faculty. Three divisions were strengthened by the addition of new personnel and the return of members of the faculty who had been on Sabbatical Leave. Nine persons were added to the faculty and one person returned from leave.

Personnel changes announced are: Thomas L. Blair, candidate for the Doctor of Philosophy Degree at Michigan State College, added to the social science division as professor of sociology. Mrs. M. Desmon Blair, graduate of the Vesper George School of Art, Boston, and a member of the Art Student's League, New York City will serve as instructor in art. Also added in the social science division is Pete F. Tyler, Director of athletics and Public Relations; F. T. Scott, assistant coach and instructor in physical education; and Mrs. Gladys A. Gill, instructor in the Nursery School.

In the division of vocational education. Elmer Lee Valley Kirk, B. S. in electrical engineering and M. S. in mechanical engineering from Michigan State College and Purdue University respectively, will plan and direct trades and certain industries at Jarvis. Marshall Lanier, B. S. and M. S. in Agronomy at Tuskegee Institute, will assist in the establishing of a soils testing laboratory and will teach courses in agronomy and animal husbandry.

The staff has been strengthened by the addition of Cramon J. Myers in the Business Office and Mrs. Natha Jones in the College Store. R. E. Jones, who has been studying at Columbia University while on Sabbatical leave, has returned to Jarvis and will resume his duties as Chairman of the Humanities Division and professor of French.

Virgil G. Wright, who taught French last term during Mr. Jones' leave has rejoined the faculty this year as assistant professor of literature.

Jarvis Adds Irrigation To Agricultural Program

Informer Houston Texas

HAWKINS, Texas — Jarvis Christian College began irrigation on a three acre vegetable garden on October 11, 1954 following the installation of 1200 feet of four inch aluminum pipes and fittings which were delivered on the campus on October 1.

Sat. 11-6-54

This was another step in the program of modernizing the Agricultural Departmentment at the college. It is also another step in Jarvis' efforts to meet the problem of the lack of adequate rainfall for vegetable growing at certain seasons of the year.

This problem of rainfall is fundamental to much of the Southwest area. Farmers have suffered a tremendous loss during the past few years because of insufficient moisture in the soil for normal crop yields. Maximum yields may not be obtained during periods of normal rainfall because of the poor distribution of this rainfall. Therefore irrigation is a must if one is to diminish the risk of reduced production from an insufficient supply of water, during the growing period of the crop.

Growing crops require an enormous amount of water. Soil water is constantly being taken in through the roots and given off through the leaves. This process is called transpiration. During the stage of maximum growth an acre of corn will transpire nearly 20 tons of water daily. The number of pounds of water required to produce one pound of dry matter for different crops follows: corn, 368; cotton, 646; and sorghum, 322. Were one to multiply the above water requirements per pound by the total yield per acre of any one crop, he could readily see the total amount of water required by the crop.

Normally, rainfall furnishes enough water to produce a healthy crop. But during recent years, farmers cannot depend upon rainfall for enough water during the entire growing season for their crops. It is really risky to depend upon nature to supply enough water during the time growing crops need it most. For instance, corn needs water most at the time it is "Shooting" and "Tasseling."

Most other crops have a critical period when yields are reduced radically if adequate water and moisture is not available at that time.

Irrigation equipment is expensive. But farmers report that they have paid for the equipment out of the increased yields of the irrigated crops during the first year of irrigation. Some statistics on yield increases are:

Milk, $121.00 per acre; corn, $93.00 per acre; tobacco, 700 pounds per acre; sweet potatoes, 130 bushels per acre. With such an increase, the farmer who uses irrigation in his farm work program should be able to pay for that equipment from increased yields, if the market is high at sales time.

The amount of salt-free water available for use is a very important factor in setting up an irrigation project. Speaking of rainfall, one inch of water is equivalent to 29,154 gallons per acre. Most crops will require from six to 12 inches of rainfall per year on each acre during the growing season. Thus giving a variance of from 175,000 to 350,000 gallons of water per acre for each growing season.

One can see that sufficient water for irrigation cannot be supplied from a stock pond. It takes a live stream or a deep well with a free flow of some 200 gallons per minute, or a large lake to adequately supply enough water for irrigation. The services of an engineer are the first prerequisite for a program in irrigation. For a paying farm Jarvis is trying irrigation.

Former Tuskegee Teacher Wins High Rank

Time Magazine

Carolina Times 12-18-54

IN THE growing who's who of Negro educators, the name of Cleo W. Blackburn, 45, ranks high. A former Tuskegee teacher, Sociologist Blackburn took over Flanner House in Indianapolis 19 years ago, changed it from a struggling Negro social center to a flourishing institution dedicated to helping Southern rural Negroes adjust to Northern city life. He upped its budget from $17,000 to $250,000, its staff from 17 to 70, set up a nursery school, opened clinics for TB and dentistry, organized classes in sewing, cooking and upholstery. Flanner House now provides everything from a full-fledged cannery to individual garden plots. The motto of the house: "The door to self-help."

In 1950, the trustees of Jarvis Christian College in Hawkins, Tex., asked Blackburn to take over their campus as well as Flanner. Blackburn saw his problem as helping Negro farm hands driven from their jobs by modern machines. In addition to basic liberal arts, he set such students to studying animal husbandry, soil chemistry and farm machinery, gave them a third year of working at a job under college supervision. After that, armed with an associate of arts certificate, they are ready to strike out for themselves.

Two years ago, a group of Indianapolis and Texas businessmen got together to find a way to further Blackburn's work. Last week their board for fundamental education announced its first project: for Flanner and Jarvis—and for similar centers it hopes to establish elsewhere—it intends to raise $14 million in the name of Cleo Blackburn.

Joplin, Mo. To Admit Race To Junior College

JOPLIN, Mo.—(INS)— The Joplin Board of Education has voted that Negroes may enroll at the Joplin Junior College.

Supt. R. S. Wood read a legal opinion of the Board's attorney, Haywood Scott, before the Board voted Tuesday night. Scott held Negro students who meet entrance requirements now are entitled to enroll for the two-year college course.

The Board took no action regarding elementary and high schools, pending further interpretation of the recent Supreme Court decision by the attorney.

14e(1) 1954

KANSAS TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

Archie Alexander Discusses Vocational Opportunities at K. T. I. Founder's Day

TOPEKA, Kas.—Archie A. Alexander, newly appointed governor of the Virgin Islands, delivered the principal Founder's day address of the 50th anniversary Founder's convocation at the Kansas Technical Institute Sunday, March 21, at 4 p.m. in the Bradford Miller Hall auditorium.

The governors inspiring message "Opportunities in the Field of Engineering," told of the many chances for youth in the vocational field if he is prepared. "A necessary requirement," Alexander stated, "is to be able to work with and get along with people." He mentioned a similar address he delivered at Lincoln high school some years ago that encouraged a Lincoln student to enter Iowa State university where he received his engineering degree.

Some years later the governor said he came to Kansas City looking for an engineer for his construction company in Des Moines, Iowa, and secured this same student, Clifford Smith, who is now his chief engineer.

Regarding his appointment as governor of the Virgin Islands, Alexander stated he "hopes to encourage vocational training there and dignify work which will encourage the people to get off the government pay-roll and earn a living rather than learn how to live."

Dr. G. Robert Cotton, president of KTI, presided and the Kansas Tech singers furnished musical selections. The Rev. Albert M. Lampkin, Topeka, gave the invocation and correspondence was read from the Governor, Board of Regents, Advisory Board. Greetings from the faculty were extended by John E. Scott, librarian and director of public relations; students, Walter Davis, department of auto mechanics; alumni and former students, Dr. George A. Patton. A piano solo, "Scarf Dance," was given by Lovetta Katheryn Johnson.

The presentation of service awards was another feature of the program with Fred Redmon and Vance J. Williams receiving awards for over 10 years of service with the school; Caleb Hultz, over 15 years and Jesse Burnett, over 25 years.

Announcements, singing of Alma Mater, benediction and postlude concluded the program, followed by a buffet-reception in the Larimer Hill cafeteria with the Women's auxiliary as hostesses.

14e(1) 1954

KENTUCKY

Southern Educators Tell Of Negroes' Admission

Courier-Journal p. 1
Sun. 12-2-54

Louisiana Fought To Preserve Segregation; U. of L., by Contrast, Accepted Nonwhites

Louisville, Ky.

The story of three Southern universities' acceptance of Negro students in recent years was told here yesterday by two presidents and a dean.

The schools are the University of Louisville, University of Kentucky, and Louisiana State University.

At L.S.U. the acceptance was only by court order, said its president, former Lt. Gen. Troy H. Middleton.

At the University of Louisville, integration has been voluntary and successful, said Dr. Philip Davidson, president.

And at the University of Kentucky the admission of Negroes has been partly by court order and partly voluntary, reported Dr. Frank Dickey, dean of the U. K. College of Education.

Negro, White Groups Meeting

The integration of Negroes there and into other Kentucky colleges has been handled "as well as in any state I know," Dean Dickey commented.

Middleton and Dr. Davidson spoke at a meeting of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools at the Brown Hotel. Dr. Dickey spoke at a Central High School session of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. The latter is composed of Negro college and school officials. The two groups are meeting concurrently here, but do not have mixed sessions.

A large audience applauded Middleton's frankness in describing the many court fights in which L.S.U. has opposed opening its various schools to Negroes.

"This was our approach—to oppose with dignity (their admittance) in the courts," he said. "You can well understand the reluctance in that part of the country to admit Negroes to a white institution."

Not all of the L.S.U. schools are open to nonwhite students. "We will continue to admit them by court order only, at least for the time being," Middleton said.

There have been 368 Negro students admitted to L.S.U. since 1950, he said.

Last summer 232 Negroes—

Courier-Journal Photo

TROY H. MIDDLETON

L.S.U. president talks

mostly teachers in Louisiana public schools—attended the Graduate Summer School. The University now has 92 Negro students in graduate schools.

One Negro Student Left

The only Negro student admitted so far to the College of Arts and Sciences at L.S.U. entered in September, 1953, after winning a court fight. The decision was later overthrown in a higher court on a technicality, and the student has gone elsewhere, said Middleton.

A different story was told by Dr. Davidson. For one thing, no precise record is kept at the U. of L. to show whether a student is white or not, he said. There are "about 200 Negro students" there, "but we don't know the precise number."

All U. of L. schools and divisions were voluntarily opened to Negroes in 1951.

"We are not trying to promote racial equality, or social reform, but we are trying to operate a first-class educational institution in every way," Dr. Davidson declared.

No Race Disputes at U. of L.

Integration has been successful at Belknap Campus, he said. "No controversy on the U. of L. campus has had a racial basis."

Immediately after Negro students were first admitted, "a lot of white students leaned over backwards to have a Negro student on every committee, and things of that sort," he observed.

Now, student committees are picked on the basis of "who's the best man for the job," he said.

Dr. Davidson admitted he has been "troubled" by the fact that integration of the old Louisville Municipal College (Negro) with the U. of L. meant "we were unable to take on many able people" who formerly taught at the Negro institution.

'Bulding Solid Experience'

Also, there have been fewer Negroes attending the U. of L. than attended Muncipal College, he said. The fairly high tuition "has been a barrier to both white and colored students," he added.

However, "the Negro community feels that the trend (of integration) is in the right direction. We are building a solid experience that I hope will be of value to the rest of you," he told the Southern educators.

"What are the social implications of all this?" the two speakers were asked.

Said Davidson:

"At the University of Louisville we have social activities on the campus open to all students. Colored students attend the dances, although I don't know that we've had mixed dancing. There is a Negro fraternity on the campus. . . . I don't believe the white fraternities and sororities admit Negroes."

Replied Middleton:

"They have not appeared at dances at L.S.U. or at swimming pools. They do eat and drink with all the other students, and are housed in the dormitories . . . I have resolved at L.S.U. to cross those bridges when we get to them. And we haven't come that far yet."

Middleton described the only complaint he had heard after the first Negro veteran family was admitted to the university's "hutments" or GI duplexes. This came from a white student who lived several houses away.

"And he was not from Opelousas, La., but from St. Louis, Mo.," Middleton added.

Dean Dickey told the group at Central High that the University of Kentucky has enrolled 347 Negro students since 1949. These include 32 Negro undergraduates there now who were admitted for the first time this fall.

Since 1949, U. K. degrees have been awarded to 34 Negroes, Dr. Dickey said.

And for many years, the university "has been trying to show its belief that segregation should be abolished," he said.

He said the university community had been "somewhat conditioned" to expect and accept Negro students by the court fight in Lexington in March, 1949. This suit was a suit brought by Lyman Johnson, Louisville Negro, to gain admittance to the U. K. Graduate School. Federal Judge H. Church Ford ruled in favor of Johnson.

After Johnson was enrolled, a few Negroes were admitted to professional courses of study not available at Kentucky State College, for Negroes, at Frankfort.

Dr. Dickey said there has been no violence or threats of violence since it became known that undergraduates also would be admitted.

Thus far Negroes do not live in dormitories with whites, Dr. Dickey said. This is because the decision to admit the undergraduates was made after dormitory space already was completely assigned, he explained.

U. K. trustees voted to admit the Negroes to all courses after the Supreme Court ruling of last May outlawing segregation in public schools.

'Must Attract White Students'

Dr. Charles H. Wesley, Wilberforce, Ohio, told a banquet session of the A.C.S.S. at Central High last night that Negro colleges need not go out of business as a result of the Supreme Court decision.

"We must make ourselves good enough to attract white students," he said.

Dr. Wesley is president of Central State College and of the Association of Ohio College Presidents and Deans.

He told a reporter that his school, with 1,088 enrolled, has two white American students, plus a girl from Korea and several students from foreign countries. Eight white persons are on the faculty.

Only this week, Central State became a member of the Ohio Athletic Conference, Dr. Wesley said. This is propably the first time a Negro college has belonged to a state-wide athletic group, he added.

Kentucky Negro College Admits White Student

School at Frankfort Also Has White Teacher, And White Doctor Directing Health Activities

By ANNE PARDUE
The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 30.—For the first time in its history, Kentucky State College has admitted a white student, the school's board of regents was told today.

The college also has a white instructor on its staff this year and a white physician to supervise health activities. Their employment was approved today, although white physicians and part-time instructors have been employed previously.

The white student is Mrs. Geraldine Ogden, Frankfort, who is enrolled part-time. She is taking two hours' credit to be applied toward a bachelor's degree in physical education at the University of Kentucky.

'Administrative Policy'

Paul P. Sullivan, employee of a Franklin bank, is teaching three business courses on a part-time basis. Dr. William S. Snyder, Frankfort physician, is supervising all health facilities of the college, including the dairy, food, and living conditions. Both are white.

Dr. R. B. Atwood, K.S.C. president, viewed admission of the white student as an administrative policy that represents gradual integration of Negro and white students in line with the Supreme Court decision.

"We wanted no sensationalism. We wanted to admit white students quietly as a normal situation, although we realized history was being made," Dr. Atwood said.

Discussed With Governor

The matter previously was discussed with Governor Wetherby, Superintendent of Public Instruction Wendell P. Butler, and the regents. None objected, the president added.

Dr. Atwood explained that several white persons have inquired about admission to K.S.C., but only one has applied this year.

However, in 1948, a white girl, Miss Betty Marie Ellis, then a student at the College of The Bible in Lexington, was denied admission to K.S.C. This was before the Supreme Court decision, and Kentucky law forbade it.

The president reasoned that K.S.C. could admit white students because Negroes this year are being admitted to undergraduate classes at other State schools. He said one Negro is attending Murray State College, and about 15 or 20 entered the University of Kentucky as underclassmen.

"We have'nt tried to recruit students of all races, but if we have applicants, they will be admitted in line with what has been done at Murray and U. K. We don't want to be singled out as an ioslated case," Dr. Atwood declared.

Pursuing the growth of integration at Kentucky State College, Dr. Atwood pointed out that Elkhorn High School, a Franklin County school for whites, located in suburban Frankfort, has scheduled all of its home football games on the K.S.C. athletic field for several years.

Further, the campus has been used for interracial religious workshaps, the school's basketball team has played white teams, and its seven asphalt tennis courts are used by white players.

K.S.C. enrollment this year is 436.

Appointment of Sullivan and Dr. Snyder, along with the following, were approved by the regents today:

Mrs. Mazie Boclair Croley, member of the State Textbook Commission, as an elementary critic teacher; Mrs. Helen C. Exum, English instructor; Jay Royce Hawkins, physical-education instructor and football line coach; Mrs. Emilie S. High, acting head of the department of home economics; Clarence R. Jackson, physical-education instructor and football end coach; Miss Valada L. Moses, secretary to the business manager; Sherwood M. Newsome, manager of the college grill; Claude A. Orton Jr., processing clerk in the business office; Wilbert E. Rodgers instructor in agriculture; Mrs Bettie B. Saunders, head nurse and Miss Ernestein Walker, substitute teacher of history.

Dr. Atwood also offered a building program, which he described as badly needed. He requested the regents to inform the State Building and Properties Commission that the college needs these improvements:

New library and music-arts buildings, renovations to Jackson, Hathaway, and Hume halls, a larger gymnasium to include swimming pool, permanent seats for 5,000 at the stadium, modernization of the school's heating system.

The regents approved a $129,000 bond issue to finance construction of the new Rosenwald Training School. The bonds will be retired from tuition fees.

The school will be ready for use in 30 to 60 days. Its total cost is $137,000. The State contributed $8,000. The new school will accommodate 150 pupils.

Kentucky State Admits First White Student

FRANKFORT, Ky. — (ANP) — Kentucky State college announced last week that it has admitted a white student for the first time in the history of the school.

The college has a white instructor on its staff, and a white physician to supervise health activities.

The student is Mrs. Geraldine Ogden, Frankfort, who is enrolled part-time. She is taking two hours credit to be applied toward a bachelor's degree in physical education at the University of Kentucky.

"We wanted no sensationalism We wanted to admit white students quietly as a normal situation, although we realized history was being made, said Dr. R. B. Atwood Kentucky State president.

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In 1948, a white girl, Miss Betty Marie Ellis, student at the College of the Bible, Lexington, was denied admission. However, in the present case, the president reasoned that Kentucky State could admit white students because Negroes, this year, are being admitted to undergraduate classes at other state schools.

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Representatives Of AG Schools Study Point 4

WASHINGTON — Sixty-eight representatives of white and Negro land-grant colleges, who handle technical assistance, or Point 4 work at their institutions, conferred here last week on mutual problems and program developments.

Composing the group were 16 Negro agricultural deans and 52 white educators from land-grant colleges in the 48 states, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico. Their four-day meeting, spnsored jointly by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and Foreign Operations Administration, was held in the auditorium of the National Museum of Natural History.

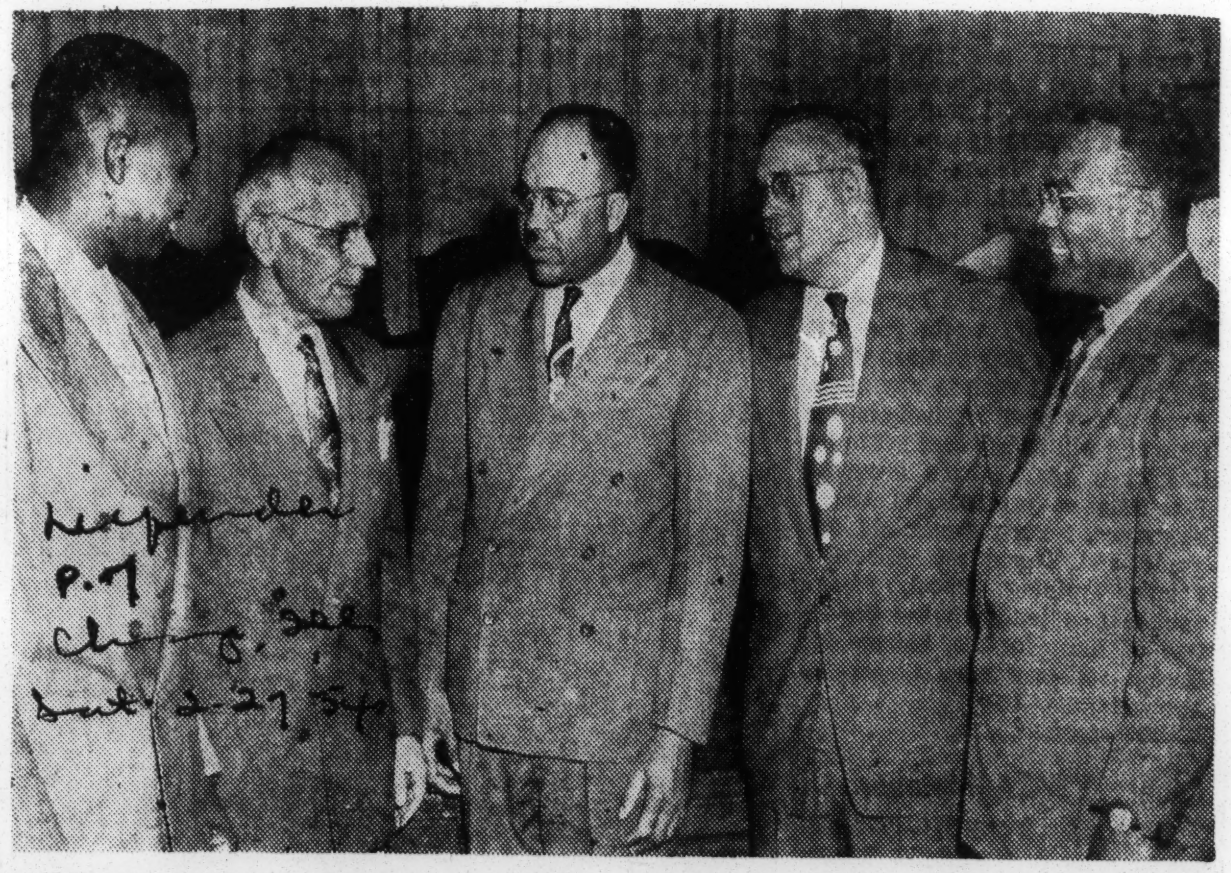
The speakers included Under Secretary of Agriculture True D. Morse, assistant Secretary John H. Davis, India's Ambassador Ganganvahari Mehta, and E. N. Holmgreen of FOA. Cannon C. Headne of Foreign Agricultural Services served as chairman.

AID FOREIGN

The representatives work very closely with the USDA and FOA in formulating educational programs for foreign agricultural visitors who come to their colleges under technical ssistance pro-

These representatives not only take charge of foriegn visitors, but they also assist in the recruitment of personnel for technical assistance programs. At present, American agricultural educators and technicians are working in at least 50 countries.

The deans who were in attendance at the conference are: L. A. Potts, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Leon W. Bonner, Alabama A. & N. college, Normal, Ala.; S. A. Haley, Arkansas A. M. & N. college, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Jones E. Jeffries, Delaware State college, Dover Del.; Dr. C. E. Walker, Florida A. & M. university, Tallahassee, Fla.; Dr. C. E. Ellison, Fort Valley State college, Fort Valley, Ga.; P. J. Manley, Kentucky State college, Frankfort, Ky.; J. W. Fisher, Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.; A. W. Shute, Maryland State college, Princess Anne Md.; S. P. Jones, Alcorn A. & M. college, Alcorn, Miss.; Dr. William E. Reed, A. & t. college, Greensboro, N. C.; Frank J. Gordon, Central State college, Wilberforce, Ohio; G. L. Smith, Prairie View A. &. M. college, Prairie View, Texas; Dr. J. L. Lockett, Virginia State college, Petersburg, Va.; Warren B. Burrington, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.; Madison Broadnax, West Virginia State college, Institute, W. Va.



VALUE OF ANNUAL conferences of agricultural technical assistance is discussed by the agricultural deans and U. S. Department of Agriculture officials at meeteing in Washington, D. C. Left to right, S. P. Jones, Alcorn A. & M. college, Alcorn, Miss.; Cannon C. Hearne, of the USDA Foreign Agricultural Service and conference chairman; G. L. Smith of Prairie View A. & M. college, Prairie View, Texas; A. E. Duke, technical assistance training officer of the USDA; and J. W. Fisher of Southern university, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

White And Colored Representatives Of Ag Colleges Confer On Point IV

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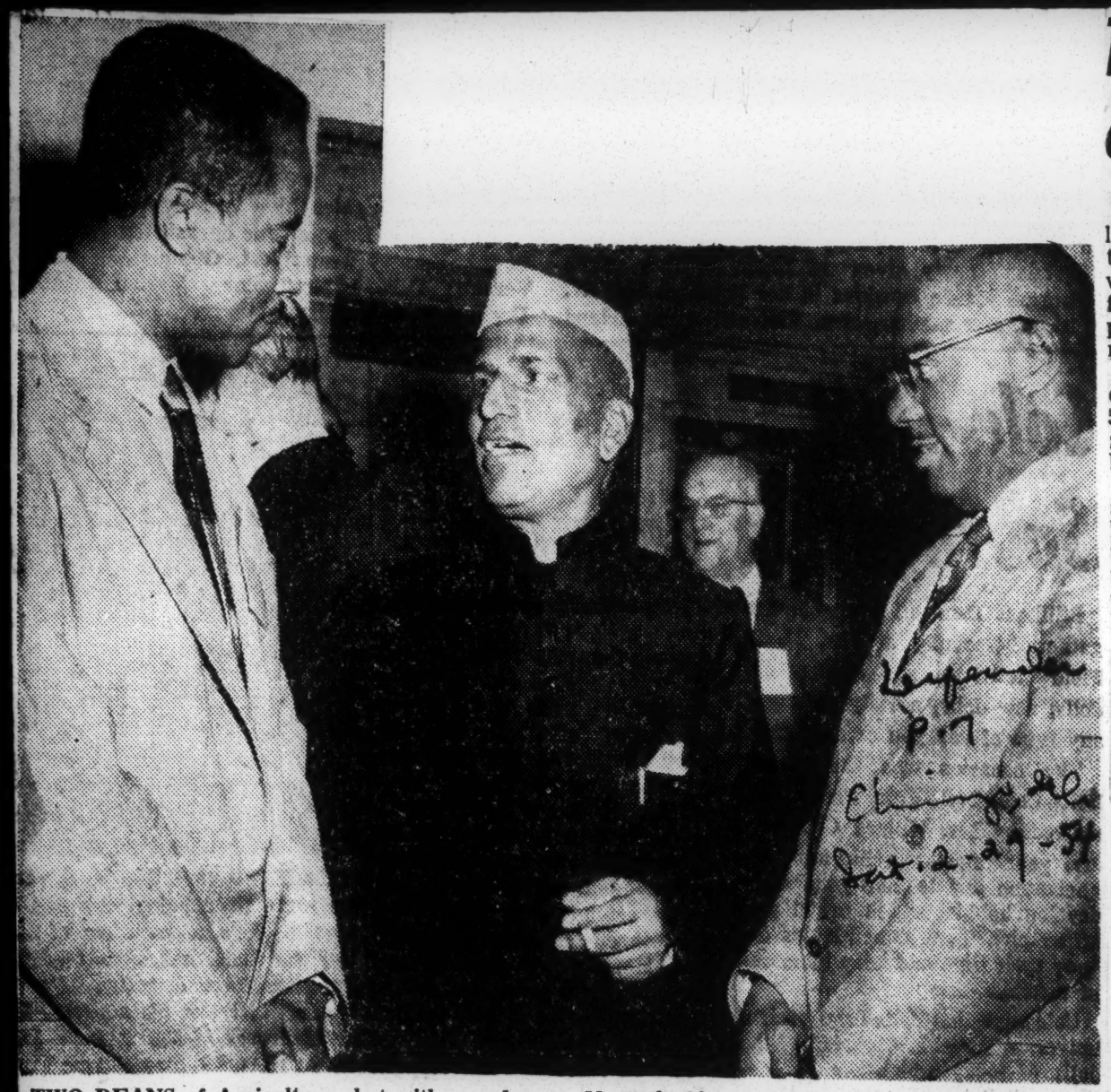

TWO DEANS of Agriculture chat with an educator from India prior to dinner session of conference last week in Washington, D. C. Left to right, Leon W. Bonner of Alabama A. & M. college, Normal, Ala.; M. B. Singh, principal of an extension center in India, and Madison Broadnax of West Virginia State college, Institute, W. Va.—USDA photos.

16 land-grant college agriculture deans attend Point 4 meeting in Washington

WASHINGTON

Sixty-eight representatives of land-grant colleges, who handle technical assistance or Point 4 work at their institutions, conferred here recently on mutual problems and program developments.

Comprising the group were 16 colored agricultural deans and 52 white educators from land-grant colleges in the 48 states, Hawaii. and Puerto Rico.

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Officials Speak

The speakers included Under Secretary of Agriculture True D. Morse, Assistant Secretary John H. Davis, India's Ambassador Gaganvahari Mehta, and E. N. Holmgreen of FOA. Cannon C. Hearne of Foreign Agricultural Services served as chairman.

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They also assist in the recruitment of personnel for technical assistance programs. At present, American agricultural educators and technicians are working in at least 50 countries.

College Deans Present

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Dr. C. E. Walker, Florida A. and M. university; Dr. C. E. Ellison, Fort Valley State college; P. J. Manley, Kentucky State college; J. W. Fisher, Southern University; A. W. Shute, Maryland State college;

Alcorn College

S. P. Jones, Alcorn A. and M. college; Dr. William E. Reed, A. and T. college; Frank J. Gordon, Central State college; G. L. Smith, Prairie View A. and M college;

Dr. J. L. Lockett, Virginia State college; Warren B. Burrington, Hampton institute, and Madison Broadnax, West Virginia State college.

INDIA EDUCATOR—Chatting with an educator from India, left to right: Leon W. Bonner, Alabama A. M. College, Normal; M. B. Singh, principal of an extension center in India; and Madison Broadnax, West Va. State College, Institute.

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J. W. Fisher, Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.; A. W. Shute, Maryland State College, Princess Anne, Md.; S. P. Jones, Alcorn A. & M. College, Alcorn, Miss.; Dr. Wm. E. Reed, A. & T. College, Greensboro, N. C.; Frank J. Gordon, Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio; G. L. Smith, Prairie View A & M. College; Petersbury, Va.; Warren B. Burrington, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.; Madison Broadnax, West Virginia State College, Institute, W. Va.

Land-grant college merger considered

Afro-American Sat. 11-13-54

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA) —After negotiations extending over a year the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, at its meeting here on Nov. 15, will act on the question of admitting colored land-grant colleges to membership.

The question will come up on the recommendation of the executive committee of the association that the colored land-grant colleges be invited to membership. The executive committee found that the colored colleges are "fully eligible for membership under the constitution of the association."

If membership is granted to the colored colleges, the executive committee will propose to the governing body of the association, a new structure of dues for the year beginning Jan. 1.

A proposed schedule of dues makes no provisions for several institutions which are associate members of the Conference of Presidents of Land - Grant Colleges, which is the organization of colored land - grant institutions.

Some associate members of the conference, Savannah State College and Texas Southern, would be eligible for membership in the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities since they are state schools, but Atlanta, Central State, Hampton, Howard and Tuskegee appear not to qualify.

The colored land - grant institutions which would qualify for membership are:

Alabama Normal, Arkansas A.M. and N. College, Delaware State, Fort Valley (Georgia) State, Kentucky State, Southern University, Maryland State, Alcorn A. and M. College in Mississippi, Lincoln University (Missouri), Langston University in Oklahoma, South Carolina State, Tennessee State, Prairie View A. and M. College in Texas, Virginia State and West Virginia State.

Negotiations between the two groups were started in Columbus, Ohio, when the executive committees of the two bodies met in Deshler - Hilton Hotel, Nov. 8 and 9, 1953.

Land Grant Body May Open Ranks To Negro Colleges

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. P.1

BY LOUIS LAUTIER

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If membership is granted to the colored land-grant colleges, the executive committee will propose to the Senate, the governing body of the association, a new structure of dues for the year beginning January 1.

The proposal would fix the dues for land-grant colleges at $700 a state for states having one member land-grant institution, $1,000 a state for states having two member land-grant institutions, and $1,200 a state for states having three member land-grant institutions.

The amount to be paid by each member within a state having more than one such member would be decided by agreement between the heads of the institutions involved.

SEGREGATED COLLEGE

Seventeen border and Southern states have maintained segregated land-grant colleges. Some of the institutions in those states now previously white-only land-grant admit colored students.

Such institutions include the University of Maryland, the University of West Virginia, the University of Missouri, the University of Kentucky, and Oklahoma A. and M. College. Louisiana State University and the University of Arkansas have admitted colored students to their graduate and professional schools, but LSU is still resisting the admission of colored students to its undergraduate school. The University of North Carolina has had several colored students in its law school.

Under the proposed schedule of dues, state universities which are not land-grant institutions will pay dues of $500 each.

Present rate of dues for land-grant institutions is $700 for each state having one such member and an additional $100 for each additional member, and $500 for each state university which is not a land-grant institution.

The proposed schedule of dues makes no provisions for several institutions which are associate members of the Conference of Presidents of Land-Grant Colleges, which is the organization of colored land-grant institutions.

Associate members of the conference include Atlanta University, Central State College at Wilberforce, Ohio, Hampton Institute, Howard University, Savannah State College, Texas Southern, and Tuskegee Institute.

Savannah State College and Texas Southern would be eligible for membership in the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities since they are state schools, but Atlanta, Central State, Hampton, Howard and Tuskegee appear not to qualify.

MANY WOULD QUALIFY

The colored land-grant institutions which would qualify for membership are: Alabama Normal, Arkansas A. M. and N. College, Delaware State, Fort Valley (Ga.) State, Kentucky State, Southern University, Maryland State, Alcorn A. and M. College in Mississippi, Lincoln University (Missouri), Langston University in Oklahoma, South Carolina State, Tennessee State, Prairie View A. and M. College in Texas, Virginia State and West Virginia State.

J. E. Mitchell Hall Dedicated

Widow Presented With Citation

By OTIS N. THOMPSON JR.
(Argus Staff Correspondent)

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — The School of Journalism at Lincoln university was named in honor of the late Joseph Everett Mitchell here Sunday during an observance of Founders's Day, the 88th birthday of this state institution of education.

Mrs. Edwina Mitchell, widow of the late Dean of Journalism and founder of the St. Louis Argus, was presented a citation during the ceremony by H. Byron Masterson, president of the Board of Curators. On the platform was J. Orvel Mitchell, son of the honored man, and Frank W. Mitchell, Sr., a nephew.

Dr. Sheman D. Scruggs, president of the university, declared in speaking of the occasion that Lincoln university, at present operates only within the framework of a traditional expectation, that of serving Negroes.

INSTITUTION OF LEARNING

He said, "It is referred to and regarded only as the State supported institution of higher learning for Negro people. It cannot do this job well when its means of operation are limited by a concept which is so traditional."

A capacity crowd, of students and visitors from over the state and points beyond, heard the guest speaker, the Rev. James E. Cook, of St. Louis, declare: "Today our School of Journalism takes on a new stature, for it is being named for a man who believed the Negro newspaper had a job to do."

REVIEWED LIFE

Rev. Cook reviewed the life of Mr. Mitchell and that of the university, pointing out the great interest which the founder of the St. Louis Argus displayed in the progress of the school and the opportunities it afforded Missouri students.

He referred to the late editor as "a man who frequently said, 'I'll go and see the Governor tomorrow,. . . A man who was welcome at the White House, for J. E. always went in the interest of others."

Mrs. Mitchell, in accepting the citation said:

"It is with sincere appreciation that I accept this high honor to my husband accorded by Lincoln university which merited his sincere interest.

HUMILITY AND GRATITUDE

"It is also with great humility and gratitude that I have listened to the plaudits of his friends which have depicted his heroic life of service for others. I am sure it would be his desire if he were here that those of us who are left behind continually strive to maintain and carry on the high principles for which he labored."

Missouri State Senator Michael Kinney, a close friend of Mr. Mitchell's before his death, said: "He thought of others and forgot himself."

SPOKE OF SERVICE

Hubert Wheeler, State Commissioner of Education, spoke of Mr. Mitchell's service as a member of the State Board of Education. He called attention to the fact that Mr. Mitchell never missed a meeting of the Board up to the time he was physically unable to attend.

At a banquet later in the evening six graduate of Lincoln university of 50 years or more were given citations. They were Arthur J. Buckner and Ruben S. McWorter, retired postal workers of St. Louis who were graduated in 1903; William V. Williams, retired teacher of Chillicothe, Mo., 1902; Mrs. Lula Parks Hill, formerly of Washington, D. C., 1903; Mrs. Belle Nevins, retired teacher, 1903, and Mrs. Stella Kirkland Renfro, housewife of Columbia, Mo. 1903.

SIX CITED

The six receiving citations last Sunday brought the list to 36 who have been granted such recognition.

Mrs. Carrie B. Carrion, retiring residence hall hostess who is widely known, was also honored for 30 years service.

FOUNDED IN 1866

Lincoln university was founded in January, 1866 after members of the Sixty-second U. S. Colored Infantry and the Sixty-fifth Colored Infantry collected a total of $6324.50 to "combine study and labor" for the special benefit of freed Negroes.

The School of Journalism was founded February 5, 1942. It has placed most of the first 57 graduates in newspaper and public relations jobs throughout the country.

Dr. Scruggs, in closing his talk cited one of Mr. Mitchell's editorial quotations. He said, "In this movement to make ourselves ready for freedom to teach and to learn we give inspiration to ourselves when we walk in and out of a buliidng whose portals carry the name and whose very walls echo the spirit of one whose voice still resounds in clear tones saying, "Don't deny, deprive, limit or interfere with any good thing which can provide' the teacher and 'the students of this School with the best for their learning and living."

MADE HIS MARK

The guest speaker, in his closing remarks declared, "The Negro paper has made its mark, its winning its fight for a better way of life. . . civil rights for all, yet the big job remains unfinshed. The nation awaits the decision of "Young men, young women, stretch your souls. . . J. E. Mitchell stretched his soul; a great paper was born."

Rev. Cook Is Guest Speaker

MRS EDWINA MITCHELL, widow of Joseph E. Mitchell after whom the School of Jounalism at Lincoln university was named last Sunday, is shown above just after receiving a citation from H. Byron Masterson, president of the Board of Curators. "It is with sincere appreciation that I accept this high honor to my husband accorded by Lincoln university which merited his sincere interest," she said. J. Orvel Mitchell, son of the honored newsman, is shown seated third from the left, just behind Mrs. Mitchell. Others shown: Dr. Osborn Floyd, Mrs. Stella Renfro, Ruben S. McWorter, J. O. Mitchell, Mrs. Mitchell Masterson, Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs, and to the far right, Frank Mitchell, Sr., nephew.—(Argus photo.)

Lincoln And Missouri U.

The Board of Curators at the University of Missouri has left the Lincoln university Board far behind in the dust in their turtle race to comply with the spirit of the U. S. Supreme Court's May 17 ruling.

Some sixty-five days after the momentous decision, integration in education has finally shown signs of filtering through to Missouri's State schools.

We had hoped that the Board of Curators at the Jefferson City institution would react to the Court's ruling at least before the University at Columbia, but as everyone knows this was not the case.

Lincoln and the University of Missouri, before May 17, were conspicuous because of their inaction on this matter. For almost two months after May 17 they were both the more conspicuous, and for the same reason.

Yet it appears they both now have a wonderful opportunity to make some step toward atonement.

Since integration is the by-word, and since our colleges are logically expected to provide enlightened leadership, we are coaxed to speculate as to which of the two schools will be the first to build an interracial faculty.

This we view as being something of **a second heat in this strange** foot-dragging **marathon. It also offers Lincoln's Curators an opportunity to set the pace and at a more rapid clip than was done by Missouri U., after May 17.**

The implication is distasteful, but even **in this second heat Lincoln may bow to the** Columbia school. The conclusion is easily drawn from the announcement made by Byron H. Masterson, president of the Lincoln Board.

Mr. Masterson said the Jefferson City institution would be opened to all students beginning this fall. He announced that the Lincoln School of Law, located in St. Louis will be closed at the end of the 1954-55 semester. But Mr. Masterson made no forthright statement about the School of Journalism.

The School of Law is being closed because there exists at the University of Missouri a School of Law which far surpasses the Lincoln school.

As it happens, Missouri university also has a School of Journalism which outstrips that at Lincoln.

Of course, it can be concluded that the School of Journalism at Lincoln will go the route of the School of Law. But why didn't Mr. Materson say so?

There is no longer any excuse for the skeptical, gradualistic approach to this business of putting democracy in action. This is a time for resolute action and our educators are duty-bound to accept the responsibility of leadership thrust upon them by the times.

We look now to see these two schools take up the challenge which confronts them.

We look to see Negro professors at the University of Missouri, and we expect to see white instructors at Lincoln. Since there is no other course it may as well be started now.

Lincoln To Open, Drop Law School

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — Beginning with the fall semester Lincoln university will be open to all students regardless of race, and the Lincoln School of Law in St. Louis will be closed at the end of the 1954-55 semester.

The announcement came last Saturday from H. Byron Masterson, president of the Lincoln Board of Curators, following a ruling from Attorney General John M. Dalton on the May 17 Supreme Court decision.

Lincoln which last year had an enrollment of about 700 students operates a high school serving Cole and several other surrounding counties.

No statement has been made concerning the Lincoln School of Journalism, but the Curators are considering the dropping of all professional and graduate schools, limiting the local institution to liberal arts and science courses.

University Open to All Races

LU Law School To Close Doors

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—(ANP)—Two actions, resulting from the recent U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing public school segregation, were taken recently by Lincoln University officials here.

H. Byron Masterson, president, Lincoln University board of curators, announced that the school of law will be discontinued after the 1954-'55 school years as a result of the ending of segregation in public schools. He did not elaborate.

Masterson also announced the university would open its doors to white students for the first time in its eighty-eight-year history.

* * *

MASTERSON SAID the decision was in line with that of the University of Missouri curators, who voted last month to discontinue segregation at that institution.

No plans were announced for relocating Lincoln's law trainees, but it was assumed they would attend the state university since that institution has a law school.

In another action, it was announced that the curators also would look into the desirability of limiting the university to arts and sciences. Graduate courses would be dropped.

Lincoln was founded in 1866 by contributions of Negro Civil War veterans. It was the first Negro institution named after Abraham Lincoln. The school has an average enrollment of 800 students a year.

All-Negro School In Missouri Throws Open Doors To Whites

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 1 (AP)—Lincoln University for Negroes here has been thrown open to white students by its Board of Curators.

The school, dream of Negro veterans of the War Between the States, became a Missouri-supported university in 1879. In all the intervening years it has been open only to members of the Negro race.

As demand for educational opportunities grew among the state's Negroes, Missouri expanded the facilities and added new fields of study for the students.

The university Board of Curators said in a statement:

"Since the Federal Supreme Court has decided that the public schools of the country shall no longer be segregated because of race, the Board of Curators of Lincoln University makes available at this time the offerings of this institution to any qualified student who may apply for admission to study here."

The action followed similar action at other state-supported university and college facilities, but there the doors were thrown open to all qualified Negroes to attend with whites.

One member of the board said the university has received applications for some years from white youths who wished to attend the Negro school, especially to make use of the music and art departments. But always such requests have been rejected.

There are about 100 instructors plus other employes, mostly Negro, on the university staff. Average attendance in recent years has been about 800, many of them from other states.

White Students Now At Lincoln

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. —More than a half dozen white students have enrolled at Lincoln university here this fall as a result of desegregation.

Dean Earl E. Dawson, acting president, said the school has not kept any record of the number of whites entering the school.

The "Negro only" policy of the 80-year-old institution was abandoned after the Supreme Court decision against segregation in public schools.

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LINCOLN UNIVERSITY(JEFFERSON CITY,MO.)

Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs Ill in London Hospital

Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs, president of Lincoln university in Jefferson City, is ill in a hospital in London, England, it was learned here this week.

Dr. Scruggs was one of 16 American educators selected by the San Francisco State college at San Francisco to serve as consultants on a two-month travel seminary to Eastern Mediterranean countries. The group left New York on June 28 to return on September 5.

Dr. Scruggs was stricken about two weeks ago while in London en route to the States.

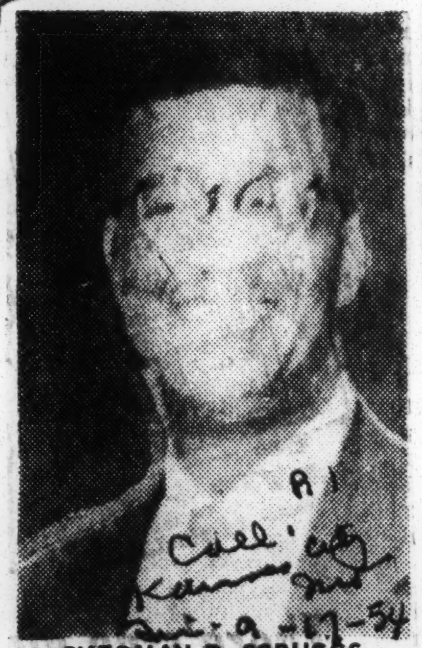
Stanley D. Scruggs, 437 Freeman, Kansas City, Kas., brother of the university president, talked Tuesday night by telephone to Dr. William M. Blount, Kansas City, Kas., physician who is in London and at Dr. Scruggs' bedside. Dr. Blount told the brother that Dr. Scruggs is resting fairly well and that he would stay with him until he improved sufficiently to return home.

Dr. Blount left Kansas City Sunday night to fly to London and then to Rome for a World Medical meeting. Before leaving he was told by Dr. Scruggs' brother of the educator's illness. Dr. Blount arrived in London Tuesday morning and immediately went to the private hospital of Dr. J. Adkrum Endsleigh Court where Dr. Scruggs is a patient.

It was learned that the Lincoln university president had suffered a stroke of paralysis of the throat and that his voice is affected. When he was stricken, a doctor in the party with which he was traveling arranged for his hospitalization. Dr. Blount told Mr. Scruggs in the telephone conversation that if necessary he would cut short his trip and return home with Dr. Scruggs when he is able to travel.

Word of Dr. Scruggs' illness was first received by Mrs. Scruggs in Jefferson City who relayed the information to the educator's brother and mother in Kansas City, Kas.

The seminar group from San Francisco visited in Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey, the Near East Arabian countries, Egypt and Israel. Dr. Scruggs and the other consultants served without compensation.



SHERMAN D. SCRUGGS

In extending the invitation to Dr. Scruggs to serve as consultant on the trip, officials of the San Francisco college wrote to Lincoln university board of curators: "We feel that your president is the kind of person who would make a very great contribution toward the fulfillment of the objectives of this seminar. His work is known to us and we would want to lean heavily upon him in representing America in our contacts in the countries we visit."

Dean Earl E. Dawson is serving as acting president of the university during Dr. Scruggs' absence.

Dr. Scruggs was scheduled to be the principal speaker at a banquet to be held September 22 at the First Baptist church in Kansas City, Kas. He was to tell of his travels this summer.

Last May, Dr. Scruggs was appointed to the Board of Foreign Scholarships which administers Fulbright awards.

White Students At Lincoln

It is surprising but gratifying to learn that white students have enrolled at Lincoln university so soon after racial bans were lifted. We knew, and predicted, that sooner or later white students would seek to enroll at Lincoln but we did not anticipate that it would be this year. How fast de-segregation is coming!

Most of the white students who have enrolled at Lincoln are residents of Jefferson City who for one reason or another had to interrupt their college education or never had the chance to start. Perhaps all these years they have looked longily at the green campus up on the hill and have wished that they could attend college right at home. As soon as segregation was declared illegal, they availed themselves of the opportunity to enroll.

Lincoln's curriculum is adequate and its faculty is one of the country's best. The white students who enroll will find it just like any other American college.

If Lincoln continues to enroll students of all races and actually fills a need other than as a "Negro" institution, its future as a state school may be assured even though it is only a few miles from the University of Missouri. There has been some talk of closing L. U. when segregation was abolished, but there may be a definite place for it in the state school system. It is too early, however, to say what the future holds.

Our Opinions

Close Lincoln Law School

The first professional school to be closed as a result of the United Supreme Court decision of May 17 is Lincoln University's (Mo.) school of law in St. Louis.

The Supreme Court ruling making jim crow illegal in a publicly supported institution of learning has forced open the doors of the University of Missouri law school which have been closed against Negro students for 88 years.

The Lincoln law school was established to circumscribe a supreme court decision in the Gaines case. Lloyd Gaines, of St. Louis, sued for admittance to the U. of Missouri law school and after a long legal battle the supreme court ruled that Gaines must be admitted since the state made no other provision for him to study law.

State educational authorities immediately set up the Lincoln U. school of law in 1939 to satisfy the supreme court ruling without admitting the Negro to the U. of Missouri law school.

We applaud the passing of the Lincoln U. law school if for no other reason than what it symbolized. It was created not with the idea of providing legal training for students to the state law school.

We are not in position to judge the relative merits of the two schools, but it seems unlikely that the Lincoln law school could have been "equal" to the University of Missouri law school.

And further, being aware of the motives back of the creation of the law school we could hardly suppose that the state would concern itself about seeing that the Lincoln law school was "equal".

We hope that where other schools have been created from the same ugly motives of Lincoln law school, they, too, will be eliminated as a result of the supreme court decision.

Negro University Open to Whites

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 1 (AP)—Lincoln University for Negroes here has been thrown open to white students by its board of curators. The school, created by Negro veterans of the Civil War, became a Missouri-supported university in 1879. In all the intervening years it has been open only to Negroes.

The board said: "Since the Federal Supreme Court has decided that the public schools of the country shall no longer be segregated because of race . . . Lincoln University makes available . . . the offerings of this institution to any qualified student."

The action followed similar action at other state-supported university and college facilities, but there the doors were thrown open to all qualified Negroes to attend with whites.

Whites Enrolled At Lincoln (Mo.)

JEFFERSON, Mo. — Half a dozen white students were enrolled at Lincoln University here last week. Students at Cartage High School, Carthage, Mo., elected two Negroes as class officials. Charles Scott was named vice president of the senior class and [illegible] was picked as junior class reporter.

14e(1) 1954 LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (MISSOURI)

Lincoln University: Outgrowth Of Civil War

By A. P. MARSHALL

Lincoln University Librarian

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Frequent visitors to Jefferson City have the opportunity of visiting or passing one of the oldest educational institutions of its kind in this section of the country. Few, however, realize that the university has roots stemming from the Civil war, since it was born in the minds of officers and enlisted men of the 62nd Regiment, U. S. Colored Infantry, most of whom were from Missouri.

Behind the initial opening of Lincoln institute in September, 1866, were the aspirations and dreams of former slaves and freedmen and their sympathetic officers who had spent whatever spare time was available to them in teaching and learning the art of reading and writing.

Though these men did little actual fighting, they left over 400 of their men buried in southern graves. Their work behind the lines was performed as gallantly as those required to man the guns on the battle front.

Celebrates 88th Year

On January 17, 1954, Lincoln university celebrated its 88th year of existence by paying tribute to its founders. Each year at this time, Founders' Day affords an opportunity for the faculty and students to pay their respects to those gallant soldiers who, in their own way, built a lasting and constructive tribute to themselves.

A collection in the university's Inman E. Page library contains a list of members of both the 62nd and the 65th Colored Infantries, early receipts showing donations by various civic leaders of the day as well as ordinary citizens, and copies of an early address by the first principal of the institute, Richard Baxter Foster, who was both capable and willing to take on the gigantic task of establishing an institution for the benefit of the former slaves.

Some of the recorded history was destroyed by fire during the early years but through the efforts of the present head of the history department, Dr. W. Sherman Savage, many previously undiscovered documents have been found. The well-known professor has written a history of Lincoln university, published in 1939, preserving for future generations the panoramic history and development of an institution designed to meet a specific social need.

More recently, Dr. Savage has compiled a supplemental volume, "WORKERS OF LINCOLN UNIVERSITY," which summarizes some specific contributions of selected individuals who helped to shape the destiny of the university.

No School In Missouri

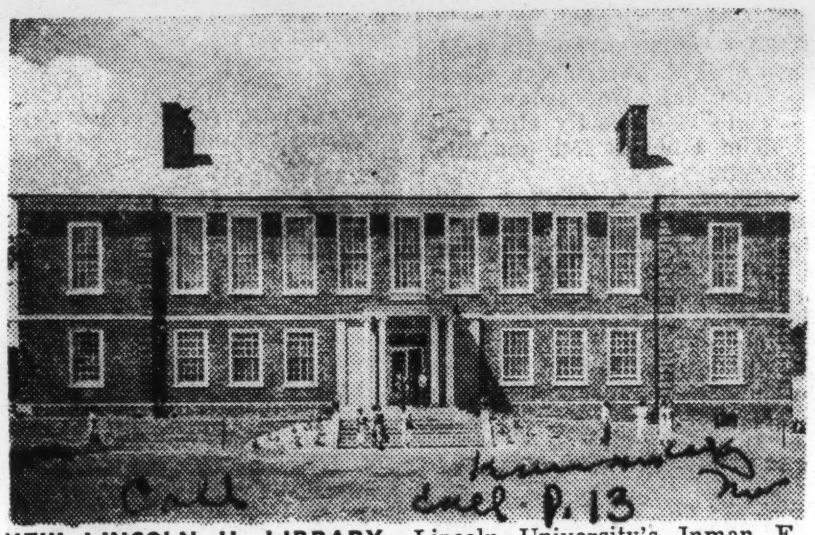
The earliest recorded history of the institution is preserved in a rare pamphlet containing a reminiscent speech by Foster in 1871. He referred to the casual conversation between himself and Lieutenant Aron M. Adamson of Fort McIntosh, Texas, in January, 1866. Lieutenant Foster remarked to Adamson that "it was a pity that these men should find no schools when they returned to Missouri, and that the education so happily commenced should cease."

Foster stated that for some time he had pondered the question, "Have I any special work to do, however humble, in preparing for this new time? And my constant prayer was, that if there were such work, Providence would point it out and show me how to do it."

"If our regiment will give money enough to start a school in Missouri, will you take charge of it?" asked Lt. Adamson of Foster in a later discussion. Though there was no immediate reply, the idea mushroomed among the men and officers of the regiment. Most of the officers of the 62nd contributed a total of $1,034.00, while the enlisted men contributed another $3,966.00. Later the 65th gave an additional $1,379.00. With such a start, Foster could not refuse, and later efforts to get more funds brought the total amount to a sufficient sum for a beginning.

Big Men On Board

On June 25, 1866, a board of trustees was appointed and corporation papers were taken out. Members of this board represented many of the state political and educational leaders of the day, including Governor Thomas Clement Fletcher; the superintendent of schools, T. A. Parker; the attorney general, Robert Franklin Wingate; the state printer, Emory S. Foster; the Rev. J. Addison Whitaker, James Yeatman, Sergeant Henry Brown of the 62nd, and Foster.



NEW LINCOLN U. LIBRARY.—Lincoln University's Inman E. Page Library combines the traditional with the modern to provide a functional center for study and research. It was completed in 1950, at a cost of $600,000.—Photo by Galbreath.

Difficulties confronted Foster when he searched for a site for the institute. Classes had been started at the Baptist church in Jefferson City by the American Missionary Society, "taught by two faithful ladies, who were stoned in the streets by boys of chivalric proclivities."

Efforts to use the basement of the Methodist church seemed successful until discouraged by the minister when he discovered that the "scholars would be black." Quarters were finally located in an old and dilapidated shack which had been previously used as a public school.

In these two rooms "22 feet square," Foster began the active educational work of what was to become Lincoln university, with two pupils, on September 17, 1866. The size of the classes grew rapidly and soon Foster was joined by Festus Reed who volunteered his services, and later by W. H. Payne and his sister, Mrs. Fannie Payne.

Emphasis On Principles

Under the leadership of the Connecticut-born Foster, the school adopted as its objectives the teaching of orderly habits and good principles as well as literary culture. Even the surroundings, for a time a building previously used as a stable, but then serving as the "Colored Baptist Church," did not deter the instructors from their goal. And though the problem of additional funds constantly faced Foster and the board, their keen sense of duty and devotion to a cause kept the institute in operation.

In 1870, the Missouri general assembly, recognizing a need for teachers of Negro children in the public schools, authorized the appropriation of $5,000 per year to support a normal department if the board would agree. Certain stipulations were soon met, aided by donations from the Western Sanitary Commission, the Refugee Freedmen's and Abandoned Land Fund, and the Freedmen's Bureau. At this time a program of expansion was undertaken, and land near the present site of the institution was purchased. By 1871, the board was able to construct the first building, "a sixty-by-seventy-foot structure, three stories high, with a basement and furnace." Part of the money for this building came from the contributions of the members of the 62nd and 65th Colored Infantries.

State Takes Over

From time to time offers came from religious organizations to take over the institute, but the board chose to maintain it as a non-religious and independent educational agency. In 1879, however, forced to seek help from some source, the entire institute was turned over to the state of Missouri as an agency for the training of Negro youth. Though the idea of an institution for the use of a single group of citizens was farthest from the minds of the founders, the legislature was now free to make such limitations as it desired.

The history of Lincoln institute from 1879 to 1920 includes many curricular changes and efforts to strengthen the program. In actuality, the institute was little more than a secondary school, though two years of college work was soon added.

Men like Inman E. Page (1880-1898), J. H. Jackson (1989-1901), Benjamin F. Allen (1902-1918), and Clement Richardson (1918-1922), left very definite contributions marked by a continued progress and growth. Under President Page the institute became a land-grant school, offering training in agriculture under the Morrill Act. A new building program was also begun and the present Memorial Hall was constructed.

Becomes A University

President Richardson pushed the addition of an R.O.T.C. unit to the curriculum and sought other measures to improve the health and physical condition of students. With the aid of Representative Walthall M. Moore, the first Negro to serve in the Missouri Legislature, a bill was introduced in 1921, to change the name of Lincoln institute to Lincoln university, and to reorganize the work being offered so that it would be more appropriate to the name. Application of "University" to the name merely indicated a hope for expansion as it was many years before the school was to develop into the true semblance of a University.

Probably the chief contribution of President Nathan B. Young was the school's admission into the North Central Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges, the accreditation agency for this area of the United States.

He was followed by Charles W. Florence (1931-1937), who developed even more minutely than had been done previously the academic standards of the school, enabling it to receive full accreditation for four years of college work in 1934.

Dr. Florence insisted on a well-trained faculty and was chiefly responsible for an arrangement whereby faculty members could have sabbatical leaves. Many extension courses were established throughout the state under his administration and public relations was stressed.

Several new buildings were added, but some of these had been planned during the administration

of Dr. Young. When he left the institute in 1937, he left it stronger than it ever had been before.

Scruggs To Helm

In 1938, after the board of curators had searched diligently for a qualified man to head the institution, they elected Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs, supervisor of Negro school in Kansas City, Kas., as president. His administration has witnessed the greatest single period of growth since the institution's founding.

Because of agitation for equality of education the board of curators and the president were directed by the Legislature to establish a school of law and a school of journalism, "separate but equal" to those at the University of Missouri. Thus the institution took on some of the aspects of a true University. Other additions, such as printing, woodworking and an expansion of existing course offerings have placed the University in the forefront of other existing schools of its size.

Dr. Scruggs was able to do much of the work which was originally the goal of other presidents because of an increased legislature and public interest. New dormitories replaced the old and out-of-date ones. The campus was modernized to take on the appearance of a higher educational institution.

Continued improvements in the quality of the teaching faculty has been noted, and the final addition, in 1950, of a long-needed library building make his administration one of the most outstanding.

Bennett Hall, a modern women's residence hall was completed in the fall of 1938, and Anthony hall, for freshman and sophomore women was completed in 1940. Tull hall, a modern men's residence hall, was completed in 1951. The R. O. T. C. program has been reinstituted, and an annual re-evaluation of courses helps to keep Lincoln university up with modern trends in education and with community needs.

Prominent Faculty

The present faculty is made up of several persons who have achieved certain distinction in their own right. In addition to Dr. Savage among the faculty members who have published books, are Dr. Lorenzo J. Green, the author of "THE NEGRO IN NEW ENGLAND;" Dr. Oliver C. Cox, a sociologist whose text, "CASTE, CLASS AND RACE," is used in several institutions; and Joseph T. Johnson, author of "THE NEGRO MARKET." Many others have made contributions to periodicals and research journals. Dr. Greene also edits the University's "MIDWEST JOURNAL."

Though teaching is still the principal occupation of most Lincoln university graduates, a growing number are finding their way into industrial and business occupations. No one can adequately predict the future of an institution, but neither can it be denied that Lincoln university has earned a place for itself among the better institutions, and that the dream of its founders has at least been partially realized.

Whether in the future the solons of our Legislature will see fit to remove the limitations now placed upon the admission of students and make this institution another capstone of democracy, remains to be seen. But its leadership and faculty, and the calibre of its graduates, attest to the good work which is being done.

CALLS SEGREGATION FRAUDULENT:

Alert editor warns Missouri educators

(This is the full text of an editorial that appeared Feb. 17 in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)

Utterly Nonsensical

Nathaniel A. Sweets, publisher of the St. Louis American, made an address Sunday that was packed with information about education in Missouri which should be of intense interest to all citizens of this state.

Mr. Sweets spoke to the Lincoln University Alumni Association of Chicago as national president of the alumni organization of the state-supported university for Negroes at Jefferson City.

The main point of Mr. Sweet's address was to expose the costly, wasteful and, as he expressed it, "makeshift," "illegal" and "fraudulent" character of instruction in the graduate schools in journalism and law, maintained in connection with Lincoln University.

Certainly as to the costly and wasteful aspects there can be no question at all.

Mr. Sweets presented statistics about enrollment in journalism and law, under Lincoln University auspices.

These showed that the taxpayers of Missouri are keeping up separate courses in law and journalism apparently for students primarily from outside Missouri.

Here are his figures on enrollment in the Lincoln Law School, 4300 St. Ferdinand avenue, St. Louis:

	Students From Missouri	From Other States
1945-46	14	7
1946 47	17	21
1947-48	11	39
1948-49	14	43
1949-50	15	28
1950-51	16	15
	87	153

A breakdown on journalism students in Lincoln University shows the same general state of affairs.

According to Mr. Sweets, out of a total of 137 students since the start of journalism instruction in 1945 only 57 have come from Missouri.

Out-of - state journalism students, he said, like those in now, come to Missouri as a result of intensive recruiting in states as far distant as Connecticut, Delaware, the Carolinas and Florida.

If Mr. Sweet's expenditure figures are correct Missouri spent $587,800.28 on the Lincoln University School of Law from 1940 to 1953 and $320,412.26 on its journalism school from 1945 to 1953 for a combined total of $908,212.54.

The average cost per student in these Lincoln University courses is much higher than for a white student at the University of Missouri.

Yet no one who is informed would contend that the instruction would be "equal" to that at the University of Missouri.

There is no justification whatever for the continuation of these separate schools at the university level.

As the Post - Dispatch has pointed out repeatedly, several states to the South have been less hesitant than Missouri in providing truly equal and non-discriminating education.

Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas have abandoned discrimination in graduate schools. Kentucky and Tennessee are ahead of us in some aspects.

Yet Missouri hangs back waiting apparently for still another Supreme Court decision to say that the Supreme Court meant what it said in the Lloyd Gaines case in 1938.

Thanks to a veto by Gov. Donnelly in his first term, Missouri was spared the profligate mistake of spending some $400,000 on a building for a Negro law school in St. Louis.

State and educational officials should now join in moving to stop this waste and to open state universities and colleges to all its young citizens.

What could be more nonsensical than to cause many young Missiourians to go to Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and other state universities which do not discriminate, meanwhile wastefully recruiting students from afar for segregated law and journalism courses inside Missouri?

CALLS SEGREGATION FRAUDULENT:

Alert editor warns Missouri educators

Utterly Nonsensical

(This is the full text of an editorial that appeared Feb. 17 in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)

BALTIMORE

Nathaniel A. Sweets, publisher of the St. Louis American, made an address Sunday that was packed with information about education in Missouri which should be of intense interest to all citizens of this state.

Mr. Sweets spoke to the Lincoln University Alumni Association of Chicago as national president of the alumni organization of the state-supported university for Negroes at Jefferson City.

The main point of Mr. Sweet's address was to expose the costly, wasteful and, as he expressed it, "makeshift," "illegal" and "fraudulent" character of instruction in the graduate schools in journalism and law, maintained in connection with Lincoln University.

Certainly as to the costly and wasteful aspects there can be no question at all.

Mr. Sweets presented statistics about enrollment in journalism and law, under Lincoln University auspices.

These showed that the taxpayers of Missouri are keeping up separate courses in law and journalism apparently for students primarily from outside Missouri.

Here are his figures on enrollment in the Lincoln Law School, 4300 St. Ferdinand avenue, St. Louis:

	Students From Missouri	From Other States
1945-46	14	7
1946 47	17	21
1947-48	11	39
1948-49	14	43
1949-50	15	28
1950-51	16	15
	87	153

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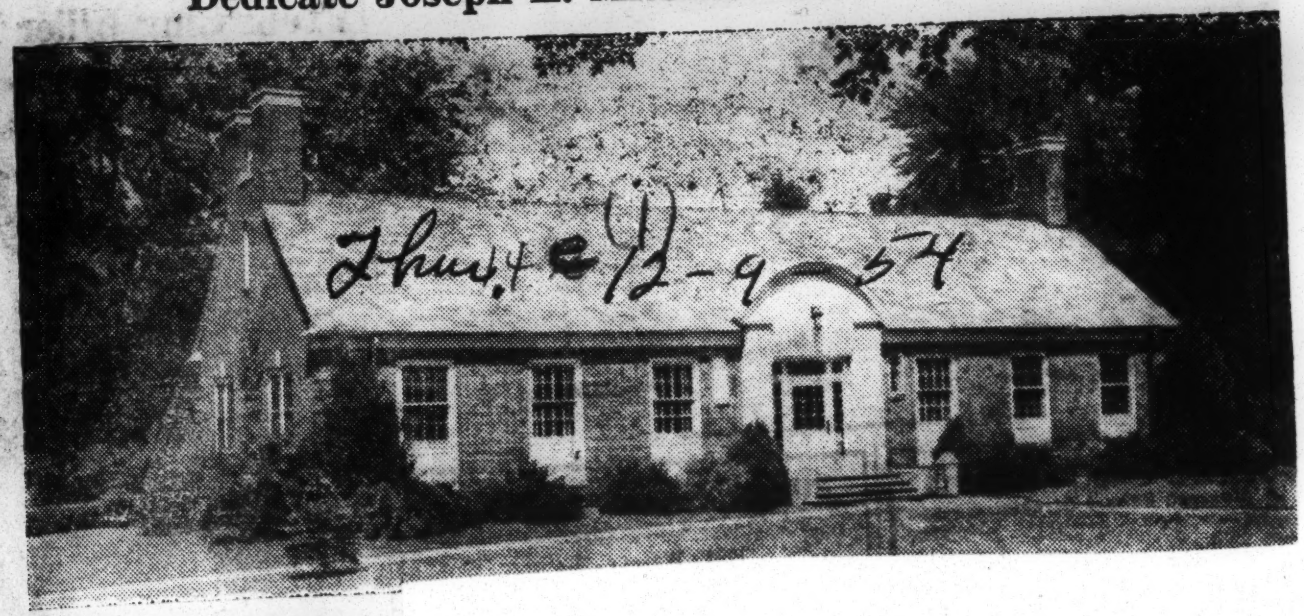
Dedicate Joseph E. Mitchell Hall at L. U.



Jefferson City, Mo. — Joseph E. Mitchell Hall, School of Journalism building at Lincoln University (Mo.) was dedicated the early part of the year. Joseph E. Mitchell was editor and publisher of the St. Louis Argus from 1912 to 1952 when he died. The building houses a library, offices, classrooms, student newspaper office and six journalism laboratories.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Two South African ministers to attend Lincoln observance

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa. —Two South African alumni who entered the school 57 years ago are returning this month to Lincoln University.

Their trip is in connection with Lincoln's centennial celebration.

They are Livingstone Mzimba, who was graduated from Lincoln's Seminary in 1906, and Thomas C. Katiya who completed his seminary training in 1903.

The trip to America will mark their first return to this country since graduation. They are scheduled to arrive in New York City on March 28 aboard the Queen Mary.

Both are surviving members of a large group of Zula tribesmen who enrolled at Lincoln in 1897. They came to the United States as members of a Zulu choir that was one of the midway attractions at the St. Louis Exposition in 1896.

Mzimba and Katiya returned to South Africa to become pastors in the flourishing Presbyterian native church there.

Served Their People

For nearly 50 years these Lincoln alumni have served as both teachers and preachers of their people.

REV. LIVINGSTONE MZIMBA

While none of their children have been able to return as students to Lincoln University they have been the first Africans admitted to South Africa universities.

Two descendants of these men were the first Africans to be graduated from the medical department of the University of Witwatersand.

A series of lectures that will take the two South Africans on a tour of the United States has been arranged by Dr. Horace M. Bond, president.

Hail Negro College's 100 Years

OXFORD, Pa., April 29 (AP).—The world's oldest Negro University today celebrated its 100th birthday with pageantry, oratory and dramatic emphasis upon freedom for all peoples. Lincoln University, whose charter was granted nearly ten years before Abraham Lincoln freed the slaves, is host to representatives of universities, colleges and educational societies of many lands who came to take part in the two-day observance, re-emphasizing, as the school put it in the words of John Donne, that "no man is an island unto himself."

Here for Lincoln University's centenary are scholars from Great Britain, New Zealand, Scandanavia, France, Belgium, The Neehtrlands, Greece, Switzerland, Egypt, South Africa, Liberia and Nigeria. Scores of America's institutions of higher learning are represented, in all more than 300.

Honorary Degrees

The university conferred honorary degrees on six men: Dr Milton S. Eisenhower, president of Pennsylvania State University, Doctor of Humane Letters; Harvey S. Firestone jr., industrialist and philanthropist, Doctor of Laws; Carlos P. Romulo, Special Ambassador of the Philippines, Doctor of Laws; Percy Lavon Julian, research chemist, Doctor of Science; John La Farge, S. J., associate editor of America Press, director of the Catholic Inter-Racial Council, Doctor of Letters, and the Rev. George Douglas Davies, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Oxford, Doctor of Divinity.

Horace Mann Bond Native Nashvillian 1st Negro President

Brother of President Eisenhower Chosen Keynote Speaker At Centenary of Great Institution, Established in 1854; Late Drs. D. J. Hull and J. T. Brown Were Among Most Noted Alumni of University; "Time" Magazine Tells School's Story

Lincoln University, located at Lincoln Pa., the first of the two colleges established during slavery for the higher education of Negroes is being spotlighted this year as being the first of the many such institutions that will be one hundred years old in 1954.

The university is prominently mentioned in connection with its centennial celebration in the May 3, issue of TIME MAGAZINE, on page 63, under the Education Section of the publication.

The facts brought out in the magazine article, which of general interest, is of particular interest to Nashvillians for a number of reasons.

The first reason is that its present president, Dr. Horace Mann Bond was born in Nashville, and a few years before being elected the first colored educator to become the president of Lincoln, he was an outstanding member of the Fisk University faculty.

The TIME article is very interesting. It tells of a young Negro who came to call on the Rev. John Miller Dickey of Oxford, Pa., one day in 1852 to make the unusual request to get admission to an educational institution up North so he could get training for the ministry.

The article continues:

"But though Oxford (Pa.) is above the Mason-Dixon line, there was no college in the vicinity' that would take him. Pastor Dickey decided that something should be done; two years later he managed to persuade the state to charter the first Negro institution of higher learning in the U. S."

Lincoln University, in Pennsylvania, it is pointed out in a footnote should not be confused with another Lincoln University located in Jefferson City, Mo. The article says that the Pennsylvania "Lincoln" has only 300 students. It is, is about the attitude of Mr. Blackbon back there when he was selling customers of the Railroad Pullman Tickets. And that attitude of Mr. Blackmon is considered a handicap to him now, except maybe among that dwindling element of the colored population that persists in saying that colored citizens should ignore the Constitution and refrain from "going where he was not wanted." There are some persons who have never wanted a colored citizen, how ever reputable, to purchase first-class tickets on a railroad train.

Another one of the candidates for Juvenile Court Judge also has a record, not particularly pleasing to a host of colored voters, although his record was made in line of duty. He is Mr. Benson Trimble. They say he represented the City of Nashville in the lawsuit over the right of colored citizens to play golf in parks which are supported by all of the taxpayers. The city fought and lost that lawsuit before Judge Elmer Davies of the Federal Court. It seems unlikely that colored citizens who want to play golf will be forced to go to the "Jim Crow" arrangement that has been promised for "Negroes, Only," in North Nashville.

Colored campaigners for Mr. Trimble, it is believed, will be confronted with the fact that he was the city's lawyer who contended that no civil rights of colored persons were being taken from them as a result of the city excluding them from playing golf in any of the regular parks.

A number of colored citizens are known to be friendly to Mr. Ray White for Juvenile Court Judge. But it happens he is not a lawyer and the general impression is that a lawyer ought to be the judge of any court because he has to deal with so much law and so many lawyers.

Mr. White is highly respected because he is a worker among boys and is praised as being deeply interested in the problems of youths.

But it is pointed out that during his years as Juvenile Court Judge here, the Hon. Sam Davis Tatum proved he is also a humanitarian as well as being learned in the law.

It appears there will be a heavy concentration of the vote of the masses, both white and colored, behind the candidacy of the Hon. Sam Davis Tatum. It is said the election may be close, but there is little likelihood of the experienced and popular Judge Sam Davis Tatum losing in a contest where there are three other candidates.

Near the end of the past week a rumor was going the rounds to the effect that Mr. White may withdraw from the race and endorse Judge Tatum. That would add materially to Judge Tatum's strength because of the considerable number of colored persons who like both candidates.

Mr. Trimble's campaign manager it appeared has sensed the possibility of the large host of NAACP members being opposed to a candidate who fought to keep them from playing golf in the regular parks. They have secured the services of one of the NAACP leaders to help round up support among colored women for Mr. Trimble. What results the lady will be able to get seems not to disturb the principal

leaders of the NAACP, who are for Judge Tatum.

It is not denied, however, that Judge Blackmon will have strength with many administration politicians, who can induce some colored persons to forgive and forget Judge Blackmon's actions, indicating he is set in his belief that colored citizen sought not to want to go any place "where they are not wanted" and especially on a train offering first-class accomodations to all respectable citizens who have the money to pay for first class accomodations.

Here lately the railroads have let it be known that they want their agents to respect the law of the land and sell colored persons as well as white persons first class accomodations. As for the airplanes they have never arranged any Jim Crow, second class, accomodation for their customers.

Lincoln, Educational Pioneer

Ten years before President Abe Lincoln issued the emancipation proclamation, a small school came into being unheralded in the little community of Oxford, Pa., not too far from Philadelphia.

It has one distinction, as unnoticed as it was. It was the first school organized especially to educate American Negroes in the United States. Its founder, Rev. John Miller Dickey, pastor of the local Presbyterian church, had been inspired to set up the school because of the desire of several young Negro men in the community for an education.

The year was 1854. This year, that school now known as Lincoln university, is celebrating its centennial. It is still a small school by modern standards. But neither its service to the Negro nor to the world indirectly can be measured by its size.

It has always been and still is a classical college with high academic standards. It has provided the academic background for more professional men than any other Negro school. Its seminary has produced some of the nation's great theologians.

Its first Negro president, Dr. Horace Mann Bond, is a creditable successor to the distinguished scholars who preceded him at that institution.

As the school enters upon its second century of service, he visualizes a wider horizon as its mission. The school always attracted foreign students. Though organized to educate Negroes, it has never closed its doors to any young man seeking learning, regardless of race or citizenship.

It is this upon which Dr. Bond wishes to enlarge. He wants Lincoln to become more and more an international institution, catering to those who can go to the far parts of the world with the torch of enlightenment.

Lincoln has always been in the vanguard in education. It is a tribute to the school and to its administration that after one hundred years, it still is pioneering.

INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING—Some of the new students at Lincoln University (Pa.), are shown above as points of interest on the campus are pointed out to them by James Prentice, president of the Student Senate. Looking on are Dr. Horace Mann Bond, extreme left, president of Lincoln, and Dr. Paul Kuehner, extreme right, registrar and adviser to overseas students. The students include: Mrs. Mary Sparkuhl, of Perryville, Md.; Shing-Hwa Ssai, China; Horace Young, Venezuela; George Nemethy, Hungary; Uttamprakash Christian, India; Clifford Jones, British West Indies; and Chul Young Cha, Korea.

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. P. 1

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Atlanta, Ga. 11-27-54

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P. 4

Six Countries Represented

Lincoln University, Pa.—Lincoln University, embarking upon a "board new program" of international education, has enrolled this term new overseas students, representing six foreign countries, Dr. Horace Mann, president ahs announced.

The new program at Lincoln—now in its second century of operation—is based on brotherhood, Dr. Bond explained, and is designed to make the university a "living laboratory" for international understanding.

Attending the Chester County university on scholarships granted by the Lessing J. Rosenwald Fund, the students' backgounds and experiences experiences express the unrest in the world today.

Nemethy, whose father was a judge of the Administrative High Court of Calvinist-Protestant High School of Hungary, is a former student of the Budspast, which became famous for its religious and anti-communistic spirit.

He was a member of the Hungarian Boy Scout Association until its dissolution in 1948 by Communists, and succeeded in avoiding affiliation with the "pioneer" Communist Youth Organization.

Fled from Hungary

Nemephy and his family escaped from Hungary in 1951 after receiving deportation orders from Communist State Authorities. Pursued by the police for three weeks, they wandered in small villiages in the woods of Western Hungary, then finally succeeded in crossing the iron curtain that separates Austria and Hungary. In July, 1954, Nemephy and his family came to America.

Cha, a native of Seul, is an ex-First Lieutenant who served three years in the Army of the Republic of Korea. He said he volunteered for the Army while a student "in defense of his country and freedom of the world."

Great Step

The new program of education which will chart the course for Lincoln's second century of service, was cleary defind by Julius Rosenwald, 2nd, a trustee of the University, who said:

"The new program Lincoln University has undertaken is a great step forward toward the goal of a peaceful world. Each student of campus will bring with them a culture, background and philosophy that may be shared with his fellows. How better could men settle their differences than by each knowing the problems of one another before differences arise?"

Atlanta-11-25-54

International Understanding at Lincoln University

Bystander p. 4 Des Moines, Iowa. June 11-2

Lincoln U. gets $20,000 grant

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa. — Lincoln University received, last [illegible] $20,000 to make a study of its internal and external program, from the Fund for the Advancement of Education [illegible]

The new study planned by Lincoln will permit the faculty to make a study of its own internal program of liberal arts education, and, as well, to study the problem of developing a truly interracial and international institution.

African Grads To Return For Lincoln Centennial

LIINCOLN UNIVERSITY, Pa- Among the distinguished graduates making the pilgrimage back to Lincoln University this month in observance of that institution's Centennial celebration will be two South African alumni who entered Lincoln in 1897.

They are Livingstone Mzimba who was graduated from Lincoln's Seminary in 1906, and Thomas C. Katiya who completed his seminary training in 1903, Dr. Horace Mann Bond, Lincoln president, announced.

THE TRIP to America will mark their first return to this country since graduating from the Chester county school. They are scheduled to arrive in New York on March 28 aboard the Queen Mary.

Both are surviving members of a large group of Zulu tribesmen who enrolled at Lincoln in 1897. They came to the United States as members of a Zulu choir that was one of the midway attractions at the St. Louis Exposition in 1896.

AFTER THEY completed this engagement, they enrolled in Lincoln University, which even then enjoyed world-wide reputation for training African leaders, and pursued both the collegiate and theological courses.

Mr. Mzimba and Mr. Katiya returned to South Africa to become pastors in the flourishing Presbyterian native church there.

FOR NEARLY 50 years they have served as both teachers and preachers for their people. While none of their children have been able to return as students to Lincoln University, they have been the first Africans admitted to South African universities. Two descendants of these men were the first Africans to be graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Witwatersrand.

A series of lectures that will take the two South Africans on a tour of the United States has been arranged by President Bond.

* * *

REV. MESSRS MZIMBA and Katiya will undoubtedly win te award at commencement this June fro the alumni coming the longest distance when thousands of Lincoln graduates return for the Centennial reunion.

Established in 1854 for the specific purpose of "glorifying God in Africa," Lincoln also has as alumni Kwame Nkrumah of the Gold Coast, and Nnamdi Azikiwe of Nigeria, the first two Africans to become prime ministers of emerging states.

REV. LIVINGSTONE MZIMBA

Lincoln U. marks 100th anniversary

Eisenhower sends greetings, his brother speaks; two South African alumni pray

LINCOLN UNIV., Pa. — With a message from President Eisenhower and an address by his brother, Milton, Lincoln University solemnly observed its 100th anniversary Thursday.

Nearly 300 representatives from colleges as far away as South Africa were in the colorful academic procession paying tribute to the first college in America founded for the education of colored youths.

Six honorary degrees were awarded, including the Doctor of Humane Letters to Dr. Milton Eisenhower, president of Pennsylvania State University.

Dr. Julian Honored

Others honored were the Rev. George D. Davies, Oxford, Pa.; Father John LaFarge, J.C., Harvey Firestone Jr., Percy Julian, chemist; and Carlos P. Romulo, Philippines ambassador.

Invited but unable to attend were two of the school's most illustrious African alumni Kwame Nkrumah, prime minister, the Gold Coast, West Africa; and Nnamdi Azikiwe, the leading political figure of Nigeria.

Two South Africans were present. Traveling from farthest away was the Rev. Thomas Chalmers Katiya, 81, who came 10,000 miles from South Africa. He pronounced the benediction in his native Xosa.

The Rev. L. N. Mzimba, from Cape Province, South Africa delivered the invocation.

Message Is Read

A message from President Eisenhower was read preceding the formal program.

"That Lincoln University, one of the nation's earlier universities, has educated many Americans who have contributed solidly to the development of our country justifies great pride and satisfaction among your faculty and alumni," the President wrote.

As the convocation speaker, Dr. Eisenhower cited the need to counter false Communist propaganda about racial problems in America.

"We need stress more and more our accomplishments in the field of civil rights and to realize that everything we do in our own communities is watched closely by our friends, as well as our enemies in other parts of the world," he said.

President Horace Mann Bono announced the "new design" which calls for Lincoln to become an integrated institution.

History In Brochure

The future program was announced in a 15-page brochure which recited the history of Lincoln dating back to 2,000 years

Lincoln Centennial

First U.S. College for Negroes Stresses International Role

Lincoln University, in Chester County, Pa., the first institution in the world founded to provide higher education for Negroes, is now celebrating its 100th anniversary. The centennial activities began last September, and will continue through this month.

Lincoln counts among its American alumni many leading figures in education and civic life. Since its founding it has graduated 1,100 ministers, nearly one-third the total number of its graduates. On Saturday the Friends Historical Association will hold its annual meeting on the Lincoln campus to mark the role Quakers played in the early history of the university. The climax of the intensive phase of the centennial observance will occur June 4-8 at the annual commencement exercises. The speaker on June 8 will be Dr. Lindsey F. Kimball, vice president of the Rockefeller Foundation. Programs of special interest to alumni and undergraduates are scheduled for the three-day period preceding commencement.

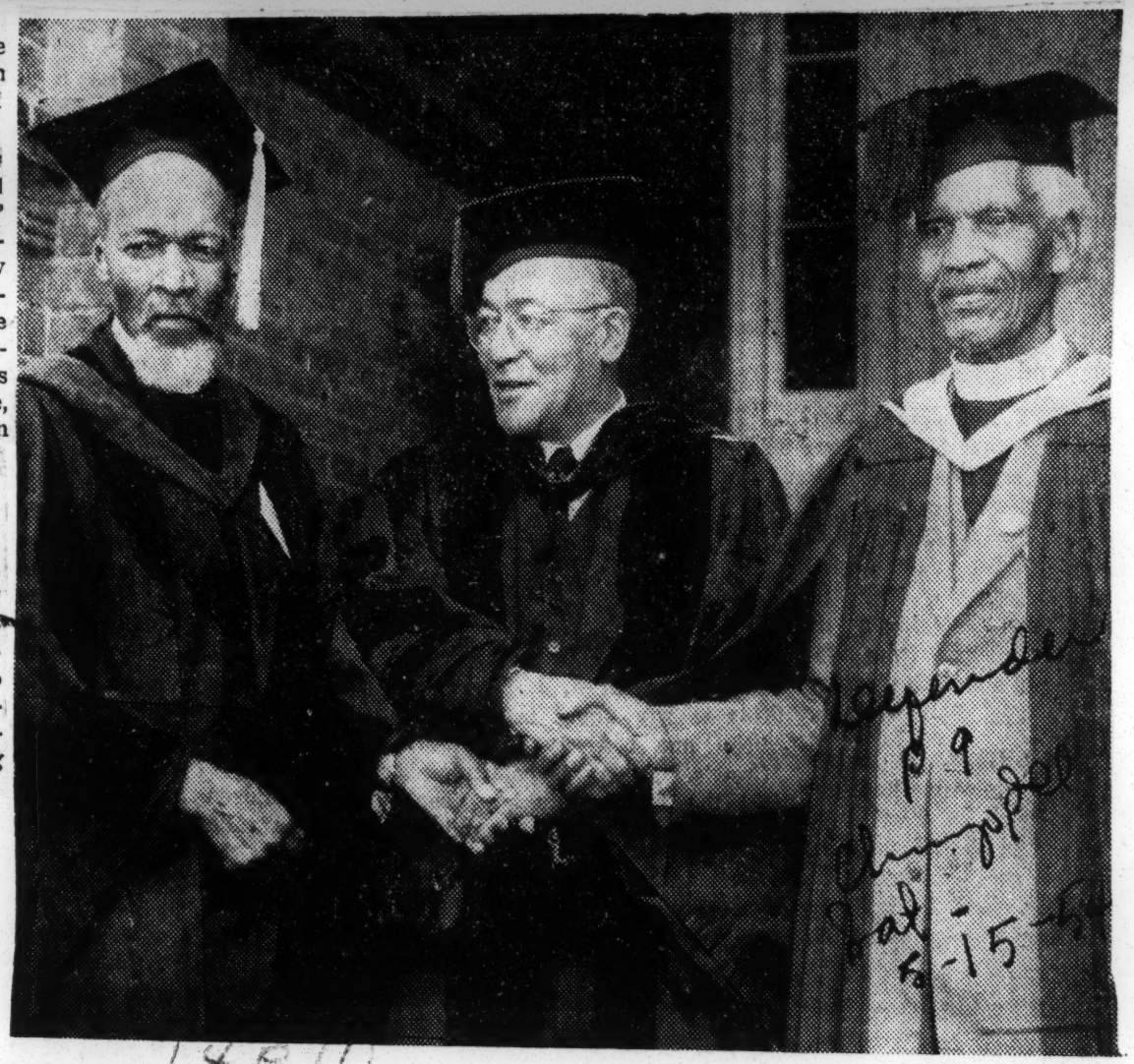
According to Dr. Horace M. Bond, president of the university, 1,000 returning alumni are expected. Among them will be a special African delegation of thirty, headed by Nnamdi

Azikiwe, Nigerian political leader.

As a part of the festival year the university has just published "Lincoln University Poets," an anthology of works by fifteen Lincoln men.

The theme of the centennial is "Free Persons in a Free World Through Education and Brotherhood." With its first century completed, Lincoln is embarking upon a broad new program, designed to create an international institution. According to the Lincoln trustees, the university intends to draw its faculty and students from every continent and, if possible, from every nation. Students from abroad will not be considered as "foreign" students, but as an integral part of the student body.

Commenting on the proposed program, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, a trustee of the university, said: "The hope of mankind rests in the ability of peoples to move toward unity. Education is indispensable if we are to meet this challenge. Lincoln University's new program promises an adventurous leadership in achieving unity through education."



DR. HORACE MANN BOND (center) photo at left, president of Lincoln university, Pa., greets two of the Chester County institution's alumni from South Africa who were on the special Charter Day convocation program last Thursday. At left is Rev. Livingstone Mazimba, '06 and '09 Seminary, and right is Rev. Thomas Katiya, '00 and '03 Seminary. Rev. Katiya delivered the benediction in his native language of Xosa.

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LIVINGSTONE COLLEGE

Livingstone Pays Tribute To Price

SALISBURY, N. C. — Joseph Charles Price, noted church and world figure who died in 1893—at the age of 39— was honored last week by Livingston College, the school he founded 72 years ago, becoming its first president.

Dr. Price, who had a short brilliant career as an educator and orator, founded the college in 1882 and named it in honor of David Livingstone early explorer of Africa.

Livingstone's son, Robert Viven, died of gunshot wounds in a confederate prison camp in 1864, at Salisbury, N. C., near the present site of the school.

The college is presently all-Negro owned and controlled, with national standing, having survived the feverish college building era in the '80's.

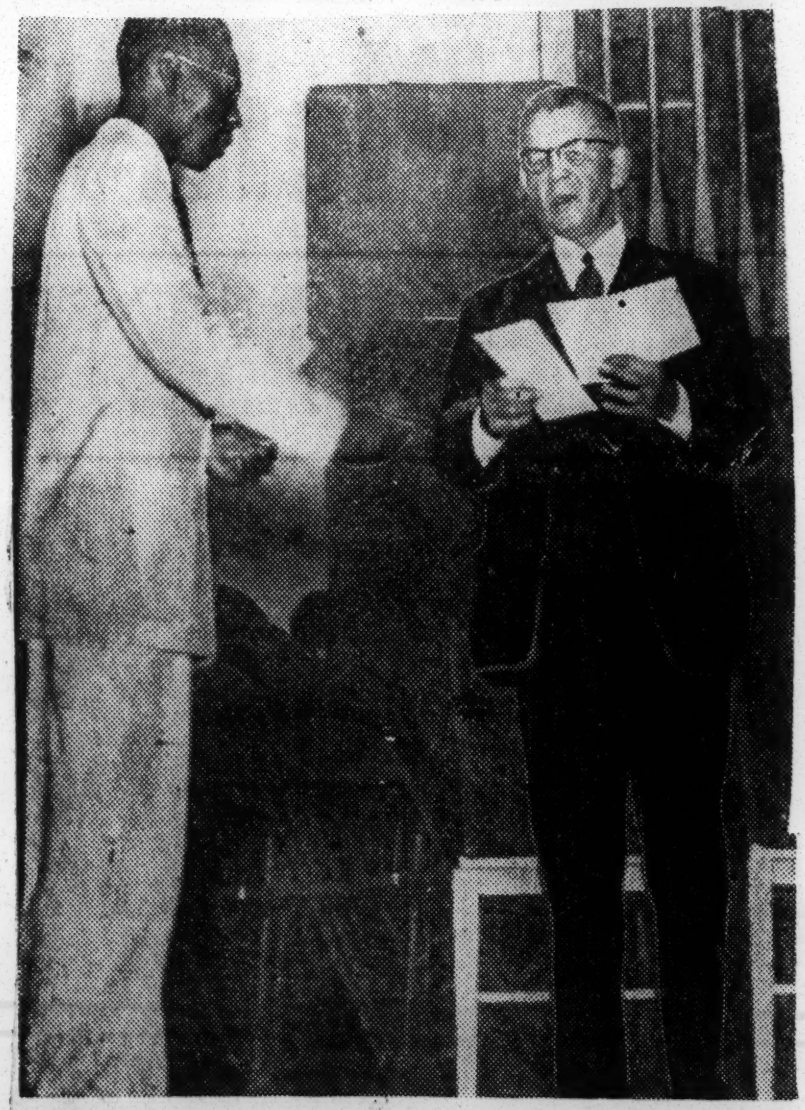
Born in Elizabeth City, N. C., in 1855, Dr. Price was considered by many to be a Christian educator who worked within the framework of his own denomination, the AME Zion church.

In 1880 when he was elected a delegate to the General Conference of the AMEZ church, through efforts of his bishop, James W. Hood, Dr. Price became active in numerous debates and even, at times, set the policy of the denomination. The following year he won fame for speeches made in England, raising funds for the then proposed AMEZ Wesley Instutute.

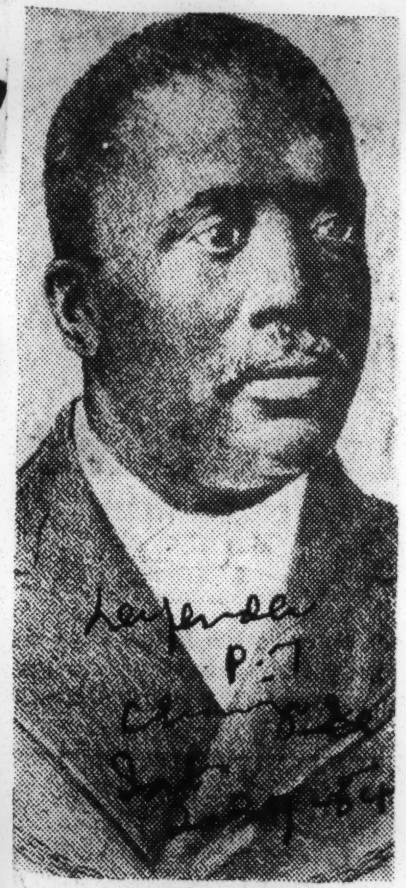
Successful at raising funds for the institute, white citizens of Salisbury offered to give $1,000 toward the institute's fund if the institute would be established in their city. The church accepted the offer and when Dr. Price returned to America in the fall of 1882, he was appointed its first president.

After becoming president of the institute, one of his first moves was to request that the North Carolina Legislature change the name of the Institute to Livingstone college, in honor of the famed explorer.

Although offered a bishopric in the church and later asked by President Grover Cleveland to serve as Minister-resident and consul general for the United States in Liberia, Dr. Price retained his post at Livingstone. But even so, he did not confine his dreams to the education of American Negroes. Commenting, he said: "Nationalities may extend their territorial possessions in Africa through commerce and war and wicked trading, but it remains with us to save the immortal souls of her people through education."



EDWARD WILSON, senior at Hood Theological Seminary, Livingstone college, Salisbury, N. C., makes a contribution to school on behalf of the students to President W. J. Trent. Occasion was 100th birthday anniversary of the founder, Dr. Joseph Charles Price.



JOSEPH PRICE

AMEZs Give $80,000 To Livingstone College

SALISBURY, N. C. — (ANP) — Leaders and workers of the AMEZ church laid $80,723.83 on the table at Livingstone college here last week as a token of appreciation for the work of the college and in memory of its founder and first president the late Dr. Joseph Charles Price.

A feature of the program, which marked the Founder's day activities, was the annual pilgrimage to the grave of Dr. Price.

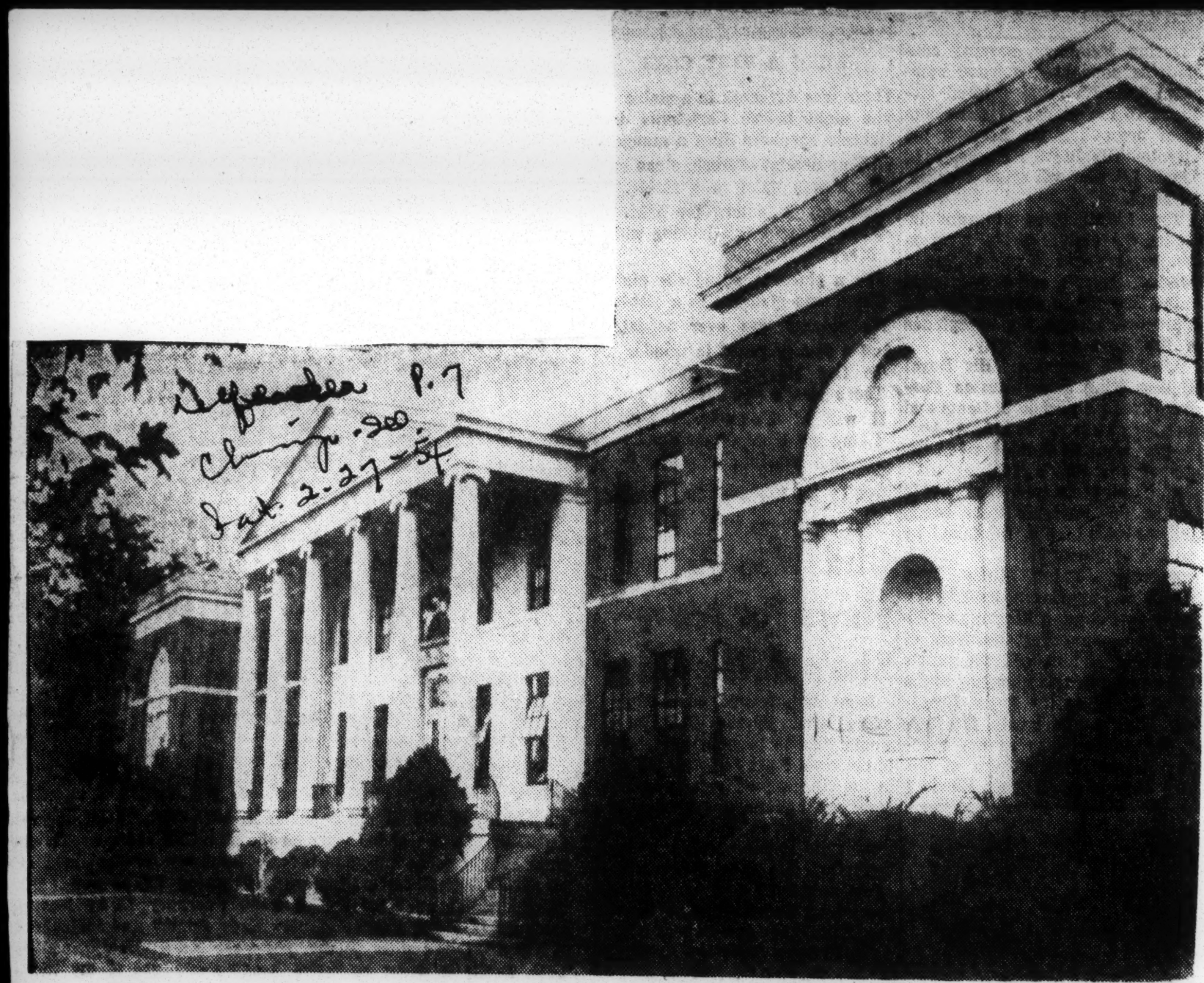
Bishop W. J. Walls of Chicago, senior bishop of the church, led the bishop in the reports by districts. Bishop Walls is an alumnus of Livingstone, biographer of Dr. Price and chairman of the board of trustees. His district reported $14,729.87.

Other districts reported as follows: second, Bishop John W. Martin, Chicago, $8,833; third, Bishop C. C. Alleyne, Philadelphia, $9,231.30; fourth, Bishop W. C. Brown, Brooklyn, $5,766.40; fifth, Bishop Walter W. Slade, Charlotte, N. C., $8,257.02; sixth Bishop J. C. Taylor, Montgomery, Ala., $7,840.20.

Seventh district, Bishop R. L. Jones, Salisbury, $9,365.24; eighth, Bishop H. T. Medford, Washington, D. C., $6,269.58; ninth, Bishop H. B. Shaw, Wilmington, N. C., $4,352.10; 10th, Bishop S. G. Spottswood, Washington, D. C., $3,170; 11th, Bishop William A. Stewart, Washington, D. C., $1,340.62 and 12th, Bishop D. C. Pope, Liberia and Gold Coast, West Africa, $50.

Other contributors were Livingstone students, $500; Livingstone faculty, $505; alumni, $165; Hood Theological seminary, $25, and the third Episcopal conferences, $323.50.

Dr. W. J. Trent, president of the college, and members of the faculty and students welcomd the visitors to the campus.



Defender p.7
Chicago
Sat. 2-27-54

PRICE MEMORIAL BUILDING is the largest on campus at Livingstone college. It accommodates the administrative offices, classrooms and science laboratories.

Church Pioneers In Negro Freedom And Education

Defender p.7
Chicago
Sat. 2-27-54

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — The General Church School Convention in Louisville, Kentucky, is the outcome of a century and a half of effort at self-education and development through religion of race freedom and social status.

COMING OF THE COLLEGES

Of the five schools of the A. M. E. Zion Church, Livingstone College is the outstanding institution. It is an "A" grade college with theological and business schools. When Livingstone was begun in 1879 under the sponsorship of Bishop James Walker Hood who led the connection into building a major college, there were eight or nine other such ventures across the country from the Atlantic to the Mississippi all of which have perished.

The other Secondary Schools have grown up since. The story shows the struggle to concentrate on developing an outstanding and permanent race college. Dr. Joseph C. Price, its first president, actually established Livingstone College. His heroic trip through England made possible the purchase of the campus with $10,000 and his great oratory and magnetic leadership of race and church which enabled him to raise tens of thousands of dollars from American philanthropy made Livingstone College a definite fixture in race education. It now has reached the importance of being ready to share in the interracial integration of American education when segregation shall be affected.

Livingstone College is prepared for desegregation in its charter. There is no racial limitations in that document. It is one of the only two schools of the race in the entire South that has an unlimited charter on Race Relations. These schools are ready for present-day needs and desegregation.

There are other schools in this system which may be contributing factors in the integration program.

Dr. Price's leadership was a romance in the story of Negro Education Enterprise, for he symbolizes self-autonomy in college building which was then spreading forth in race hands. He made the plea for the support of liberal education and helped to establish schools in his own state and encouraged schools in the Black Man's organization throughout the country. Price was regarded as exhibit A in his personality and work of the capabilities of the Negro and stirred the race potential in all lines of self-development. Actualy he gave the church its first impulse to education as he gave the race its first National leadship in the same area.

Dr. Booker T. Washington said once to Andrew Carnegie concerning Livingstone College when Mr. Carnegie was induced to give the library to the college, "Livingstone College is not a sectarian school but is a contribution of the A. M. E. Zion Church to education," so it may be said of the efforts of the A. M .E. Zion Church, the A. M. E. Church, and the Baptist churches, and to a degree the C. M. E. Church, the latter having regular and definite help, of course, from the Mother Methodist Church which is being set toward interracial integration and education.

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Louisiana

NEW STATE COLLEGE FOR NEGROES

Two New State Colleges for New Orleans Urged

Education Board to Seek Legislative Approval

By CHARLES D. PIERCE
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

BATON ROUGE, La., April 29—The state board of education recommended here Thursday that the 1954 Legislature consider establishment of new state colleges without dormitory facilities in the Greater New Orleans Area.

The board asked one commuters' college for whites and one for Negroes.

This request is an addition to the $17,317,520 construction program the board has already recommended to the legislature for the present eight state colleges under its jurisdiction.

The board unanimously approved a resolution introduced by Nash C. Roberts, board member from New Orleans, asking Legislative consideration for the two new state colleges.

However, George T. Madison, board member from Bastrop, made the following explanation of his vote:

"I am voting for this resolution strictly on the grounds that consideration is recommended, and I think the Legislature should also consider whether the needs for the other state institutions at this time are not superior and more pressing than the needs for the two colleges in the New Orleans area."

New Orleans now has several private colleges and universities, but no state colleges.

The board also asked that the state department of education provide estimates for capital outlay and operating expenses for the two colleges.

The board's decision on the need for the two colleges was based upon a survey made by the state department of education of estimated white and Negro college enrollments in the New Orleans area from 1954-55 to 1969-70.

Negro College Action Delayed

BATON ROUGE, July 5 (AP)—Rep Kenneth Cagle postponed action on a Senate concurrent resolution today endorsing location of a Negro state college in Crowley when one member called attention to a defect.

The resolution urged the state Board of Education and Louisiana State University to work together in locating a Negro college in southwest Louisiana.

Cagle delayed action when Rep Albert Koorie called attention to the wording at the start of the resolution, "Whereas, college facilities for Negroes in Louisiana are inadequate . . ."

Koorie complained "They'll be running to federal court complaining our facilities are inadequate."

Cagle agreed and said it would be changed.

Baton Rougean To Receive MBA From LSU Sat.

Louis L. Eames, a native of Baton Rouge is the first Negro to receive a Master of Business Administration degree from Louisiana State University. The degree will be conferred May 29 at LSU's graduation exercises.

An accounting major, Mr. Eames' thesis was a critical study of methods and procedures employed by some business operators to control cash receipts. He chose this study because of keen interest in small business management and operations. He has worked as consultant and accountant for small business operators in the Baton Rouge area and surrounding towns during the past eight years.

Aside from maintaining an accounting service in the city to aid small business operators with their many problems in record keeping presently employed as instructor of accounting, economics, and Field Coordinator for Regional Business Clinics at Southern University.

He is married to the former Marguerite Wade who is the dean operator of Southern University. The have six children and a spacious ten room home at 944 Maximillian Street.

5 Negroes Receive Certificates From Louisiana State U.

NEW ORLEANS — (ANP) — Five Negroes were graduated from Louisiana State university last week. This school has been the citadel of racial strife for the last scholastic year.

Figuring in one of the boldest suits of civil rights ever presented to the courts of the nation when it denied A. P. Tureaud, the right to study within its walls, LSU presented degrees to:

Louis L. Eames, Baton Rouge, Master's degree in business administration; Robert F. Collins and Ernest M. Morial, New Orleans, B. S. degree from the law school; Frank W. Morrick, Master's in Music Education; and Lionel James, New Orleans, master's degree in education.

Thus a new day is dawning in Louisiana, one that has been fought for by the progressive Negro leaders. All that is needed now is a strong fellowship.

100 enrolled at La. State Univ.

BATON ROUGE, La. (ANP)—More than 100 colored students are reportedly enrolled in the various graduate schools of the Louisiana State University. Many are teachers working for advanced degrees.

Louisiana State University has accepted the graduate students and no objection is made when their friends come and eat with them in the cafeterias of the school. No colored students are yet being received in the undergraduate school of the university.

Refuse College Vote

The state legislature last week refused to vote favorably upon the erection and operation of a college for colored students in Crowley. This town is near Lafayette where colored pupils have been ordered into the school.

It was thought by some that a school here might lift the racial pressure upon the state school in Lafayette.

Over 100 Negroes Enroll At L. S. U.

BY O.C.W. TAYLOR

BATON ROUGE, La. (ANP) -- More than 100 Negro students are reportedly enrolled in the various graduate schools of the Louisiana State university. Many are teachers working for advanced degrees.

L.S.U. has accepted the graduate students and no objection is made when their friends come and eat with them in the cafeterias of the school.

No Negro students are being received in the undergraduate school of the university.

The state legislature this week refused to vote favorably upon the erection and operation of a college for Negroes in Crowley. This town is near Lafayette where Negroes have been ordered into the school.

It was thought by some whites that a school here might lift the racial pressure upon the state school in Lafayette.

But, Negro Youths Are Leaving Blue Grass State

Integration Works in Ky., LSU Requires Court Order

Courier Sat. 12-11-54 p. 3

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Of three Southern colleges accepting Negroes in recent years only Louisiana State University requires Negroes to obtain admission solely by court order.

At the University of Louisville, integration has been voluntary and successful, said Dr. Philip Davidson, president.

The admission of Negroes at the University of Kentucky has been partly by court order and partly voluntary, according to Dr. Frank Dickey, dean of the College of Education.

* * * *

BUT AT LSU, "We will continue to admit them (Negroes) by court order, at least for the time being, said President Troy H. Middleton.

In a series of educational meetings held in Louisville it was brought out that while enrollment in Kentucky junior and senior high schools will increase the next ten years,

these increases will be less, proportionately, than the average increase for all Southern states.

This prediction was based on a study made by John K. Folger of Atlanta, on the assumption that youth, "especially Negro

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Estimate 100 Negroes In La. Grad Schools

BATON ROUGE, La. — (ANP) — More than 100 Negro students are reportedly enrolled in the various graduate schools of the Louisiana state university. Many are teachers working for advanced degrees.

229 Negroes Attend LSU

BATON ROUGE—This summer Louisiana State University has enrolled 229 Negroes, the highest number in attendance there since the Federal courts directed that Negroes should be admitted to the graduate and professional schools.

Despite the fact that all students are permitted to select rooms in available buildings in practice there, there is no mixing of the races inasmuch as no student is forced at LSU to room with anyone with whom he is strongly opposed.

Most male Negroes are housed together in the male dormitories, while some forty Negro women are living in separate rooms from white students in Highland and East halls.

However, all students participate in campus activities and eat in all campus cafeterias and dining halls.

Willie Mays' aunt, Mrs. Sarah May, was only 35 when she died a few days ago in Birmingham, Ala . . . **Dr. C. E. Brehm,** president of the University of Tennessee, will address county 4-H Club boys and girls at **Tennessee State University** this week . . . Two Florence (S. C.) brothers, **Marshall** and **Howard Bethea,** face a federal court trial in December on a charge of growing marijuana on a farm . . . AME minister **T. S. Henderson** and his wife of Meadville, Pa., broke the bank on the ABC-TV show, winning $1,600 . . . **Jack Adkins,** now in New York, will be heading west soon to take over his new coaching duties and classroom tasks at Phoenix City College in Pheonix City, Ariz. . . . **Hollis Price,** president of LeMoyne College in Memphis, has been granted a year's leave to join the staff of the United Negro College Fund, Inc., in New York, as director of fund raising. **Dr. W. W. Gibson** will serve as acting president of the college . . . Louisiana State University, once all white, has 229 Negroes enrolled in summer classes . . . Negro physicians are now permitted to attend patients in **St. Paul's Hospital,** operated by the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, in Dallas, Tex. . . . The American Negro Emancipation Centennial, headed by **Archibald J. Carey** Jr. of Chicago, is planning a national observance of the 100 years of freedom for the American Negro in 1963.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

Contrast Between Two States

A news story originating at Baton Rouge, La. indicated that Negro enrollees make up 299 of the Summer School enrollment of 3,937 at Louisiana State University. In Alabama, this newspaper made public this week the list of 129 persons who went outside of the state during the 1953-54 term on "Jim Crow Scholarships" provided by the Alabama State Board of Education.

Alabama is spending tax money to send out of the state a number of those who regard their public institutions as inferior and actually scorn enrolling in them for new better purpose. Obvious the state officials see in the practice an opportunity to delay for the time being the opening of the doors of its public institutions of higher learning to all citizens on the basis of merit and qualifications.

The boards of trustees of the University of Alabama and Alabama and Alabama Polytechnic Institute recently voted to continue the racial barriers despite earlier ruling by the United States Supreme Court in the Sweatt, McLaurin and Sipuel cases. Since then the same court has overturned the Separate but Equal doctrine. The State Board of Education at a recent meeting adopted a resolution which prohibits any unit of the educational system to voluntarily lower the bars in compliance with the spirit and implications of the fresh decisions by the highest court in the land.

At the meeting of the 11-man board, Dr. S. S. Seay, a distinguished minister and leader in the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, in voicing a well-presented protest against the hold-on-to-segregation resolution, suggested that the doors of all of the above-high-school institutions be widened this Fall to admit Negro students and that integration begin now with the teachers. His appeal struck no audible response from those on the board who claim to represent the people, respect for law and the democratic spirit.

Instead the board has said in effect that Negro students who make application to the seven currently all-white institutions of higher learning must seek court action if they want to be enrolled. The court cannot file application for any one to attend these Negro-barring tax-supported colleges and universities. The federal courts are powerless to help those who fail to apply. But it can help those who apply and hit a color wall, and then use the NAACP-fashioned legal key.

In a speech before the Commercial Law League of America convention, Dr. Oliver C. Carmichael, president of the University of Alabama, is reported to have said the University of Alabama will make every opportunity to comply with the court ruling. However, as this newspaper has pointed out, the matter of above-high-school admission was settled in decisions prior to the May 17, 1954 pronouncement by the Supreme Court. These Alabama colleges and universities have had a long, long time to comply. But instead they have chosen to delay, defer and to invite some different from "a tolerant and intelligent approach to the problem."

Pending before the courts are admission tests suits filed on behalf of two young women who seek to do graduate work at the University of Alabama. They claim that their application was accepted but when they appeared on the campus to be processed for admission they were barred solely because of their race and color. In light of this, it is hard for us to understand the away-from-Alabama speech made by Dr. Carmichael, assuming that he was correctly quoted and reported.

What disturbs us more than this is the fact that 129 Negro persons, some of them we have admired because of what we thought they stood for and represented, would accept the hand-out scholarships which serve to evade the rulings of the court rather than seek admission in our own good Alabama universities and colleges. Only 105 used the evade-the-courts out-of-state aid funds from the previous year. An increase of 24 is shown the past year in the Jim Crow Scholarship program. We do not know what the number is for this summer.

Just five states are lagging behind the court ruling on higher education—Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Florida and South Carolina. Alabama deserves to be in the company of the enlightened Southern states. Those who seek and secure the Jim Crow Scholarships help neither their state nor their group. They seek only, we believe, to serve their own personal interest at the expense of the taxpayers. Funds needed for other educational programs are being used to give special privileges to many who look down on our universities, it seems to us.

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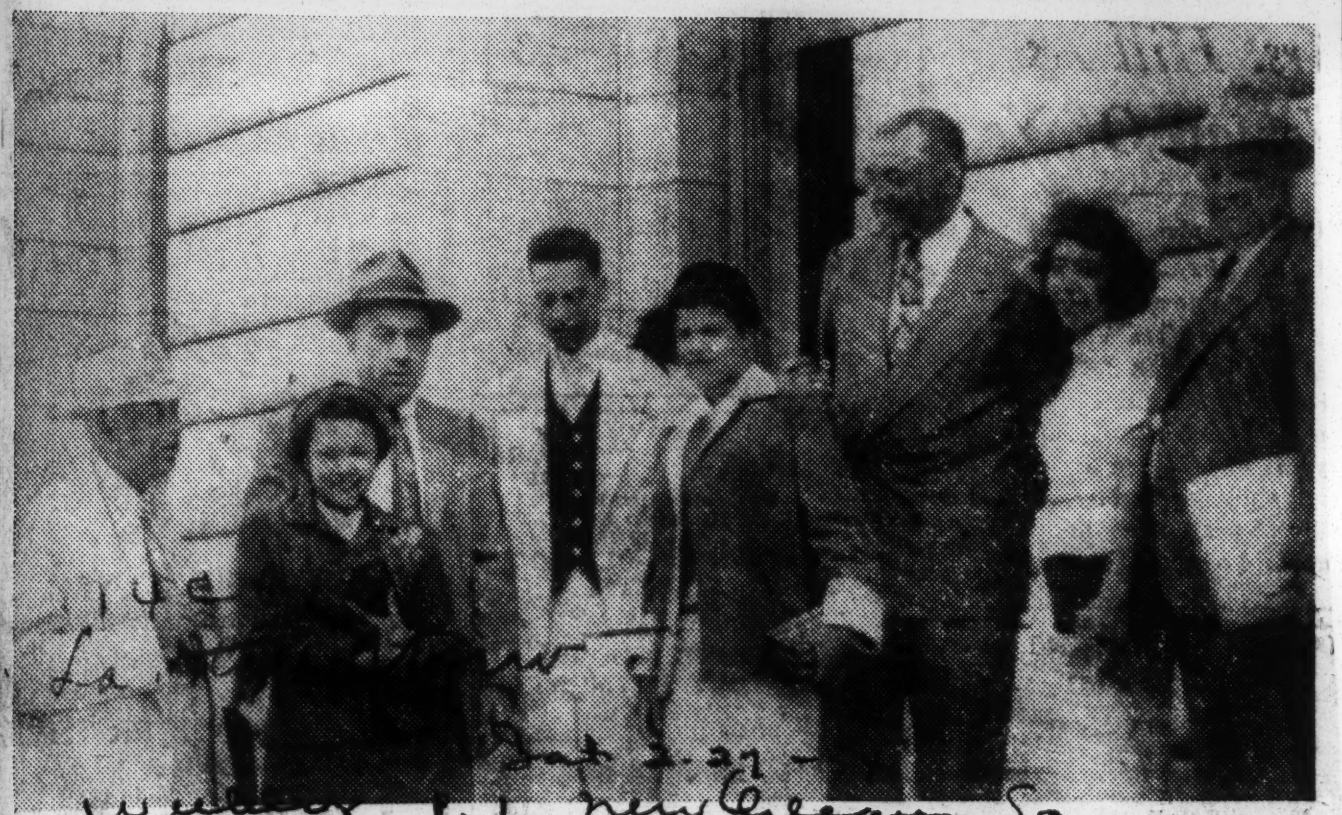
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

SLI Plaintiffs Smile With Confidence



Plaintiffs, legal advisors and state leaders pause outside the post office building after the SLI hearing and arguments before a three-judge federal court Friday morning. The case has been taken under advisement. Pictured (left to right) are Attorney U. Simpson Tate, legal advisor; Daniel Byrd, secretary of state NAACP; Miss Martha Conway, Charles Singleton and Miss Shirley Taylor, three of the four plaintiffs; J. K. Haynes, president of the LEA; Miss Velva Hollier and Attorney A. P. Tureaud, legal advisor.—(Photo by C. A. Laws.)

Ernest Morial, First Negro LSU Law Graduate Sworn In

The first Negro graduate of the law school of Louisiana State University joined forces with two New Orleans attorneys last week.

Ernest Nathan Morial, a Xavier University graduate in 1951, was among the 24 graduates admitted to the practice of law in Louisiana, in brief ceremonies before the Louisiana State Supreme Court last Thursday.

The new graduates, it was pointed out by Harry McCall, chairman of the high court's committee on bar admissions, under amendment to the rules of the Supreme court June 2, 1953, were not required to take examinations before the bar admissions committee. Associate Chief Justice J. B. Hamiter welcomed the new lawyers to the bar.

Morial, who completed the two and a half years accelerated law course last week, is now associated with Attorneys A. P. Tureaud, Sr., and A. M. Trudeau, Jr., with headquarters in the Knights of Peter Claver building.

The modest young attorney said: "I lived on the campus and had access to all facilities without any discrimination. I was treated just like all of the other students.

The native son, who attended local parochial and public schools, pointed out that "I was inspired by the need for individuals to champion the causes of democracy and to fight for justice and equality for all in order that the true principles of democracy may become a part of our daily lives; so that all men may believe in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man."

The very eligible bachelor is the son of Walter and Leonie Morial of this city. He is the brother of Walter Morial, Jr., a local teacher and former president of the graduate chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

While at LSU, Morial became a charter and first Negro member of the Knights of Columbus chapter on the campus. The organization was the first council order of the Kaycees to be installed on a non-sectarian campus.

The personable young man competed in the Robert Lee Tullis Honorary moot court competition and won his trial.

No ceremonies were held for the first semester graduates at LSU, and Morial, with the seven other graduates, will march in the June exercises at the university.

Morial is a member of the American Judicatus society, Knights of Peter Claver and Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

An informal reception was held in his honor by his new partners in law last Friday night at the Claver building.

Tureaud seeks high court review

WASHINGTON, (NNPA) — Alexander P. Tureaud Jr., 17, Friday asked the U.S. Supreme Court to review the judgement that he had been erroneously ordered admitted to Louisiana State University.

Mr. Tureaud, son of a New Orleans attorney, is presently enrolled at LSU. After the circuit court handed down its decision, the Supreme Court on Jan. 26, granted a stay of judgement and extended the time for NAACP attorneys to file a petition for review.

The question at issue is whether Mr. Tureaud's suit must be heard and determined by a three judge court.

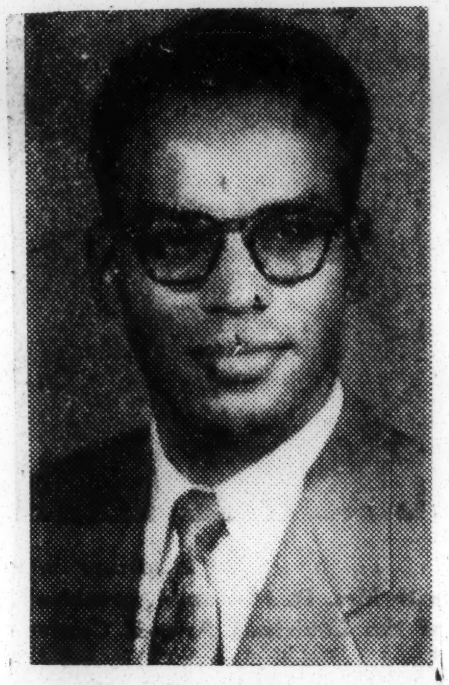
5 Receive Degrees At LSU Exercises

Five Negroes were among the more than a thousand students who represented the largest graduating class in the history of Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge Friday, May 29. Dr. Harvey Brancomb, chancellor of Vanderbilt University, addressed the graduates during the commencement exercises which were held in the spacious John B. Parker Agriculture center.

The Negro graduates included Robert F. Collins, BS, law; Ernest Morial, who completed his law courses last February, both of New Orleans; Frank Merrick, MA in music; Lionel James of New Orleans, MA in education, and Louis Eames of Baton Rouge, MA in business administration.

Collins, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sennas of 1957 N. Rocheblave, told a reporter last weekend that he will be associated with Attorney Earl J. Amedee. Morial has been affiliated with Attorneys A. P. Tureaud, Sr., and A. M. Trudeau since leaving the LSU campus.

A graduate of Dillard University in social science, Collins said, "I decided to study law because I was impressed with the opportunity of public service which the legal profession offers. And also because I am especially interested in the field of civil rights and the challenge which it presents."



During the three-year course at LSU, Collins participated in the Robert Lee Tullis moot court competition. He became the first Negro to attend the circuit convention of American Law Student Association when he represented LSU at the convention which was held at Emory University, Atlanta, Ga. Collins also found time to contribute news articles to the "Dicta," school newspaper.

Collins was also a member of the student bar association as well as Alpha Phi Alpha and Alpha Kappa Mu, an honor society.

According to reports this week, Collins and three law graduates of Southern University, Prudhomme Dejoie, Jr., Chris Rogerson, and Hines will be sworn in with other law graduates from Loyola, Tulane and La. State Universities Friday, June 11, in the chambers of the State Supreme Court. Hines and Rogerson, were graduates of Howard and Lincoln Universities law schools, respectively, and had to attend SU for one year.

First Negro Wins His MA At La. State

BATON ROUGE—The master of business administration degree was conferred Saturday upon Louis L. Eames of 944 Maximillan Street here, by the College of Commerce of Louisiana State University.

He is the first Negro to receive a degree from this department of the university.

His thesis was a critical study of methods and procedures employed by some business operators to control cash receipts.

* * *

A NATIVE of Baton Rouge, Mr. Eames was graduated from McKinley High School Southern University where he is presently employed as economics and accounting instructor. He is also field coordinator for the Southern University business clinics.

From September, 1942 to December, 1945 Mr. Eames was an accountant clerk in the U. S. Army finance division. Also for the past eight years he has served as consultant and accountant for small business operators in the Baton Rouge area and surrounding towns.

After being graduated from Southern in May, 1947, he accepted the position of accountant in the auditor's office at Southern. Since that time he has received IBM accounting training in Baton Rouge and in Endicott, N. Y.

His wife is the former Marguerite Wade, a PBX operator at Southern. They are the parents of six children.

LOUIS L. EAMES
. . . his thesis was critical study

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LOYOLA UNIVERSITY

Loyola Grants Certificates To 9 Negroes

NEW ORLEANS — Loyola university last week presented certificates to nine Negroes who had completed courses in its Institute of Industrial Relations.

They are Mrs. Ernest Cherrie, Mrs. C. C. Haydell, Mrs. Rita J. Lopez, Mrs. Verdinida P. Luke, Arlie A. Priestley, Mrs. Doris T. Raphael, and Harold S. and Reginald Rouzan.

Negroes have been enrolled in the university's law school and other departments for some time.

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LOYOLA UNIVERSITY

LOYOLA ENDS BIAS BARS

Basketball Games With Mixed Teams Are Set in New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 25 (AP) —Loyola University of the South dropped today all segregation barriers — among both players and spectators — at its basketball games.

The Jesuit institution has scheduled three home contests with teams listing Negroes on their rosters, La Salle College, Philadelphia, the University of Illinois and Keesler Air Force Base, Biloxi, Miss.

The La Salle game Dec. 5 will mark the dedication of the new 3,500-capacity Loyola field house and will be the first New Orleans collegiate basketball game participated in by both Negroes and whites.

While school officials made no official announcement, it is known that there will be no special section set aside for Negroes in the field house. All seating and other facilities will be on the same basis.

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MARSHALL COLLEGE (HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA)

West Va. College Opens Doors To Negro Students

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Marshall College, West Virginia's second largest institution for higher education, has opened its doors to Negro students beginning with the second summer term in July, according to Dr. Stewart H. Smith, president.

The 117 year old multi-million-dollar college covers 25 acres in the heart of Huntington, West Virginia's largest city. It has an enrollment body of approximately 4,000 students.

IT IS divided into a College of arts and sciences, Teachers College and a Graduate School. There are more than 500 courses listed in the curriculum.

Summer registration is July 12 and registration for the regular term on September 17.

Marshall College To Drop Bars

HUNTINGTON, W. Va. — Negro students will be accepted at Marshall College, West Virginia's second largest institution of higher learning, beginning with the second summer term in July, it was announced by Dr. Stewart H. Smith, Marshall president.

Marshall college is 117 years old and is located in the heart of Huntington, West Virginia's largest city. It is a multimillion-dollar institution whose campus covers 25 acres.

The college maintains three divisions, each under a dean — college of Arts and sciences, teachers college, and graduate school — plus an adult education program with a full-time director.

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MARYVILLE COLLEGE

College in Tennessee To Welcome Negroes

MARYVILLE, Tenn. —(UP)— Maryville College, a Presbyterian school, announced Wednesday it will begin immediately to accept application from Negro students for the fall term.

The announcement was made by the college president, Dr. Ralph W. Lloyd, who is also moderator of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.

The college had an enrollment last year of approximately 700 White students.

Dr. Lloyd's statement pointed out that Maryville College had a policy of accepting qualified students without regard to race or color prior to 1901, when Tennessee, by legislation, made it illegal to enroll White and Negro students in the same school.

He said the directors and faculty of the college feel the recent Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation overrules the Tennessee law.

NEGROES TO BE ADMITTED

Maryville College Plans For Fall Classes

MARYVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 12.—(AP)—Maryville College, a Presbyterian school, will begin immediately to accept applications for fall enrollment from qualified Negro students, President Ralph Waldo Lloyd said Wednesday.

Dr. Lloyd also is moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. (Northern). He said in a statement in the August issue of the college bulletin that directors and faculty of the college are acting on their interpretation of the recent Supreme Court decision banning public school segregation.

Dr. Lloyd said the college feels the decision declared Tennessee's law requiring segregation of the races in schools to be unconstitutional. He added that until the Tennessee law was enacted in 1901, the college had enrolled students with no race distinction

Box Score

The see-saw battle against segregation in the nation was marked by the following developments last week:

1. Maryville College, a Presbyterian school, located in Maryville, Tenn., has announced that it will accept applications from Negro students beginning with the fall term.

2. Tennessee's State Board of Education voted unanimously in Memphis to refuse five Negroes admission to Memphis State College.

3. Nancy Smith, 17-year-old graduate of Austin High School, Knoxville, Tenn., says that she is the first Negro student to be admitted to Maryville College.

Mrs. Lilly D. Jenkins, Knoxville College instructor, became the first Negro to receive a University of Tennessee degree since the graduate school's bars were lowered in 1952. She received an M.A. in education.

5. Federal District Court Judge T. M. Kennerly ruled in Houston that Negroes have the right to play on municipal golf courses by virtue of a June 2 city ordinance ending segregation on the city's public courses.

6. In North Carolina operators of the Mountain Retreat Association, a Presbyterian group, voted to disregard recommendations of the Ninety-fourth General Assembly which had urged that segregation be abolished.

7. In Jackson, Miss., former Gov. Fielding Wright came out in favor of abolishing the state's public school system in view of the U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregated schools.

8. Senator James Eastland Mississippi Democrat, promised an audience in Picayune, Miss., that if he is re-elected he would attempt to organize a national association to combat the U. S. High Court decisions on segregation and to secure an amendment to the U. S. Constitution giving each state power over its internal affairs, especially schools.

9. Several Virginia and North Carolina communities held meetings to devise ways through which the U. S. Supreme Court's anti-bias rulings may be circumvented.

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Name Tex. School Prexy

HOUSTON, Tex. — (ANP) — James L. Stanley of Houston, has been named president of Mary Allen College at Crockett, Tex., one of the colleges supported by the General Baptist Convention of Texas.

Stanley To Guide Destiny Of Mary Allen

S. L. STANLEY

CROCKETT, Texas — Mary Allen college opens this fall with an enlarged new program under a newly elected president.

The school year will bring additions in the curriculum, a renovated and landscaped campus, the occupancy of remodeled buildings and one of the strongest faculties in the history of the institution, officials declared.

Courses in business administration, teacher education and religion will be offered in addition to the regular program of liberal arts.

Special courses in cosmetology and in practical nursing will also be offered, J. L. Stanley, the new president announced.

The administration is sponsoring a $150,000 improvement project which is nearing completion.

President Stanley, one of the South's prominent educators is making an appeal to churches to assist the school which is operated by the General Baptist Convention of Texas.

Stanley is a graduate of Houston college and holds a M. A. from Texas Southern university. He also attended the University of Chicago and Kansas State college.

Sat. 9-25-54

Mary Allen May Lose Its Rating

CROCKETT, TEXAS — Mary Allen College may lose its accredited rating if the school fails to meet standards set up by the State Board of Education by June 1, 1955.

A recommendation by Commissioner J. W. Edgar has been adopted by the State Board of Education to drop the college from the list of those whose graduates are permitted to teach in Texas. The recommendation was made after the Commishioner sent an investigation team here from Austin to probe reports that students were receiving degrees on credits that they had not earned.

Several teachers certificates, based on unofficially received credits, have been declared void by the state. The school revoked thirty-nine degrees received by its graduates.

The investigators reported that the college has "few, if any" measures to support its accredited rating and that its problems are so great that a solution within the foreseeable future seems doubtful.

According to an announcement by the education agency, Mary Allen can apply for a new accredited rating whenever its officials feel standards have been improved enough.

Rev. L. H. Simpson of Houston, a member of the Baptist General Convention which purchased the school in 1946, said Monday that the school is currently undergoing a big expansion program to meet the standards fixed by the Board. He said that more than $100,000 is being spent to build the college up to state requirements. "I'm pretty sure the school will maintain its present accredited rating," the minister said.

Some of the improvements listed in Mary Allen's building program included the Library and gymnasium. More books are being added to the Library shelves Rev. Simpson stated.

Frank Hubert, chairman of the investigating team, said that Mary Allen received an outstanding reputation when it was a junior college for girls some 15 years ago. Lack of funds caused the Presbyterians who operated the school then to close it.

The Baptist group reopened Mary Allen as a co-educational school for Negroes in 1946 and In 1948 it expanded to senior college courses.

Commissioner Edgar said that the withdrawal of the school's accredited standing was postponed to avoid working a hardship on students who have arranged to attend this year.

Bapt. Fight For Mary Allen; Raise $200,000

By JULIA SCOTT

BEAUMONT — Mary Allen will remain an accredited college. This was the Missionary Baptists' Convention of Texas' answer to the challenge, in their annual meeting here, October 19th through the 22nd. The convention voted more than $200,000 to the school.

The impact of the State Board of Education demands, that Mary Allen College must meet certain requirements in order to maintain its ratings as a Senior College and remain open, was uppermost in the minds of 5000 Baptists, who met here with Fellowship Missionary Baptist Church. With the fate of Mary Allen College as their objective, the 61st Annual session was styled "The Year Of Decision", for the Convention.

It was reported that improvements of the School began one month ago and everything is expected to be intact before June 1st, 1955.

Dr. A. A. Lucas, president of the Convention, said in his opening remarks to the Convention, "This is the year of Decision". He told the Baptists, "This 61st Session is the turning point of the Convention.

An article which appeared in the Dallas Morning News, October 7th, stating that Mary Allen College had lost its accreditation, caused much anxiety among the Baptist. During the convention, several speakers said the publicity hurt the school to the extent that one student was ordered home by his parents, and others who had applied failed to enter.

The appeal to the convention from the convention president, Dr. A. A. Lucas; the pleas of a student, and the colege president were rewarded in the contribution of approximately $200,340.72, given to the school for its maintainance, during the three - day session of the convention.

CONVENTION PRESIDENT SPEAKS:

Thursday afternoon an anxious body of Baptists assembled in the City Auditorium to hear the President's annual address.

Following an old familiar Hymn, "A Charge To Keep I Have", Dr. A. A. Lucas, his facial expression reflecting the burden of the weighty message he was about to deliver, read three verses from Psalms 124 and expressed his gratitude that "The Lord Is On our side".

The Baptist leader said to the 5000 Baptists, "Our landlord told us definitely, I'll be around June 1st, 1955, and if you have not made proper improvements as outlined, you will be cut off this day". He told the Baptists the State Department of Education's requirements must be made now.

MARY ALLEN COLLEGE

"You can't wait until another year to do it", he said. Before Dr. Lucas went further into his address he mentioned the plan of financing the school, which had been previously adopted by the convention, and voted the ministers who had been at work on the million dollar plan. When the vote showed the ministers had neglected to work the program, he told them their concepts of religious instutitions must be raised.

As the President stood and dramatically outlined the plight of Mary Allen College, the audience sat spellbound and listened with keen interest. He challenged the Baptists, "if there is no awakening to the grave situation that faces us, the works of our founding fathers who have gone to sleep have been in vain".

Preceeding the President's address, Janice McGruder, a student of Mary Allen college, pleaded to the convention, "don't let us down". She said in a unprepared address that Mary Allen was a good school and told the Convention that the students were trained in religious principals.

Dr. Lucas answered the serious student by saying, "we will not let you down".

At the close of Dr. Lucas' address, he asked the convention for an offering for Dr. S. R. Prince, who is now an invalid. The Convention gave Dr. Prince $500.00.

Dr. Lucas was elected to the presidency of the Convention for another term. The next session of the State Convention will meet in Houston, Texas. Rev. H. I Roberts, will be the host pastor.

James Stanley New President Of Mary Allen

Sat. 11-13-54

CROCKETT, Texas — James L. Stanley was installed recently as second president of Mary Allen college here.

Inauguration ceremonies were held in the Byrd R. Smith gymnasium. More than 14 educators and five state and nationally known ministers or their representatives participated.

Stanley succeeds Dr. Green L. Prince, who resigned in June of 1953, and Dr. George J. Johnson, who served as acting President until June of this year. Stanley took over as acting president at that time.

State's budget includes $500,000 for Morgan

BALTIMORE

Morgan's armory eliminated, then replaced in legislative bill; Byrd, Pollack aid

P 23

ANNAPOLIS — Morgan State college and five other state institutions stand to get a total of $1,849,000 for new buildings, construction and maintenance under the state's proposed seven million dollar bond issue.

The State Assembly authorized creation of such a loan, during the closing session of its 90-day meeting here on Wednesday evening.

Armory For Morgan

The Assembly also passed the Governor's budget totaling $237,400,000 to operate state institutions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955. Of this amount, Morgan and six other institutions will receive $6,758,440.

3-13-54

Under the seven million dollar bond issue program, Morgan stands to get a $370,500 armory; Crownsville State Hospital, a $750,000 medical and surgical building; State Teachers' college at Bowie, a $296,000 residence hall for women and $30,000 to equip it.

Cottage For Cheltenham

Also, Boys' Village at Cheltenham will receive $142,500 for construction of a boys' cottage and $7,000 to equip it.

Here's the complete breakdown of new buildings planned for Morgan, Bowie, Boys' Village, Barrett School buildings, Crownsville and Princess Anne:

Morgan State College—Total of $500,500

$25,000 equipment of science building
$45,000 roadways and campus development
$30,000 remodeling Holmes Hall

Crownsville State Hospital — Total of $750,000

$30,000 renovating Carnegie Hall
$370,500 construction armory building
$750,000 to be used for construction of medical and surgical building

Barrett School For Girls—Total of $43,000

$35,000 for garage for motorized equipment
$8,000 for alteration and conversion of boiler in Williams cottage
$30,000 for improvements to sewerage system

Boys Village—Total of $159,500

$142,500 for building boys' cottage
$7,000 to furnish and equip cottage
$10,000 for road construction

Bowie State Teachers Colege — Total of $296,000

$266,000 for women's residence hall
$30,000 to equip residence hall
$275,000—Auxiliary enterprises

Md. State College, Princess Anne —Total of $100,000

Total $100,000 to be used as the college's share of cost of sewerage and water system for the town of Princess Anne

Here follows a complete breakdown of the $6,758,440 operating funds granted Morgan, Crownsville, Boys' Village, Bowie State Teachers' college, Barrett School for Girls, Coppin State Teachers' college and Maryland State College at Princess Anne:

Morgan State College—$1,714,581

$170,991—General administration
$827,604—Instruction
$290,379 — Plant operation and maintenance
$150,000—Scholarships

Crownsville State Hospital—$2,787,148

$116,524—General administration
$527,814—Dietary service
$606,593—Household and property services
$1,229,238—Medical care of patients
$77,427—Rehabilitation and recreation for patients
$70,362—Social services
$58,397—Education and training of professional personnel
$4,165—Religious and community services
$625—Research
$96,003 — Farm operation and maintenance

Barrett School for Girls—$209,675

$25,916—General administration
$46,752—Custodial care
$22,625—Dietary services
$25,961 — Plant operation and maintenance
$26,832 Clinical service ices
$40,719—Recreational and religious services
$20,870 Farm operation and maintenance
$34,208 General administration

Boys Village, Cheltenham $702,261

$256,664 Custodial care
$75,515 Dietary services
$131,119 Plant operation and maintenance
$66,617 Clinical service
$97,952 Educational, vocational, recreational, religious services
$40,186 Farm operation and maintenance

Bowie State Teachers' College $388.574

$52,071 General administration
$140,011 Instruction
$86,294 Dietary services
$101,398 Plant operation, maintenance
$8,800 Summer session

Coppin State Teachers—$171,625

$33,073 General administration
$95,229 Instruction

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MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA

20 Negroes Attend Va. Med College

RICHARD, Va. — (ANP) — 20 Negro students have enrolled at the Medical College of Virginia, formerly an all-white institution, since 1951, according to George W. Bakeman, associate dean.

For years Negroes have taken courses in nursing at St. Philip hospital school of nursing operated in connection with the Medical college of Virginia. Both the hospital and school, however, are for Negroes only.

One of the first to enter the Medical College of Virginia was Jean L. Harris, an honor graduate of Virginia Union university, Richmond, Va., and the daughter of a Richmond physician.

The Medical College of Virginia bowed to the decisions of federal courts in accepting its Negro students.

20 Negroes Enrolled At Va. Med. College

RICHARD, Va —(ANP)—Twenty Negro students have enrolled at the Medical College of Virginia, formerly an all-white institution, since, 1951, according to George W. Bakeman, associate dean.

For years Negroes have taken courses in nursing at St. Philip Hospital School of Nursing operated in connection with the Medical College of Virginia. Both the hospital and school, however, are for Negroes only.

Five Negroes enrolled in the college in 1951. One in the School of Medicine, two in the School of Physical Therapy, one in the School of Pharmacy.

One of the first to enter the Medical College of Virginia was Jean L Harris, an honor graduate of Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va , and the daughter of a Richmond physician.

The Medical College of Virginia bowed to the decisions of federal courts in accepting its Negro students. College officials took the position that the institution was obligated to accept qualified Negro students and thought it unwise to refuse admittance to these who could meet entrance requirements.

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MEHARRY MEDICAL COLLEGE

MEHARRY RECEIVES $5,000 DONATION

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Meharry Medical college has announced receipt of a $5,000 gift from the Ralph J. Smith Lumber Co. of Kansas City to be used for general purposes.

Meharry Alumni Give $10,000

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Dr. Harold D. West today received from the Meharry Alumni Association a check for $10,000 to be applied to the equipment of the recently completed Alumni Hall. The presentation was made by Dr. D. T. Rolfe, Executive Secretary of the Association and was the result of action authorized at the annual meeting recently held.

Alumni Hall was made possible by previous contribution of $200,000 by Meharry Alumni. It is a multi-purpose building, serving primarily as a refectory and recreation center. The national headquarters of the Association are also housed there. In addition to the gift of $10,000 the Association appropriated $1,500 to decorate and furnish its offices and conference room.

A large bronze plaque, on which are inscribed the names of donors of $300 or more to Alumni Hall Building Fund, has been hung in the foyer of the Hall and individual name plates honoring contributors of $500 or more have been placed on the doors of the rooms in the Alumni Hall Dormitory.

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MEMPHIS STATE COLLEGE
DISCRIMINATION

Courier College Edition . . . Second Section

Courier
P. 1
Pittsburgh Pa
Sat. 6-19-54

Spurned—Five Negro applicants, shown with their attorney, are pictured in the lobby of Memphis State College, Memphis, Tenn., shortly after they were turned away last week after attempting to enroll. J. M. Smith, the school's president, said his position will remain unchanged until the State Board of Education directs him to admit Negroes.—INP Soundphoto.

Memphis College Refuses Negroes

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 1 (AP) — Five Negroes tried to enter Memphis State college Monday. They were not accepted.

The students went to the college after a conference with Rev. Van J. Malone, Baptist minister and president of the Memphis branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored ePople, and James F. Estes, attorney for the NAACP.

Estes had said previously the NAACP wil go to court if the Negroes were turned down.

The Negroes appeared in line with about 200 students waiting to register for the summer term.

There were no incidents.

R. P. Clark, registrar, told the five he could not accept them until he gets instructions from the state board of education.

Memphis State president J. M. Smith said he had instructed the registrar "not to accept applications from Negroes. My position will remain unchanged until the supreme court decides when and how its decision (banning segregation in public schools) is to be carried out."

Memphis College Bans Negroes' Entry

MEMPHIS, June 1 (AP)—Five Negroes were refused admission to Memphis State College today.

There were no incidents as the Negroes joined about 200 students waiting to register for the Summer trem.

R. P. Clark, registrar, invitde the five into his office where he told them he could not register them until he received instructions from the State Board of Education.

J. M. Smith, president of Memphis State College, said he had instructed the registrar "not to accept applications from Negroes

"My opposition will remain unchanged until the Supreme Court decides when and how its decision (banning segregation in public schools) is to be carried out."

NAACP pledges fight on Memphis college

MEMPHIS, June 5 — (AP) — The National Association for Advancement of Colored People Saturday promised a court fight if four Negro students are denied admission to Memphis State College Monday.

The local NAACP chapter disclosed that the four would seek to enroll at the college, thus laying the foundation for a test case in the even their applications are rejected.

J. M. Smith, Memphis State president, said Friday he had instructed school officials not to release application forms to Negroes.

James F. Estes, NAACP counsel, said his association "absolutely will "take the cases to court if the four are denied admission to the state-operated college.

An NAACP committee visited Smith last week to urge that Negroes be admitted to the school beginning immediately.

"I told them they were rushing things," Smith said, "and that we would not admit Negroes until the Supreme Court tells us how and when to carry out its decision."

College Bars Five Negroes At Memphis

MEMPHIS — (AP) — Five Negroes tried to enter Memphis State College Monday. They were not accepted.

The students went to the college after conference with the Rev. Van J. Malone, Baptist minister and president of the Memphis branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and James F. Estes, attorney for the NAACP.

Estes said previously the NAACP will go to court if the Negroes were turned down.

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Memphis State President J. M. Smith said he instructed the registrar "not to accept applications from Negroes. My position will remain unchanged until the Supreme Court decides when and how its decision (banning segregation in public schools) is to be carried out."

Five Negroes seek to enter Memphis State, turned down

MEMPHIS, June 7—(AP)—Five Negroes tried to enter Memphis State College today. They were not accepted.

The students went to the college after an early morning conference with the Rev. Van J. Malone, Baptist minister and president of the Memphis branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and James F. Estes, attorney for the NAACP.

Estes had said previously the NAACP will go to court if the Negroes were turned down.

The Negroes appeared in line with about 200 students waiting to register for the Summer term. There were no incidents.

R. P. Clark, registrar, told the five he could not accept them until he gets instructions from the state board of education.

MEMPHIS STATE President J. M. Smith said he had instructed the registrar "not to accept applications from Negroes. My position will remain unchanged until the Supreme Court decides when and how its decision (banning segregation in public schools) is to be carried out."

The Negroes seeking admission:

Elijah Noel, 30, Memphis postoffice clerk, veteran of six years service in World II and the Korean War, graduate of high school at Marion, Ark.

Joseph M. McGhee Jr., 22, veteran of two years and nine months in the Korean War, graduate of a Memphis high school and student at a business college.

Ruth Booker, 18, salutatorian of her 1954 Memphis high school graduating class.

Nellie Peoples, 17, 1954 graduate of a Memphis high school.

Mardest Knowles, 17, valedictorian of her 1954 Memphis high school graduating class.

Memphis State College Refuses Admission To 5 Negro Students

MEMPHIS, June 7 (AP)—Five Negroes were refused admission to Memphis State College today.

There were no incidents as the Negroes joined about 200 students waiting to register for the summer term.

R. P. Clark, registrar, invited the five into his office where he told them he could not register them until he received instructions from the State Board of Education.

The students went to the college after a conference with the Rev. Van J. Malone, president of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and James F. Estes, attorney for the NAACP.

Estes has said previously the NAACP would go into court if the Negroes were refused admission.

J. M. Smith, president of Memphis State College, said he had instructed the registrar "not to accept applications from Negroes.

"My position will remain unchanged until the Supreme Court decides when and how its decision (banning segregation in public schools) is to be carried out."

Seeking admission were Elijah Noel, 30-year-old post office clerk; John M. McGhee Jr., 22, business college student; and three 1954 high school graduates; Ruth Booker, 18, Nellie Peoples, 17, and Mardest Knowles, 17.

Memphis College Bars 5 Negroes

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 12 (AP). The State Board of Education today voted to deny five Negroes admission to Memphis State College.

The board action came in the form of a resolution adopted unanimously by the 10-member board during its quarterly meeting.

In denying admission to the Negro applicants, the board said:

1. The Constitution of Tennessee provides for separate schools.

2. Public school law of the state prohibits integration of the races.

The board also said that the U.S. Supreme Court has not filed its final decree on segregation, and that the states have been asked for further arguments.

STATE BOARD BACKS MSC BAR TO NEGROES

Says That To Admit Them Would Be Violation Of Constitution

The State Board of Education at Nashville yesterday voted unanimously to refuse admission of five Memphis Negroes to the undergraduate division of Memphis State College in the coming school year.

A resolution submitted by Fred Elliott, retired principal of Whitehaven School, said it would be a violation of the Tennessee Constitution and of Tennessee laws to admit the students until the United States Supreme Court enters its final decree concerning segregation in public schools.

Applied In June

The students, who applied in June for admission to MSC and were turned down, are Elijah Noel of 1636 Cameron, Joseph McGhee of 851 South Lauderdale, Mardest Knowles of 1334 Ellison, Ruth Booker of 1647 Ash and Nellie Peoples of 828 Hamilton.

The board also rejected an application by Elihue Stanbach of 2485 Deadrick, who wants to enter the University of Tennessee Extension Center at Memphis.

J. F. Estes, attorney for the five Negroes, was told by The Commercial Appeal of the board's action at Fort Benning, Ga., where he is an Army captain on active reserve duty with a student training regiment.

He promptly declared he will "seek remedy for the action of the board" in Federal District Court immediately upon his return to Memphis next week. He had hinted at the time MSC officials refused his clients admission that court action might be taken if the state board ruled against them.

Outlines Plans

"We will claim the action of the Board of Education arbitrary and capricious," Estes said. "This is definitely not the end. We will go all the way to the Supreme Court at Washington if necessary to achieve justice for these students."

One of the points upon which the Negroes based their applications was the fact that the United States Supreme Court handed down an opinion last May 17 that segregation in public schools is illegal.

The resolution adopted by the state board yesterday pointed out that Article 11, Section 12 of the State Constitution prohibits permitting Negroes and white students to attend the same schools, as does a state law enacted in 1936.

The board said it intended to abide by the United States Constitution "as interpreted by the Supreme Court." But its ruling said, "It would be a violation of the Constitution and statutes of the State of Tennessee to admit these (Negro) students until final decrees have been written and entered" in the Supreme Court cases involving segregation.

Required By Law

The board said that until these decrees are handed down, after hearings this fall, Memphis State College must remain an all-white school as required by the laws and constitution of Tennessee.

"The board is grossly in error," Estes declared. "The laws of Tennessee grant equal educational facilities for white and Negro students, and there are no equal facilities available in West Tennessee for my clients."

He pointed out that Elijah Noel, 30-year-old former student at Howard University at Washington, asked admission to MSC's School of Business Administration where he planned to study accountancy.

"There is no school of accountancy available anywhere in West Tennessee for Negroes," Estes said. He added that Nellie Peoples wants to study journalism at Memphis State and declared she had that right under existing laws "because there does not exist anywhere in Tennessee, a school of journalism for Negro students."

Secondary Schools

Estes said further that, "We are not basing our appeal (to Federal Court) on the basis of the May 17 Supreme Court decree. That case was the determination for segregation in secondary schools, nad the Supreme Court settled several years ago the matter of inequality existing in higher education for Negroes."

Elijah Noel, when informed of the board's decision, simply said, "We are not giving up. We'll go all the way to the top if necessary to fight and win this case."

J. M. Smith, president of Memphis State College who attended the board sesion, could not be reached for comment late yesterday. Presumably he is en route from Nashville to Memphis.

Negroes Refused Admittance

Meanwhile, the State Board of Education at Nashville unanimously voted Thursday to refuse admission of five Negroes to Memphis State College. The students said they will carry the case to court.

The Little Rock Diocese, which includes all of Arkansas, decided that Negro Catholic students will be admitted to white Catholic schools this fall in certain instances where the church has not provided other schools for them.

After several weeks of slight relief from blazing 100-degree-plus temperatures, the mercury soared back to the three-figure mark at mid-week. The long and blistering drouth made it necessary for 11 Northwest Arkansas counties to start receiving emergency drouth aid. The counties are Benton, Carroll, Boone, Crawford, Franklin, Johnson, Logan, Madison, Newton, Sebastian and Washington.

Mounting losses in revenue forced Memphis Street Railway last week to further curtail its bus and coach service. Col. Roane Waring said that about 30 operators were laid off and schedules lengthened on most lines, and attributed revenue losses to a combination of fewer passengers and failure of the city to grant a requested 15-cent fare to compensate for the lost riders.

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METHODIST COLLEGES

Accept Negroes In Colleges, Methodists Urge

BRISTOL, Tenn.-Va., Aug. 28—(AP)—About 200 ministers of the Holston Methodist Conference have adopted a resolution recommending that Methodist colleges and seminaries admit Negroes on the same basis as white students.

The resolution urged the Methodist Church to seek "positive ways to promote Christian brotherhood" during the time of "transition in our public schools."

Ministers attending the annual pastor's school of the conference here adopted the resolution Thursday night. The school opened Monday at Virginia Intermont College and ended Friday.

The Holston Conference is the sponsor of three colleges, Emory and Henry at Emory, Va., Tennessee Wesleyan and Hiwassee.

METHODIST PASTORS CHAMPION NEGROES

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, Va., Aug. 27—Some 200 ministers of the Holston Conference Friday adopted a resolution recommending that Methodist colleges and seminaries admit Negroes on the same basis as white students and urging that the church seek "positive ways to promote Christian brotherhood."

The ministers were attending an annual pastor's school conducted by the Holston Conference at Virginia Intermont College here.

The Holston Conference, with about 400 pastoral appointments and approximately 195,000 members, covers a broad area of east Tennessee and southwest Virginia, extending from Radford, Va., south to Chattanooga. The school opened Monday and ended at noon today.

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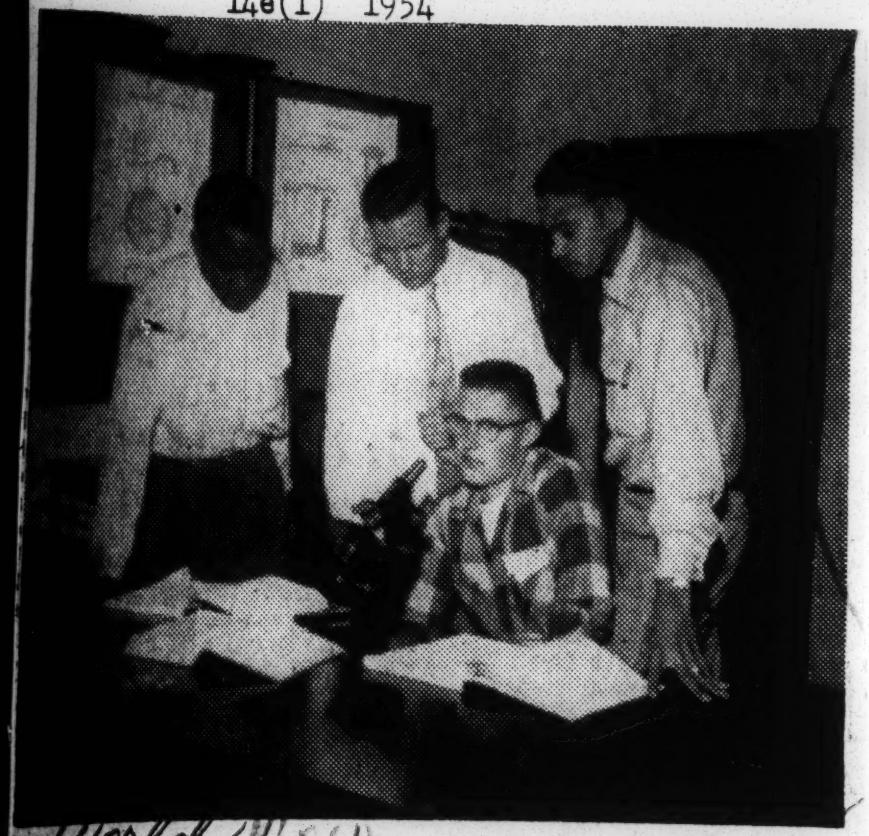
MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE



World 14e(1)

MEMPHIAN IN MICH. STATE LAB SESSION—John W. Joyner, extreme left, Michigan State College sophomore, and son of Ritter J. Green, 1078 Leath Street, is shown here in a laboratory session in zoology at Michigan State College. Instructions in the use of the miscroscope are being given by Professor George Wallace.

This instrument is of prime importance to the zoology student because much o fhis studies deal with microscopic animal species.

Zoology majors at M. S. C. are expected to combine breadth of scientific training with specialization. Majors must have an understanding of elementary mathematics, chemistry, and physics to help them in their work.

Jan. 12, 1954 Birmingham Eccentric

The zoology course at M. S. C entails all the major branches of the field. Majors are expected to gain some understanding of several of the branches and then specialize in one of them: anatomy, mammals, birds, fishes, heredity, etc.

Others in the picture are: standing left to right: Joyner; Prof. Wallace, and Harry G. Scott, Charleston, West Virginia, sophomore.

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MIDDLE TENNESSEE STATE COLLEGE
DISCRIMINATION

2 Negroes Apply at College

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., May 22 (AP)—Two Negro high school graduates requested and received yesterday applications for enrollment at Middle Tennessee State College here. One of the five present qualifications for admittance to the college is that the student must be a member of the white race. The youths, James Scott and Walter Swafford, conferred separately with Dean N. C. Beasley.

Miles Expansion Step Nearer As Matching Drive Shapes

A $1,000,000 expansion of Miles College appeared assured yesterday as faculty members, students and alumni made plans to raise $500,000.

The $500,000 raised by the college will match another $500,000 made in a grant to the college for Negroes in Lipscomb, one of the requirements of the General Education Board in giving the money to the school.

The board of trustees has accepted the grant and approved all conditions under which it was made. The board also authorized the president of the college, Dr. W. A. Bell, to begin at once on development of plans to meet terms of the grant.

The board also accepted the allocations set forth in the grant for the sponsoring annual conferences of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, which operates the college.

Further action will be taken on this phase of the grant at the state meeting of the annual conference here Feb. 24-25.

Development plans call for $300,000 to be used for endowment and $700,000 for construction of new facilities.

The grant came as the culmination of a number of years of effort by Dr. Bell and members of the board of trustees to interest some of the national education agencies in giving aid for the further development of the institution.

The strategic location of Miles College, the fast-growing population and training demands upon the college were largely the determining factors in making the grant, Dr. Bell said.

Recognition For Miles College

Recent announcement of a $500,000 grant by the General Education Board to Miles College, contingent upon its being matched by an equal sum from the college, is fine recognition of the service this private institution is doing for Negro youth and the entire Birmingham community. Matching of the grant will enable the college to improve its facilities and strengthen its financial position so that it can provide even greater service.

An accredited institution of higher learning for Negroes in the Birmingham district, Miles College is a private school sponsored by the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. It is supported from private sources, deriving no income from public funds. As such it thus materially lessens the load of publicly-supported higher education in the state.

Between 700 and 800 students attend the college, the large majority of them coming from the Birmingham district, since no boarding facilities are available. Tuition paid by these students is so reasonable that it falls far short of covering cost of instruction; the college thus must rely upon other sources in meeting maintenance and operational costs. But well-trained and liberally-educated young people being graduated annually from Miles go out to serve the community well as teachers, in business and in other vital fields. Its position as a teacher-training institution, being so designated by the State Department of Education, is of special importance to Birmingham and Jefferson County, many of whose public school teachers are Miles graduates.

The standards the college must meet for accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools are the same as those for schools receiving state funds. Meeting those standards is more difficult financially for a privately maintained school than for an institution relying upon liberal public support.

The further development and strengthening of Miles College in Birmingham is one of the vital needs of this community. We feel sure that all of our people will want to see that this goal is achieved.

Concerning Negroes—

Miles College $1 Million Development Plan To Be Keynote Of Founders' Day

BY W. ARNETT BRYANT
Phone 56-4418

All attention will be fosused on the $1,000,000 development program of Miles College as alumni, friends and sponsors of the college converge on the campus tomorrow morning to observe the 18th annual Founders' Day, commemorating the 49th anniversary of the founding of the college.

The main program of the observance, which will be held in the college chapel at 11 a.m., will consist of short speeches by representatives from a group of presiding elders of the sponsoring annual conferences of the CME Church, pastors, lay organizations and the Women's Missionary Society.

Speakers will include Presiding Elder G. L. Berry, the Rev. I. J. Brooks from Anniston; A. L. Welch, president of the lay organization of the state of Alabama; Mrs. Jenkins and Mrs. G. S. Judkins of the Women's Missionary Society, and special remarks from Mrs. T. H. McKenzie and Mrs. G. H. Yarbrough, representing the state organization of the Women's Missionary Society.

Bishop Bertram W. Doyle will hold a special meeting of the presiding elders, pastors and leading laymen to make allocations and map plans for raising $100,000 on the conditional grant by the General Education Board. (The General Education Board has granted Miles College $500,000 provided the college raises an additional $500,000). A similar meeting will be held with the annual conferences and district conferences of the Women's Missionary Society.

What Negroes are doing—

Miles College opens its 50th term

BY GERALDINE COOK

Miles College reopened with Dr. W. A. Bell, president of the college, greeting new staff members in a preliminary meeting last Sunday.

After a faculty meeting, faculty and staff were dinner guests of the president in the college cafeteria.

The orientation program for freshmen Monday and Tuesday was under the direction of Frank Pearson, acting director of instruction.

Upper classmen registered the latter part of the week.

Among the members of the faculty who did further study this Summer or who participated in noteworthy activities were Mrs. Myrtle W. Blissett, who worked toward the doctorate degree at Columbia University and also attended the meeting of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority in New York City; Oscar J. Catlin, who did work above the master's level at the University of Southern California; Dr. W. A. Bell, who attended the Grand Boule of Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity which was held in August at the University of Pennsylvania; Mrs. A. P. Allen, who attended a Conference for Teachers of Business at Northwestern University, and also attended the national meeting of Iota Phi Lambda Sorority in Chicago.

THE REV. HAROLD D. LONG will be ordained into the Christian Ministry today at 5 p.m., at the First Congregational Christian Church.

The ordination service will be conducted by the Alabama-Mississippi Conference of Congregational Christian Churches of which the Rev. G. Franklin Lewis of Montgomery, is moderator. The ordination sermon will be preached by the Rev. Nicholas Hood, pastor of Central Congregational Church, New Orleans, and vice moderator of the General Council of Congregational Christian Churches. The official representative of the Board of Home Missions will be the Rev. J. T. Stanley, superintendent of the District of the Southeast.

Also participating in the services will be Dr. Arthur D. Gray, president of Talladega College and chairman of the Executive Committee of the General Council of Congregational Churches; the Rev. O. W. Holmes of the Talladega Church; and the Rev. J. W. Hill of the Alpine Church. The official delegates of the iBrmingham Church will be Mrs. R. C. Johnson, member of the National Council of Churches in the U. S. A., and Arthur D. Shores.

Special music will be given by the Choir with a special rendition of Gounod's "O Divine Redeemer" by Mrs. Seretha Jackson. A reception on the church lawn will follow.

The Rev. Long, recently called to the pastorate of the First Congregational Christian Church, is a native of Stamford, Conn., and a graduate of Yale University Divinity School.

THE FAIRFIELD BUSINESS League will present W. V. Harper, program director for the National Business League and Coordinator of Industrial Relations for Tennessee State A. and I. University, Nashville, as guest speaker Sept. 26 at 3:30 p.m. The program is scheduled to take place at the First Baptist Church, Fairfield, of which the Rev. E. W. Williams, is pastor.

This is one of a series of programs sponsored by the league for promoting bigger and better business relations among Negroes. The league through this and other efforts, plans to give a scholarship in business administration to some worthy high school student.

Mr. Harper, who is nationally known as a lecturer, will speak on "The Key to Economic Freedom." The public is invited.

EVENING CLASSES conducted by the Birmingham Board of Education for the benefit of persons who are not able to attend day schools, will get under way at Parker High School on Sept. 27. Persons desirous of working toward elementary certificates and high school diplomas are eligible to attend. Courses offered will include beauty culture, tailoring, typing and sewing. Other courses will be set up when there are as many as 20 persons requesting a particular subject.

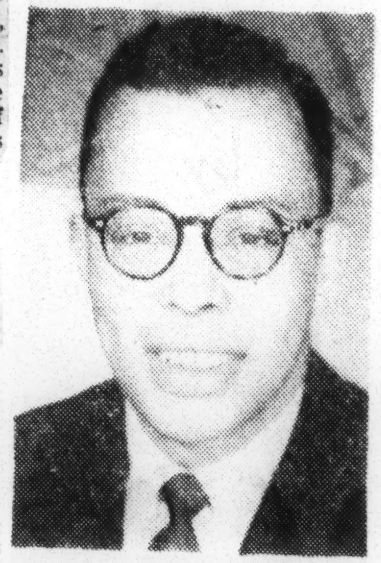
The classes will be conducted three nights weekly, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and will be held from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. Persons desirous of further information may contact Wm. J. Moore, principal of Lewis School, and also principal of the night school.

THE MILES COLLEGE Club will meet in the Library of the college at 4 p.m. next Sunday. P. D. Jackson, president of the club, urges all graduates, former students and friends of Miles College to be present.

BOARD MEMBERS of the National Sunday School and Baptist Training Union met in St. Louis Mo., June 11 and elected Atlantic City, N. J. as the place for the Golden Jubilee session of the congress in June 1955.

The meeting will be held one week later than usual in order to use Convention Hall. Dr. W. H. Jernigan, president of the congress, stated that this will be an inspiration to the Baptist messengers throughout the nation and will make for the convenience of many who will be sailing for London, England, immediately following the congress, to attend the Baptist World Alliance in July.

Mrs. Bessie S. Estell, Birmingham school principal, who is national secretary of the NSS and BTU Congress, was in attendance at the board meeting.



To be ordained—The Rev. Harold D. Long

Business speaker—W. V. Harper.

Fund Grants Morehouse $262,367

Morehouse College received $262,367.96 from the United Negro College Fund during 1953, it was announced yesterday.

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, said the funds will be used for both operating and capital improvement purposes. He added $31,598.96 has been allocated for current budget expenses which include scholarship aid, teaching and laboratory equipment, library books, faculty salaries and student health programs.

The remaining funds will be used for renovating purposes and for the erection of new buildings on the campus.

Morehouse College is one of 31 private, accredited institutions participating in the United Negro College Fund which has conducted nation-wide campaigns in support of operating budget for its member colleges since 1944.

Dr. Mays cited by Bucknell U.

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, was awarded the D.D. degree by Bucknell University at its commencement exercises on Monday.

This is the seventh honorary degree that has been conferred on Dr. Mays by outstanding American colleges and universities. Other institutions which have so honored Dr. Mays are:

Other Institutions

Bates College (from which he holds the B.A. degree), Boston University, Denison University, Howard University (where he served for a time as dean of the chapel), South Carolina State College and Virginia State College.

Dr. Mays who holds the Ph.D. degree from the University of Chicago, was the baccalaureate speaker for Bucknell University.

Dr. Mays

Recalls Significant Things About Morehouse College on 87th Birthday

By BENJAMIN E. MAYS

A FEW days ago Morehouse College celebrated its eighty-seventh birthday. There are several significant things about this college, which was organized in Augusta, Ga., in 1867, two short years after the close of the Civil War: It was founded by a Negro, William Jefferson White. It was quite an event for a Negro to start anything significant in those days. Since that meager beginning in a church in Augusta, Ga., Morehouse has thirty-one states and five foreign countries represented in its student body.

Dr. Mays

It is worth note, too, that Morehouse College was the first church school to elect a Negro as its president. John Hope became president of Morehouse College in 1906 at a time when no Negro had been trusted to lead one of the private church colleges.

Howard University did not elect its first Negro president until 1926, Shaw in 1931, and Atlanta University in 1929. Until Charles Johnson was elected president of Fisk, Horace Bond of Lincoln, and Alonzo Moron of Hampton, they had white presidents. Talladega elected its first Negro president two years ago and Spelman elected its first Negro president last year. Morehouse pioneered in that field in 1906.

* * *

MOREHOUSE IS significant again because the graduates of Morehouse have been or are now presidents of fourteen colleges: Benedict, Bethune-Cookman, Jackson, Langston University, Storer, West Virginia State, Howard University, American Baptist Theological Seminary, Knoxville, Alabama State Teachers, Selma University, Bishop, Georgia State, and Dillard

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are added to the tract and the city bus service is extended.

Community planning must be more comprehensive, more analytical and resourceful than this. Originally, our cities were stratified. The folks who lived down by the railroad tracks could walk up the tree-shaded streets of middle-class neighborhoods, watch how its inhabitants lived and aspire to become a part of this better world.

* * *

THE MIDDLE-CLASS, in turn, were able to view the not-too-distant homes of the wealthy and understand what moving up the ladder would mean.

Now rich people have hidden themselves out in the country, at the end of unmarked lanes, where only their friends can find and glimpse their luxury.

The middle-class is rigidly stratified in neighborhoods of $15,000 homes, $20,000 homes, or $25,000 homes.

An American's address rapidly is becoming, not the measure of his relative social status, but an expose of the exact contents of his pocketbook.

To preserve a democratic society, we must somehow get back to a diversified pattern of distributing the population, so that people can learn from each other.

A public housing project, a group of low-cost homes, a luxury apartment house and custom-built ramblers are all a part of modern housing and should co-exist in sufficiently close proximity for each to be a part of the life experience of all. If people are shut up in housing enclaves, they will have no choice but to make redundant their errors or their excellencies.

In addition to providing professors, deans and administrators in fifty or more Negro colleges and universities, Morehouse men have pioneered in the field of integration. They hold teaching positions in Boston University, Haverford College, Brooklyn College, Syracuse University, and Drew University. Morehouse men have also taught at Wayne University, Andover Newton, New York University, and Syracuse University.

In a recent issue of Life Magazine, a Morehouse graduate, Howard Thurman, was listed as one of the twelve great preachers in America. Since then he has become dean of the chapel at Boston University and professor in the School of Theology.

* * *

MANY OF the leading churches of the nation are in the hands of Morehouse men. John H. Wheeler, Durham, N. C., is president of the Mechanics and Farmers Bank. The first Negro daily newspaper was started by a graduate of this institution, W. A. Scott. John W. Davis, former president of West Virginia State College, is in charge of Point IV in Liberia.

Several Morehouse doctors are members of the American College of Surgery. The first Negro commissioned officer in the Navy was Edward Swain Hope, a Morehouse graduate, and now professor in American University in Beirut, Lebanon. A graduate of this institution has just been promoted to the directorship of all the libraries of the U. S. Information Service in France. A graduate of Morehouse is chief medical health officer in Arima, Trinidad, British West Indies.

When we consider the fact that hardly more than eight hundred men have earned the Ph.D. degree, it is worthy to note that forty-four are graduates of Morehouse. In the light of the fact that many of the Negro Ph.D's never attended Negro colleges, and that there are approximately one hundred colleges for the eduation of Negroes, one can see that Morehouse has produced more Ph.D's than most of the other Negro colleges.

* * *

THIS institution, during these eighty-seven years, has developed into one of the leading institutions of its kind in the United States. The recently dedicated chemistry building, costing $600,000, represents a larger investment per student than is the case in most of the great universities of the nation. The college can boast of an excellently trained faculty, with 35 per cent of the Morehouse faculty holding doctorates.

A recent study revealed that of fifty-four Morehouse graduates doing graduate and professional work in American universities, 90 per cent of them are doing work ranging from satisfactory to superior.

We at Morehouse go on the assumption that if an institution is first rate, it will survive in any kind of society be it segregated.

The purpose of this proposed A. A. T. S. fellowship program is "to encourage young people who have exceptional qualities of intellect, character, and leadership to enter the protestant ministry. Fellowship will be awarded only to those who can meet entrance requirements for a fully accredited theological school and who can meet the criteria in the areas of intellect, character and leadership.

Dr. Mays Is Named To Theological School Fund

Dr. B. E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, has accepted an invitation to serve as a Director of the American Association of Theological Schools Fund, Inc.

The invitation was extended Dr. Mays by Dean Edward H. Roberts, chairman of special committee of the American Association of Theological Schools.

As the Rockefeller Brothers Fund which has given considerable thought and study to the program of this organization, plans to contribute significantly to it, John D. Rockefeller III wrote to Dr. Mays personally urging him to accept this assignment to work with this program because, Mr. Rockefeller said, "We have high hopes that it will make a significant contribution to the quality of young men entering the Christian ministry."

Morehouse Joins Rhodes Program

ATLANTA Ga. — Morehouse college has been invited to join the colleges participating in the Rhodes scholarships. In a letter written to President B. E. Mays of Morehouse college by Courtney Smith, American secretary of the Rhodes Scholarship trust, the well known college for men was officially notified of its selection and invited to designate an institutional representative for Rhodes scholarships for students on the Morehouse campus. The institutional representative is to be chosen from the Morehouse faculty.

Morehouse College presented $10,000

James H. Jones, an alumnus from Ohio, makes donation

ATLANTA — James H. Jones, a retired businessman of Columbus, Ohio, last week presented President Benjmain E. Mays of Morehouse College with a check for $10,000 as a contribution to the "college which I love and where I spent such significant years in preparation for life."

The generous donation by Mr. Jones was unsolicited. While Mr. Jones was on the Morehouse campus last June for a reunion with his college he promised Dr. Mays and the alumni at their annual meeting that he would give Morehouse $10,000 in the next 60 days, a promise that was made voluntarily and without any soliciting.

When Mr. Jones was ready to make the promised contribution he was invited back to the college so that the presentation might be a solemn and historic one since it is the largest financial contribution ever made to Morehouse by one of its alumni.

MR. JONES returned the travel expenses proffered him by the college with the request that the money be used to help some deserving student.

The philantrhopic Mr. Jones was a contemporary at Morehouse, in 1914-1915, of Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, and Dr. John W. Davis, former president of West Virginia State College and former director of Point Four Program in Liberia, West Africa.

HIS SON, Wilbor Jones, who was active on the Morehouse football team, was a student at Morehouse from 1940 to 1943, when he was called into the armed services.

Mr. Jones, who is a native of Clanton, Ala., has put several boys thourgh college in the last 10 or 12 years.

$10,000 GIFT—James H. Jones (right) presents check for $10,000 to President Benjamin E. Mays of Morehouse College as Dr. H. C. Hamilton, college registrar, looks on.

Morehouse Teachers Report On Recent European Travel

In recent chapel appearances at Morehouse College the two faculty couples who traveled in Europe last summer on a grant ($2,500 per couple) made possible by a friend of the College, gave interesting and informative reports of their travel experiences.

The first in the series of travel reports was given by Professor A. Russell Brooks of the Department of English. Professor Brooks related how he and Mrs. Brooks rented a car and drove leisurely through the British countryside seeing the points of historic interest, particularly those places associated with English literature. Professor Brooks also studied and examined early English historical documents in the British Museum. He and Mrs. Brooks visited Scotland (especially Edinburgh where Professor Brooks had once studied at the University of Edinburgh), Ireland, and on the Continent, France, Italy and Switzerland.

Professor Brooks paid tribute to the Englishman's reverence for the past, which, he pointed out, is not blind worship but a sort of "collective wisdom", which helps him to appreciate and adjust to the present. Because of that "collective wisdom", Professor Brooks stated the Englishman looks at the problems of the present with less hysteria and alarm than we do.

Professor Brooks' wife, Mrs. Helen Bell Brooks, who works in the Treasurer's Office at Spelman College, was the next to report on Europe. She related what travel to and in Europe was like and what the people were like. She gave some most human and revealing sidelights of the trip as only a woman could see and interpret them. She was impressed with the beauty of the land, the profusion of flowers and fruit, the hospitality of the people, the warmth of life on the boat (both couples went over on the "Queen Elizabeth", and both returned by air). Mrs. Brooks thought that Geneva, Switzerland, and Edinburgh, Scotland are "the most beautiful cities I have ever seen."

Mrs. Beatrice McGhee Williams, wife of Morehouse Professor Edward B. Williams and member of the Spelman College faculty, gave the third report. She began with an intimate appraisal of life on the "Queen Elizabeth", which she described as a "floating city". Like Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Williams was carried away with the physical beauty of the European countries which she saw (England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Luxembourg, Switzerland, and Italy). She listed the points of cultural interest which she and her husband visited in cities such as Paris, Rome, Florence, Assisi, Milan, Venice, and London. And she pointed out how the art, architecture, and other cultural manifestations of a people provide an insight into the character of the people.

Dr. E. B. Williams, chairman of the Department of Economics at Morehouse, completed the series of reports on Thursday, October 14. Dr. Williams was particularly concerned with economic factors in Europe as he observed them and as they were told to him by people with whom he talked. He emphasized the role of geographical determinism in the development of the several economies of Europe, explaining the factors which have made England's economy the most virile and progressive and the factors which have made Italy's economy the most backward, for example. The British Isles, with over 50,000,000 people but with resources for only 30,000,000 have had to resort to trade and commerce and friendly relations with the outside world, he explained. Its leadership politically and economicaly, he said, is looked up to by a Europe. He talked with George Wright, educational director of the British Labor Party; Lionel Robbins, University of London economist, and Hugh Jones, Oxford economist. Dr. Williams explained the nature and background of British socialism, and indicated its role in future world economics.

In an earlier chapel appearance Mr. Kemdall Weisiger, chairman of the Morehouse Board of Trustees, who also spent the summer in Europe, had told the Morehouse students of the delights of travel in Europe, the source of all our cultural heritage. He appraised our cultural debt to Europe and called attention to the superiority of the European way of life to the American way of life when it comes to the real business of living — of finding genuine meaning and enjoyment in life. He deplored the mercantilism that has come to symbolize American life—of people bent on selling us things we do not need.

Also in Europe during the past summer was Joseph Kennedy, of Atlanta, a Morehouse junior, who spent the summer mostly in England as a part of the Experiment in International Living project.

Morehouse lists 57 honor roll students

ATLANTA, Ga.—Honors Day for Morehouse College students was observed Thursday, with Dr. H. C. Hamilton, registrar, as speaker.

According to a recent release from the dean's office, 57 students — 26 freshmen, 19 sophomores, 12 juniors — made the honor roll for the current school year, based on work done during the second semester of the the academic year, 1954-55.

AWARDED SCHOLARSHIPS for outstanding classroom performance were Harold Randolph, Atlanta, first; William D. Hutchinson, Birmingham, Ala., second; George White, Fairfield, Ala., third, all juniors;

Peter Chatard, New Orleans, and Major Owen, Memphis, Tenn., tied for first; Charles A. Walton, Indianapolis, second; John Barber, Detroit, third, all sophomores;

John Downing Jr., Phoebus, Va., first; George L. Love, Charlotte, N.C., second, and Harold Dawson, Atlanta, third, all freshmen.

OTHERS on the honor roll are DeWitt C. Alfred, sophomore, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Sander E. Allen, freshman, Richmond, Va.; Theodore Allen Jr., freshman, Atlanta; John W. R. Anderson, junior, NYC; Samuel O. Atkins, freshman, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Robert L. Brown freshman, Cartersville, Ga.; Finley Campbell, junior, Detroit; Cornelius Carter, freshman, Americus, Ga.;

Brinton B. Collins, freshman, Norfolk, Va.; Kerry P. Davidson, junior, Water Valley, Miss.; A. C. Ezenkwele freshman Nigeria, W. Africa; Winder E. Durante Fisher, sophomore, Bronx, N.Y.; John E. Flucker, freshman, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Frank W. Gibson, junior, Atlanta; John E. Gibson, freshman, Danville, Va.; James Gilchrist, sophomore, Birmingham, Ala.;

James A. Goodman sophomore, Trenton, N.J.; Edmond M. Guidry, sophomore, Houston, Tex.; William V Guy, sophomore, Little Rock Ark. Robert Hamlin, freshman, Newport News, Va.; Otis Hammond, sophomore, Birmingham, Ala.; Wilson Henderson, freshman, Daytona Beach Fla.; David Hickman, freshman, Louisville, Ky.; Aaron G. Jackson, sophomore, Jackson, Miss.;

Richard E. John, sophomore, Vincent, BWI; Courtney J. Knowles, freshman, Fort Myers, Fla.; R. Ladson, sophomore Riv Heights, Fla.; Ralph Lee, freshman, Normal, Ala.; William H. McCray, freshman, High Point, N.C.; Paxton Marks, junior, Fulton, Ark.; Theodore E. Moore, freshman, Denmark, S.C.;

John R. Pearson, sophomore Bogart, Ga.; Wiley A. Perdue, freshman, Macon, Ga.; Thomas A. Pinson, sophomore, Dalton, Ga.; Adolphus W. Plump, freshman, Birmingham, Ala.; Bernard Smith, freshman, Haines City, Fla.; Robert W. Spencer, freshman Dixie, Ga.; Tannie Stovall, freshman, Atlanta; Zollie S. Stringer, freshman, Troy, Ala.; William H. Strong, junior, Louisville;

Paul Frederick Thompson, sophomore, Kinston, N.C.; Howard Tuggle, junior, Atlanta; Joseph Ntikut Ukut, sophomore, Nigeria, W. Africa.; M. Lucius Walker, sophomore Washington; Harold Westley, junior, Augusta, Ga.; Clarence Wilcox, freshman, Green Cove Springs, Fla.; Norbert C. Williams, junior, Deerfield, Fla.

Morehouse College To Get New Chapel

According to an announcement by President Benjamin E. Mays of Morehouse College, an anonymous friend of the College has given $50,000 for the construction of a small chapel on the Morehouse campus ($35,000 will be used for the actual construction of the building and $15,000 will be for upkeep and maintenance).

The chapel, which will be located east of the President's residence and facing the new Chemistry Building, will seat seventy people and will be designed for private prayer and meditation; and it will be also useful for small group worship, weddings, funerals, etc.

Construction on the new chapel will begin immediately. The contract has been drawn up and Barge and Thompson will build it. The architect is Edward C. Miller, who designed the new Chemistry Building and the latest faculty apartments.

THE ROGER HENDERSONS DONATE PAINTING AND WINDOWS

A painting of "Christ in Gethsemane" by Hoffman and beautiful stained-glass windows are being donated to the new chapel by Mr. and Mrs. Roger Henderson of Atlanta. The Hendersons are a local civic-minded couple who are regular contributors to all worthy causes and who work untiringly in local civic and religious campaigns. Mr. Henderson is a successful realtor and a loyal churchman.

Unknown Donor

Morehouse Adds $50,000 Chapel

ATLANTA, Ga.—Morehouse College is the recipient of a $50,000 gift from an anonymous donor, which will be used to construct a small chapel on the campus.

The announcement was made by President B. E. Mays, who said that construction would start immediately.

The anonymous friend gave $35,000 for actual construction of the chapel and $15,000 for upkeep and maintenance.

The chapel will seat seventy people and will be designed for private prayer and meditation, as well as for small group worship, weddings, funerals and so forth.

The contract for construction of the chapel was let to Barge-Thompson and Company, while the architect is Edward C. Miller, who designed Morehouse College's new chemistry building and faculty home.

Stained windows and a painting of "Christ in Gethsamene" by Hoffman will be donated to the chapel by Mr. and Mrs. Rogers Henderson of Atlanta. The Hendersons are among Atlanta's most civic-minded couples. Mr. Henderson is a successful realtist and churchman.

Dr. Mays Is Named Director Of New Theological Fund

ATLANTA, May 10.—(Special —Dr. B. E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, last week was named director of the American Association of Theological Schools Fund, Inc.

As stated by the organization the purpose of the AATS program is:

"To encourage young people who have exceptional qualities of intellect, character, and leadership to enter the Protestant ministry. Fellowship will be awarded only to those who can meet entrance requirements for a fully accredited theological school and who can meet the criteria in the area of intellect, character and leadership."

State's budget includes $500,000 for Morgan

BALTIMORE

Morgan's armory eliminated, then replaced in legislative bill; Byrd, Pollack aid

ANNAPOLIS — Morgan State college and five other state institutions stand to get a total of $1,849,000 for new buildings, construction and maintenance under the state's proposed seven million dollar bond issue.

The State Assembly authorized creation of such a loan, during the closing session of its 30-day meeting here on Wednesday evening.

Armory For Morgan

The Assembly also passed the Governor's budget totaling $237,400,000 to operate state institutions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955. Of this amount, Morgan and six other institutions will receive $6,758,440.

Under the seven million dollar bond issue program, Morgan stands to get a $370,500 armory; Crownsville State Hospital, a $750,000 medical and surgical building; State Teachers' college at Bowie, a $266,000 residence hall for women and $30,000 to equip it.

Cottage For Cheltenham

Also, Boys' Village at Cheltenham will receive $142,500 for construction of a boys' cottage and $7,000 to equip it.

Here's the complete breakdown of new buildings planned for Morgan, Bowie, Boys' Village, Barrett School buildings, Crownsville and Princess Anne:

Morgan State College—Total of $500,500

$25,000 equipment of science building
$45,000 roadways and campus development
$30,000 remodeling Holmes Hall

Crownsville State Hospital — Total of $750,000

$30,000 renovating Carnegie Hall
$370,500 construction armory building
$750,000 to be used for construction of medical and surgical building

Barrett School For Girls—Total of $43,000

$5,000 for garage for motorized equipment
$8,000 for alteration and conversion of boiler in Williams cottage
$30,000 for improvements to sewerage system

Boys Village—Total of $159,500

$142,500 for building boys' cottage
$7,000 to furnish and equip cottage
$10,000 for road construction

Bowie State Teachers Colege — Total of $296,000

$266,000 for women's residence hall
$30,000 to equip residence hall
$275,000—Auxiliary enterprises

Md. State College, Princess Anne —Total of $100,000

Total $100,000 to be used as the college's share of cost of sewerage and water system for the town of Princess Anne

Here follows a complete breakdown of the $6,758,440 operating funds granted Morgan, Crownsville, Boys' Village, Bowie State Teachers' college, Barrett School for Girls, Coppin State Teachers' college and Maryland State College at Princess Anne:

Morgan State College—$1,714,581

$170,991—General administration
$827,604—Instruction
$290,379 — Plant operation and maintenance
$150,000—Scholarships

Crownsville State Hospital—$2,787,148

$116,524—General administration
$527,814—Dietary service
$606,593—Household and property services
$1,229,238—Medical care of patients
$77,427—Rehabilitation and recreation for patients
$70,362—Social services
$58,397—Education and training of professional personnel
$4,165—Religious and community services
$625—Research
$96,003 — Farm operation and maintenance

Barrett School for Girls—$209,675

$25,916—General administration
$46,752—Custodial care
$22,625—Dietary services
$25,961 — Plant operation and maintenance
$26,832 Clinical service ices
$40,719—Recreational and religious services
$20,870 Farm operation and maintenance
$34,208 General administration

Boys Village, Cheltenham $702,261

$256,664 Custodial care
$75,515 Dietary services
$131,119 Plant operation and maintenance
$66,617 Clinical service
$97,952 Educational, vocational, recreational, religious services
$40,186 Farm operation and maintenance

Bowie State Teachers' College $388.574

$52,071 General administration
$140,011 Instruction
$86,294 Dietary services
$101,398 Plant operation, maintenance
$8,800 Summer session

Coppin State Teachers—$171,625

$33,073 General administration
$95,229 Instruction

Dedicate New Morgan State Science Hall

BALTIMORE, MD. — Maryland Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin, formally dedicated the new Milton Lewis Calloway Science Hall at Morgan State college on Wednesday, Oct. 27.

Principal speaker for the dedication was Dr. Detlev W. Bronk, world renowned scientist who is president of the National Academy of Sciences and director of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

Built by the State of Maryland at a cost of approximately $1,300,000 Calloway Hall is being used for instruction in physics, chemistry, mathematics and science education.

New Hall At Morgan

BALTIMORE — A hopeful future for mankind based upon greater knowledge and change was envisioned at Morgan State college Wednesday as the new $1,300,000 Milton Lewis Calloway Science Hall was formally dedicated.

Participants on the program, which was held in the amphitheater of the science hall, included: President Martin D. Jenkins, who presided; Dr. George H. Spaulding, professor; Dr. James D. Carr, alumnus and physician, who spoke in honor of the late professor Calloway, for whom the building is named; Miss Patricia Smith, president of Beta Kappa Chi Scientific Honor Society and Howard G. Hall, architect.

Fleming on Morgan staff

BALTIMORE — G. James Fleming, former executive editor of the New York Amsterdam News and University of Wisconsin Phi Beta Kappa, has been appointed to the Morgan State College faculty, President Martin D. Jenkins announced this week.

Dr. Fleming, who served as supervising editor of "Who 's Who in Colored America" and "Who's Who in United Nations," has been appointed associate professor of history and political science.

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A NATIVE of Christiansted, St. Croix, the Virgin Islands, Dr. Fleming is an honor graduate of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va. (high school division), and holds the B.A. degree with senior honors from the school of Journalism, University of Wisconsin.

He holds the A.M. degree in economics and the Ph.D. degree in political science from the University of Pennsylvania; and he has lectured to, or taught, classes at the University of Pennsylvania, Temple University, Guilford College, Mills College, Whittier College, Hampton Institute and Howard University

14e(1) 1954

Morris Brown College

Morris Brown College boasts of one of the most competent teaching colleges of its size. Aside from the fact that several of them hold Ph.Ds, three have been recipients of Fulbright grants.

MISS OLA A. ADAMS

Miss Ola A. Adams, who is an Assistant Professor of French, is a native of Waycross, Georgia. She did her under-graduate work at Morris Brown College, receiving the B.A. Degree in 1942. Her M.A. degree was earned at Atlanta University in 1944. During the summer of 1945 Miss Adams did advanced study at McGill University in Montreal, Canada; during the summers of 1951, 1952 and 1953, she matriculated at Middlebury French School in Middlebury, Vermont. In 1953 she was awarded a Fulbright grant to pursue studies in French Language and Literature at the University of Paris where she spent the school year 1953-1954. While in Europe she traveled extensively, visiting Belgium, Switzerland, Luxemburg, Italy and England.

She holds membership in the American Association of French Teachers Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, and the AME Church. Since 1947 she has been a teacher in the French Department of Morris Brown College.

DR. ARNOLD KROCHMAL

Dr. Arnold Krochmal, who is Chairman of the Science Department holds the B.S. Degree from North Carolina State College; his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees were earned at Cornell University in 1951 and 1952 respectively in the field of Biology. He was a member of the faculty and research staff at the New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station from 1947 to 1949. The scholarly Biologist was a Fulbright Professor of Economic Botany in Greece in 1952-1953. During this time he was selected to work at the Thessalonica Agricultural and Technical Institute because of his familiarity with problems of crop production under conditions of low-rainfall. He is presently working on a book dealing with the medicinal plants of Greece and Yugoslavia. Before coming to his present position, Dr. Krochmal was a Professor of Biology at the University of New York.

MORRIS BROWN COLLEGE

MRS. JOSEPHINE H. DICKSON

Mrs. Josephine Holloway Dickson received a Fulbright grant to cover her traveling expenses while studying in France during the year 1950-51. She was an English teaching assistant at the College Michilet, Marseilles, France during this same period.

Mrs. Dickson is a 1948 Suma Cum Laude graduate of Fisk University. She was awarded the M. A. Degree in French by Middlebury College in 1950. The brilliant instructor holds membership in Delta Sigma Theta Sorority and the College Language Association. She has been an instructor of French at Morris Brown College since 1953.

Morris Brown College Continues Contribution

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

In keeping with the onward march of progress in education in Georgia and in the nation, Morris Brown College continues to make a definite contribution — more so than ever before due to many improvements made in her entire program in recent years.

Since Dr. John H. Lewis has been at the helm and with the leadership in the state of African Methodism being carried on by Bishop S. L. Greene, one does not long have to wonder why Morris Brown is really moving. These two men make a wonderful team. In all areas then there is progress to be noted.

First of all, Dr. Albert N. Whiting, Dean of the College, has taken hold of the program called "General Studies" and it is now at work. It simply means that students who come to Morris Brown will not only end up being specialists but the program is made up of courses which are calculated to make them worthwhile citizens in a democratic society. This does not suggest that our special fields are to be ignored, not at all, for it will in real fact give more meaning to them.

In the Division of Science the College has added Dr. Arnold Krochmal, a Ph.D. in Botany from Cornell University, former Professor at New York University, the University of New Mexico, Cornell University, and a Fulbright Professor in Greece. He has also published books in his field as well as contributing many articles to the leading science journals of this country. Since coming to Morris Brown this fall he has with the other members of the division, initiated what is known as the Morris Brown Science Lecture Series. These lectures, each done by an expert in some field of science, are held once per month. Also to be noted are improvements in the labratories of Biology and Chemistry.

James H. Penn, Chairman of the Division of Science is on leave doing work towards the doctorate in Biology. The courses in chemistry are taught by Professor A. J. Lockhart and Dr. Waldock, exchange professors from Morehouse. Of course it is well known that all of the colleges in Atlanta use the excellent facilities at Clark College for Physics.

In the Division of Education with Judge Rowley as Chairman, there is still much progress being made. Some of such progress was dramatized when during American Education Week, lectures and forums featured the observance of it. Those who participated are people of outstanding success in the fields of teaching and administration. Among them were Professor Mitchell, Principal of Calhoun Training School, Anniston, Alabama; M. D. Roberts, Principal of the W. A. Fountain High School, Forest Park, Georgia; Frank McClarin, Principal of the High School at East Point, Georgia; W. H. Hattan, Principal of the school at Ashburn, Georgia; and others of equal significance. All of them were presented by Mrs. A. M. Cochran, Director of Teacher Training at Morris Brown. They all had been students of hers. On the closing day of the program Dr. John H. Lewis paid tribute to Mrs. Cochran and the department for such a successful program and lauded the work that has been done by the department for many years.

This year the Division of Education is made stronger by the accumulation of a doctorate received by L. D. Graves who is giving efficient service to the department.

In the Division of Languages, Mrs. Julia B. Jackson was awarded the doctorate in October by Columbia University. She is Professor of French and has been for

many years.

Among additions to the Division are: Mr. Robert Smithey, M. A., University of Wisconsin and work towards a doctorate at Cornell. He is also a Phi Beta Kappa, and has taught at Tuskegee and Prairie View. He is an instructor of English. Mrs. Elaine Fleming is a new instructor of Dramatics. She was trained at Tennessee State and Yale.

The English Language Division, headed by Dr. Viola Hill, is making tremendous strides. Dr. Hill is herself a graduate of Morris Brown and holds a Ph.D. in English from Indiana University. She has had many successful years of teaching at her Alma Mater.

Turner Theological Seminary with E. J. Odom, Jr., as Dean, has improved its faculty, increased its offerings, and the enrollment is on the upsurge. Five different denominations are represented in its student body. Young women as well as young men are pursuing courses at Turner Seminary. The Seminary has seen the need of training more preachers, missionaries, and other church workers, and is doing something about it. It has both a rural and urban church program which calls for field work. It is being done under the supervision of Professor J. H. Middleton, who is working towards a doctorate at the University of Denver.

Mrs. Ruth Hodges and Dr. S. H. Giles are doing excellent work in the Seminary. Both are superbly trained in their respective areas.

The Division of Social Science under the chairmanship of Dr. M. N. Rowley, a Phi Beta Kappa and Columbia Ph.D. in History, has been strengthened by the return of Prince Wilson who received his Ph.D. in English History from Chicago University.

Morris Brown College in fact, boasts of one of the best faculties of colleges its size in the country. It has ten doctorates and at least five or six who are fairly close to completion of their degrees. Three of the faculty members have had Fulbright grants; five have studied abroad; several are contributing articles to leading periodicals.

The foregoing is indicative of the general progress being made academically at the college. There is a building program as well.

Recently Morris Brown College completed and is using a new apartment style dormitory, which houses about 100 girls. It is used for Junior and Senior girls. It is unique with its emphasis on community living. It is one of a few of its kind anywhere for Negroes.

Beginning about the first of January, there will be built a $500,000 all purpose academic building with class rooms and a beautiful chapel as well as offices and lounges. This is to be done largely by the efforts of the UNCF. There have also been improvements made in Grant Hall, which is a dormitory for men.

Morris Brown Is Given Grant By College Fund

A total of $276,140.86 was received in 1953 by Morris Brown College from the United Negro College Fund, it was announced this week by Dr. John H. Lewis, president of Morris Brown. The money will be used for both current operating and capital improvement purposes, Dr. Lewis stated.

Of the amount received, $33,821.86 has been allocated for current budget expenses, including scholarship aid, teaching and laboratory equipment, library books, faculty salaries and student health program.

BUILDING CAMPAIGN

The balance $242,319 represents a grant from the United Negro College Fund's five-year building campaign for $25,000,000 known as the National Mobilization of Resources for the United Negro Colleges.

President Lewis said that the capital funds received would be used for renovating present campus buildings and for the erection of new ones. Through the money received from the Fund's Mobilization program, Morris Brown has been enabled to remodel the dormitory for women, improve the Home Economics Building and make plans for an All-Purpose Building.

SINCE 1944

President Lewis explained that Morris Brown is one of the 31 private accredited institutions participating in the United Negro College Fund, America's first educational chest. Since 1944, the Fund has conducted annual nation-wide campaigns in support of the current operating budgets of its member colleges.

The financial aid received each year from the UNCF by Morris Brown, Dr. Lewis said, represents approximately ten per cent of its educational budget, or that amount met by income from endowment, not met by income from endowment, tuition and recurring church board grants.

In 1950, the UNCF five-year campaign for building funds was launched under the leadership of Dr. F. D. Patterson, founder and president of the United Negro College Fund, and a seven-man Board which includes such well known business leaders as Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., Devereux C. Josephs, Richard K. Mellon, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Robert E. Wilson and Robert W. Woodruff.

Dr. Lindsley F. Kimball, vice-president of the Rockefeller Foundation is national chairman of the Mobilization program, which to date has raised $13,315,000 for capital improvement purposes for the 31 United Negro Colleges.

NEGRO NEWS

College Fund Boosts Plans For Building

By CLAUDE GEORGE SR.

New buildings will be constructed at Morris Brown College in the near future through grants from the United Negro College Fund, Dr. John H. Lewis, president of the college, announced.

Dr. Lewis reported that grants totaling $276,140.86 were received by the college last year. He said the money will be used for both current operating expenses and capital improvements.

Of last year's grants, $33,821.86 has been allocated for current budget expenses, including scholarship aid, teaching and laboratory equipment, library books, faculty salaries and student health programs.

Dr. Lewis said the remainder of the money will be used for renovating present campus buildings for construction of new ones.

Morris Brown already has used money from the fund to renovate the dormitory for women and the home economics building.

Morris Brown College Received $276,140.86 From Negro College Fund

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

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Morris Brown appoints 8 faculty, staff members

ATLANTA—Eight new faculty and staff members have been appointed at Morris Brown College, Dr. John H. Lewis president, announced last week.

Arnold Krochmal, new acting chairman of the biology department earned his master's and Ph.D. degrees from Cornell University, has taught at New York State and Cornell universities, is author of many publications in his field and is a veteran.

Mrs. Elaine S. Fleming, B.S., Tennessee State; M.A., Yale University, will serve as instructor of drama and speech and Mrs. Doris Dungill Holmes, B.A. Michigan College and M.A. Atlanta University, will be an instructor in the English department.

—oOo—

ROBERT A. SMITHEY, B.A., DePauw University; M.A., University of Wisconsin, will also serve as instructor in the English department and William M. Pace joins the staff as director of public relations and acting dean of men.

A graduate of Morris Brown, Mr. Pace earned his master's at Ohio State University and has done further study at the same institution. His experience consists of teaching in the public schools of Georgia and at Miles College, Birmingham, Ala.

—oOo—

MISS MATTIE L. WAYMER, B.S., South Carolina State College; M.A. Columbia University, will be an instructor in the home economics department, Mrs Janie B. Jordan will be in charge of the junior and senior women's dormitory and Miss Queen E. Williams, director of women's dormitory for freshmen and sophomores.

Mrs. R. H. Porter will serve as assistant dormitory matron. Among changes noted are:

The Rev. E. J. Odom, former dean of students, has been named dean of Turner Theological Seminary. Mrs. C. M. Mercer, dean of women, has been named dean of students. Mrs. Ruth H. Hodges, instructor of art and a candidate for the Ph.D. degree at Hartford Seminary, will also teach courses in Turner Seminary.

Rejoining the faculty after advanced study are:

—oOo—

MISS OLA L. ADAMS, instructor of French, who for the year 1953-54 has been a Fulbright fellow in romance languages at the Sorbonne University of Paris. Mrs. Grace Boggs, music instructor, has completed the residence requirements on her doctorate at Columbia University.

Miss Johnnie Lee, secretary to the president, received the M.B.A. degree in June from New York University. Prince Wilson, professor of history and chairman of the department, received Ph.D., degree from the University of Chicago.

On leave will be:

The Rev. J. R. Coan, dean of men and associate professor of religious education, who will study at Hartford Seminary in Connecticut. Mrs. Thelma D. Curl will do advanced work in English at Columbia University. James H. Penn, chairman of the biology department will study towards his doctorate at the University of Iowa.

Grads Told Not To Approach Integration With Empty Hands

Morning p. 1 Fri. 6-11-54

BY WILLIAM GORDON
Managing Editor, Atlanta Daily World

The former president of Tuskegee Institute Wednesday challenged the graduating class at Morris Brown College to approach integration, not with empty hands, but with the strength and determination that will place "our race in a position of which we can always be justly proud."

DR. F. D. PATTERSON

Dr. F. D. Patterson, executive director of Phelps-Stokes Fund, New York, delivered the sixty-ninth annual commencement address for 86 candidates for academic degrees at the College Gymnasium.

PRAISED COLLEGES

The noted educator praised the work being done by Morris Brown College as a private institution. He added that all such institutions should be commended for the contributions made for advancement of the Negro.

Directing his remarks to the graduates, the educator added:

"Every effort will be needed by you as citizens of tomorrow to provide a better place for the race, for the country and for the nation in this so-called democratic society."

Dr. Patterson also told his audience:

"Among our nation's assets, we are endowed with an unquestionable wealth in this capitalistic society."

ASSETS, LIABILITIES

The educator spoke to the abundance of manpower, machinery of

The educator spoke of the abundance of manpower, machinery of

the modern age, a great food supply and many other items listed as assets. He warned however, that "we should never forget that we also face liabilities; which include the liability of fear, hysteria of Communism giving wa yto McCarthyism.

"We must not let these liabilities over-ride our assets," Dr. Patterson added

The noted educator maintains the feeling that graduates of today are gazing at a new world and that young people of the race stand on the threshold of a new citizenship. He emphasized that the decisions by youngsters today will add a link in the "ever revolving chain of events." It is also his belief that these decisions and changes will be permanent and will increase with tempo as time goes on.

FUTURE EFFECTS

The executive director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund spoke of the implementation of th U. S. Supreme Court's decision on segregation and told the graduates that the future effects rests on their shoulders. He called upon them to help fully prepare the race for integration in the schools, in the churches and in society.

"The Supreme Court's decision is a great humanitarian action. Negroes now can hold their heads high and unburden the load which has rested upon their shoulders for such a long period of time," he said.

WHITES CAN LIVE

Dr. Patterson views the High Court decision not solely in terms of the Negro but also in terms of the white population. He said the effects will permit whites as well as Negroes, to really begin living. He added that the South for the first time in history is able to face the age-old problem—how to educate all children on an equal basis.

"The separate but equal educational opportunities have not presented themselves in the past," it was pointed out. Then the educator added:

"We must now solicit the full cooperation of the voters to completely equalize educational facilities. This situation," he said "calls for federal grants to strengthen all institutions, both public and private, with no obligations involved.

"The effect of race adjustment to all these problems faced by the Supreme Court decision must be met with frankness and cooperation."

The above point was emphasized by Dr. Patterson, who added:

"We must work with understanding of the total good." He gave further emphasis by asking the graduates, "Are you ready?"

The recipients of baccalaureate degrees were:

BACHELOR OF ARTS
Georgia

Louise Mahala Beckum, Atlanta; Verna Hannan Bowen, Albany; Ethel Jones Brooks, Atlanta; Frances Zurdette, Atlanta; Lester Caldwell, Jr., Atlanta; Jay Lee Cameron, Atlanta; Chaldine Malcolm Cook, Atlanta; Steve Daniels, Waycross; Leonard Ervin Dawson, Augusta; Samuel Smith Giddings, Atlanta; Joe Dell Grier, Stockbridge.

Almeta Jeanette Hopkins, Donalsonville; Vernon Henri Jenkins, Atlanta; Frances Byron Jones, Atlanta; Milton Ruben Jones, Macon; Johnny Leon King, Columbus; Edith Virginia Knowlton, Butler; Margaret Della Lee, Atlanta; Olivia Virjo Lockhart, Atlanta; Gwendolyn Virgel McCrary, Hawkinsville; Robbie Sims McKinley, Atlanta; Eloise Marie Moore, Donalsonville; Willie Maude Nelms, Decatur.

Dorothy Stone Odom, Augusta; Mabel Henri Pierce, Atlanta; Gladys Lenestra Porter, Atlanta; George Thomas Robinson, Atlanta; Johnny Henderson Robinson, Atlanta; Lois Eleanor Roquemore, Butler; Pauline Frances Roquemore, Butler; Helen Jean Saxon, Adairsville; John Bruce Taylor, Barnesville; Edward Bennett Thomas, Quitman.

Charles William Westbrooks, Gainesville; Ross Lee White, Valdosta; Ernestine Williams, Covington; Jacquelyn Williams, Atlanta; Tracy Evans Williams, Augusta; Mary Louise Wisdom, Douglasville; Jerry Worford, Atlanta.

OTHER STATES - COUNTRIES

Matthew Agyakwa Bossman, Gold Coast, West Africa; Charles Bouie, Dothan, Ala.; Charles Andre' Jones Washington, D. C.; Andy Cleo Lewter, Fort Myers, Fla.; Payton McCallie Sims, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Oswald Emerson Talot, Georgetown, British Guiana, South America; Ralph Tubbs, Birmingham, Ala.; John Wesley Tunstall, Washington, D. C.; Shedrick McArthur Wesley, Miami, Fla.; Ensel Roosevelt Williams, Chicago, Ill.

B S ELEMENTARY EDUCATION
Georgia

Maggie Mae Barlow, Jackson; Alice Virginia Bullard, Clarkston; Willie Ruby Burton, Atlanta; Emma Jean Callahan, Atlanta; Ollie Peters Charleston, Atlanta; Bernice Ethel Daniel, Hogansville; Fannie Solomon Downer, Atlanta; Johnnie Jerusha Gay, Decatur; Bettye Jean Harding, Atlanta.

Roberta Studivant Harper, Atlanta; Henrietta Stocks Howard, Atlanta; Elaotha Juanita Ingram, Athens; Gladys Grimes Luster, Atlanta; Milared Geraldine McLarin, Ben Hill; Agnes Delores Moore, Donalsonville; Lillie Joyce Porter, Glenville; Lillie Eva Terrell, Greensboro; Isabelle Leonorah Thom, Atlanta; Marshall Wilbert Turner, Atlanta; Christine Williams Atlanta.

OTHER STATES

Janie Ruth Clarke, Miami, Fla.; Ruth Shirley Hilson, Birmingham, Ala.; Ethel White Scott, Detroit, Mich.; Mattie Elizabeth Walker, Anniston, Ala.; Rose Marie Wallace, Miami, Fla.;

OTHER DEGREES

B. S. BUSINESS EDUCATION, Helen Fuller Fluellen, Atlanta, Ga.; B. S., PUBLIC SCHOOL MUSIC, Evelyn Smith, Atlanta, Ga.; B. S. HOME ECONOMICS, Bertha Jaudon Goode, Montclair, N. J. B. S. PHYSICAL EDUCATION, Leslie Emerson Collins, Corsicanna, Texas; COMMERCIAL DIPLOMA, Ethel Mae Houston, Temple, Ga.

BACHELOR OF DIVINITY

Charles Carols Blake, New York, N. Y.; Boast Ceaphas Carswell, Waycross, Ga.; Robert Julian Smith Jr., Atlanta, Ga.

ENGLISH DIPLOMA

Edward Washington, Atlanta, Ga.; Willie A. Williams, Atlanta, Ga.

$100-a-Plate Dinner For College Friday

Constitution p. 12 Aug. 10-6-54

The first of a series of $100-a-plate, fund-raising dinners for Morris Brown College will be held at the South Georgia Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, which opens at Tifton Wednesday. Atlanta, Ga.

The dinner will be held Friday following the educational program. A dinner will be held at each conference in the state, Dr. J. H. Griffin of Bainbridge, general fund-raising chairman, announced.

The South Georgia Conference, which will be held at the Allen Temple A.M.E. Church in Tifton, will open at 10 a.m. Wednesday with the Rev. J. E. Jackson as host pastor. Dr. J. J. Percell will serve as host presiding elder, and Bishop Sherman L. Greene, president of the bishop's council, will be presiding prelate.

Speakers will include the Rev. W. P. Carter, sermon; the Rev. A. M. Threatt, missionary sermon; the Rev. Allen R. Cooper, educational sermon, and Pres. John H. Lewis and Dean E. J. Odom Jr., educational addresses.

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MORRISTOWN COLLEGE (TENNESSEE)

Protestant Town Aids Catholic Negro in College

Black Dispatch
Oklahomalite
Okla.
10-9-54

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — (ANP) — Representatives of an all-white Protestant community near here met an African Negro Catholic at the Knoxville airport last week and took him to the nearby town for a meeting with his fraiends who are sponsoring him as a student in Morristown college.

The farm community of Cherokee has "adopted" Nigeria's Geoffrey B. Onuoha. The story, however, runs much deeper than a simple "adoption." P. 1

Cherokee, northwest of Knoxville, won the state community improvement contest in 1951 and the rural church of the year award for Tennessee for 1952.

The story began a few years ago when Onuoha read a state department publicity pamphlet—written in seven languages—about the Tennessee Valley authority. A small portion of the pamphlet was devoted to Cherokee, on the banks of Cherokee lake.

The youth began writing to citizens of Cherokee. They answered and soon felt as if they knew him.

"Tennessee is my favorite foreign country," wrote Onuoha. "My favorite song is 'Tennessee Blues' (waltz?). I received my education in a Catholic mission school, which I believe would compare with your secondary schools.

"My mother and father and brothers and sisters have not had the opportunity to get an education. I desire an education so I can help my people. I would be willing to work as a servant and make any bond required, to repay anyone who would help me get an education in America."

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MOUNT ST. JOSEPH MILITARY ACADEMY

Military academy admits S.C. youth

COLUMBUA, S.C.—LeRoy P. Hardy Jr., 10-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. LeRoy P. Hardy, 1406 Park Street, has been admitted to the exclusive Mount St. Joseph Military Academy at Newburg, N.Y.

Leroy Hardy Jr.

Young Hardy stems from well - known South Carolina, families and his entrance at the academy followed his wish to attend a military school."

Mrs. Hardy, a Richland County schoolteacher, is the former Miss Pearl Victor Scott.

Mr. Hardy, a successful businessman is a musician who put away his saxophone following service with the Navy in World War II for business interests. He led an orchestra here at exclusive white night spots shortly after the war and played in a Navy band while in service.

Several years back, Mr. Hardy toured Europe while a member of the band of Cab Calloway.

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MURRAY STATE COLLEGE (KENTUCKY)

No Negro at Murray, Atwood Is Informed

The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau

Frankfort, Ky., Oct. 1.—Dr. R. B. Atwood, president of Kentucky State College, said he was informed today that no Negroes have enrolled at Murray State College.

Dr. Atwood told The Courier-Journal Thursday it had been reported to him that a Negro was admitted to Murray this year.

He said he received a telephone call from Murray's president, Dr. Ralph Woods, who told him a Negro had inquired about admission, but did not enroll.

COLLEGE DEANS AND REGISTRARS MEET — Officers of the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars which met at the AM&N College, March 24-26 in their twenty-eight session. Standing from left to right are: Dean T. E. McKinney, Johnson C. Smith University, Founder of the organization; First Vice-President R. A. Carter, Dean at Alabama A&M College; Edwin M. Thorpe, Registrar at Florida A&M University, Assistant Secretary; Secretary Frances M. Eagleson, Registrar at North Carolina College, Durham; Edward N. Wilson, President of the Association and Registrar at Morgan State College, Baltimore; Second Vice-President C. D. Batchlor, Registrar at Langston University in Oklahoma; John J. Hedgemon, Registrar at Southern University, Secretary, and John P. Whittaker, registrar at Atlanta University, who was presented a Plaque during the Annual Banquet for his outstanding service of thirty-seven years in education.

John P. Whittaker Honored As Deans, Registrars Meet

National Ass'n Collegiate Deans And Registrars Hit Ouster Of Albany State's Pres. Aaron Brown

BY JOHN HOWARD

PINE BLUFF, ARK.—Sixty-nine representatives from nineteen states held their Annual Conference of the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars here at Arkansas AM and N College, Friday, with a joint session with students, faculty and delegates in Caldwell Auditorium. Principal speaker at the final session was Dr. Stephen Wright, President of Bluefield College, West Virginia.

Earlier in the week, the conference delegates had heard addresses by Arkansas Governor Francis S. Cherry, and also the former governor of Arkansas, Sidney S. McMath. Dr. Lawrence A. Davis of the A M and N College welcomed the guest along with the mayor of the city of Pine Bluff, Offie Lee.

At the Annual Banquet, Thursday night, John J . Hedgemon, Registrar at Southern University served as Toastmaster. Highlight of the Banquet Session was the presentation of a Gold Plaque to Registrar John P. Whitaker, Atlanta University, for his thirty-seven years of outstanding service to education. Dean T. E. McKinney, Dean at Johnson C. Smith College and Founder of the Association, made the presentation.

Highlights of the committee meetings were recommendations coming from the Committee on Recommendations and Resolutions with Samuel N. Nabrit, Dean, Atlanta University, as chairman. The committee recommended that the Association would not consider integration of the body at this time, but to continue a policy of affiliation only. It was suggested by the committee that non-affiliated deans and registrars be invited to the conferences meeting during a self evalluation period.

The committee also deplored the action of the Regents of the State of Georgia which recently failed to reappoint Dr. Aaron Brown as President of Albany State College. It was felt by the committee that Dr. Brown's dismissal was due to political reprisal. The committee also registered its objection to actions in other states which deprive teachers and administrators of academic freedom and the right to free speech and assembly.

Two workshops attracted the attention of the entire group, Dean A. A. McPheeters of Clark College served as chairman of the Dean's Workshop which had as its consultants, Dean R. A. Carter of Alabama A and M College; Miss Charlotte P. Clark, Dean at Bethune-Cookman College; Dean John Cade of Southern University, Dean J. L. Wilson of Arkansas A M and N College, and Dean Samuel N. Nabrit of Atlanta University.

The Registrars Workshop was led by Registrar T. R. Solomon, Prairie View College, Texas. Mrs. Charlie Henderson, Registrar at A M and N College; James R. Smothers, Registrar at Meharry Medical College, and E. M. Thorpe Registrar at Florida A M University served as consultants. The session devoted its period to a discussion of Admissions, Procedures, Machines and Cooperation.

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NAZARETH COLLEGE

Seniors Told To Work for Truth and Justice

Minister Tells Nazareth Class Not To Panic at World Changes

Courier-Journal p. 13

To adjust to changes in the world around us, we should not panic, but should work positively for truth and justice.

This was the suggestion given yesterday by the Rev. Thurston N. Davis, New York, to 134 graduates of Nazareth College. He spoke at commencement exercises at Memorial Auditorium.

Father Davis said college graduates have a responsibility to participate in world changes, especially those for the betterment of man.

In working toward life's goals, he said, Catholics should work through God, and thus be able to contribute to the world's improvement.

Father Davis, a native of Louisville, is an associate editor of America, a national Catholic weekly.

Thirty-one nuns were among the graduates. Students who were graduated magna cum laude were Mrs. Barbara Felts Buchanon, 3543 Craig, bachelor-of-science degree in education; Miss Kathleen Virginia Lyons, 2339 Hale, bachelor of arts, and Miss Mary Edwina Probst, bachelor of science in education.

Others receiving degrees were:

Master of Education: One Sister of Charity of Nazareth.

Master of Science in Library Science: Glynn Hind Chestnut, Thelma Frohman Lauderdale, Martha Nuckolls McCoy, and Elizabeth Stern Nichols.

Bachelor of Science in Library Science: Geneva Gibson Campbell, Esther Wood Nichols, and three Sisters of Charity of Nazareth.

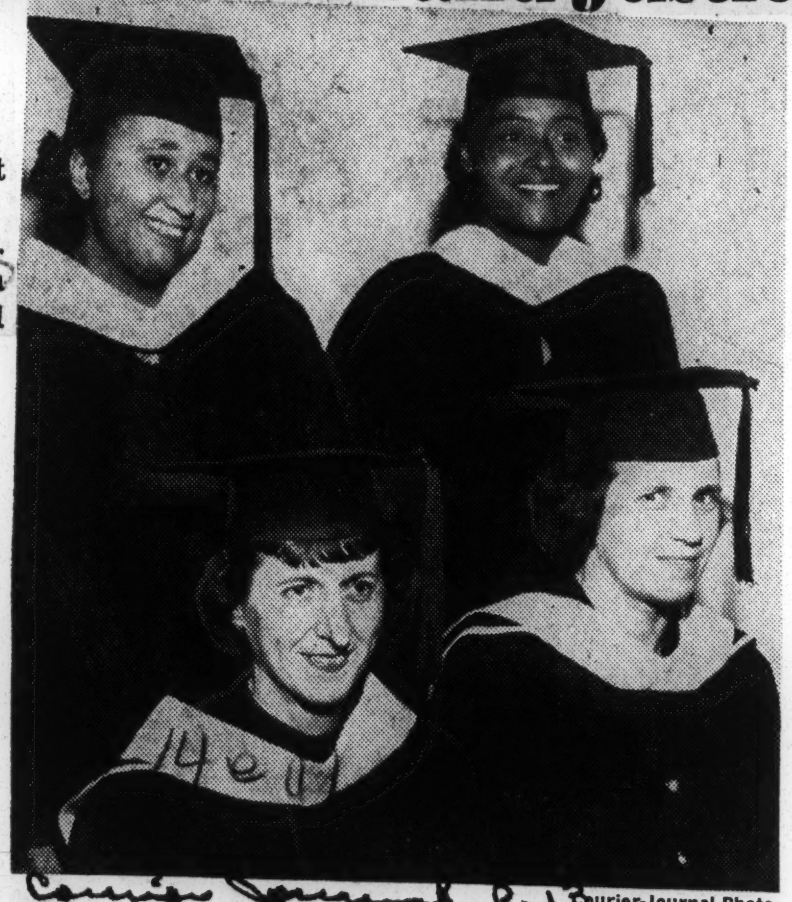
Bachelor of Arts: Patricia Burrell, Yolanda Caceres Mayer, Mary Ann Eschrich, cum laude; Elizabeth Haydee Noa Gonzales, Jo Anne Kederis, Marilyn Russell Medley, Clara Ann Sabel, cum laude; Marilyn Mae Staab, Mercedes Ventenilla, Jane Frances Walker, cum laude; seven Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, two Dominican Sisters, Kentucky, and one Ursuline Sister, Maple Mount.

Bachelor of Music: Diana Wen Chi Chu, and two Sisters of Charity of Nazareth.

Bachelor of Science: Alma Ruth Abell, Huberta Mettling Weihe, Lillian Lindell Ackley, Catalina Adrover Frontera, Evelyn Ann Baker, Agnes Virginia Balmut, Mary June Bartley, Shirley Ann Bell, Spencer MacIntyre Benner, Betty Ann Bond, Gladys Mae Booker, Genevieve Dixon Boone, Betty Calph Bratcher, Gloria Marie Buckman, Helen Ray Butcher, Dorothy Gregg Byerly, Alice Joan Byerly, Ellen Gates Carnighan, Natividad Isabel Catalan y Galindo, Doreen Tsung-Tao Chen, cum laude; Josephine Ti Ti Chen, Katherine Chih Mei Chen, Josephine Chicorelli, Margaret Siao Hwa Chu, Margaret Hardin Cissell, Mary Jo Clark, Fe Corleto, Ida Marie Craven, Elizabeth Brooks Cull.

Maralyn Anne Curry, Aurora Diaz Ortiz, Mary Lee Droppelman, Selma Foster Flack, Gloria L'Allegro Maurice Frierson, Mary Anthony Gallagher, Mary Hill Garman, Oreva Grey, Marian Glasscock Henninger, Bobbie Moore Hord, Grethen Ke Hsin Hsu, Dorothy Adkins Hughes, cum laude; Dorothy Elvira Kirchner, Mary Joyce Krebs, Rosamary Waldrop Lanier, Gloria Theresa Lauderdale, Helena Redmond Lawson, Joan Le Blanc, cum laude; Joan Wiley Lee, Opal B. Lee, Emma Cissell Lukemeier, Martha Helen Lyon, Angela Marie McTighe, Lucille Annis Mackey, Mary Eileen Mooney, Delois Edison Moore, Theresa Thelma Osbourn, Joann Poindexter, summa cum laude; Carol Martha Posepny, Georgia Demaree Reardon, Haydee Rivera Bonilla, Harriet Eleanor Rogers, Mary McKenzie Russell, Sarah Warren Sacra, Juanita Belle Schmitt, Louise Probst Scott, Elizabeth Gallagher Sils.

Helen Marie Smith, Barbara Jean Sodd, Ruby Lee Singleton Sweeney, Pamela Ann Tankersley, Geraldine Fennessy Taylor, Marjorie Lewis Thomas, Betty Mills Tucker, Jane Frances Walker, cum laude; Christine Wedding, Betty-Frances Welch, Essie Holman Wheatley, Mary Lee Ellen Whelan, cum laude; Mary Catherine Whittingham, Levana Gosnell Wilson, Kathryn Winn, Ruth Owen Yocum, 12 Sisters of Charity of Nazareth, one Dominican Sister, Kentucky; one Religious Sister of Mercy, and one Ursuline Sister, Maple Mount.



Courier-Journal p. 13 Courier-Journal Photo

FIRST LAY STUDENTS to receive master's degrees from Nazareth College are, from left: front, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Nichols, 2232 Kaelin Avenue, and Mrs. Glynn H. Chestnut, 1264 Bassett, and rear, Mrs. Thelma F. Lauderdale, 2209 W. Madison, and Mrs. Martha Nuckolls McCoy, 1312 S. 32d. All received degrees in library science.

14e(1) 1954

NEGROES ENROLLED IN STATE SUPPORTED GRADUATE LEVEL
OR PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS

FROM CHICAGO DEFENDER
SAT. 5-1-54

As of September,1953,Negro students were enrolled on the undergraduate,graduate or professional levels in 76 publicly supported or private colleges and universities in southern or border states. Twenty-four enrolled Negroes on the graduate level in state schools, 10 in state and municipal undergraduate schools and 42 private institutions enrolled Negroes.

The state supported graduate level or professional schools which had Negroes enrolled last September were: Arkansas A & M College,Arkansas Polytechnic Institute, Arkansas State Teachers College, Arkansas University, DelawareUniversity, Henderson State Teachers College, Kentucky University, Louisiana State University, Maryland Univ., Missouri University, North Carolina State College, Oklahoma University, Oklahoma A & M College.

Also Southern State College, Tennessee University, Texas University, Virginia Medical College,Virginia University, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, William amd Mary College and West Virginia University.

North Carolina University

Chicago,Ill.Defender p.2 Sat.5-1.54

See-Code: 12b
U.S.Orders La.College to Drop Ban

14e(1) 1954

NEW YORK STATE UNIVERSITY

Court upholds university anti-jim-crow resolution

NEW YORK — A resolution by New York State University's trustees banning from the campus all social organizations barring students from membership on account or race, color or religion has been upheld by a Federal Court.

Constitutionality of the action of the trustees was upheld last month by the U.S. District Court for the northern district of New York. The resolution affects "all social organizations directly or indirectly connected with any (such) national group."

A group of national fraternities and sororities had commenced action in the District Court, claiming their rights to freedom of assembly and equal protection under the law had been violated.

CIRCUIT JUDGE Augustus N. Hand wrote the court's unanimous opinion. It said in part:

"We find littler merit in the numerous contentions made by the plaintiffs as it is clear that the constitutionality of the action taken here cannot be questioned.

"A state may adopt such measures, including the outlawing of certain social organizations, as it deems necessary to its duty of supervision and control of its educational institutions.

"Moreover, the incidental effect of any action or policy adopted upon individuals and organizations outside the university is not a basis for attack."

14e(1) 1954

NORTH CAROLINA

Vote Shows

NCC Students Favor White Admissions

DURHAM, N. C.—On the eve of its 1954 spring membership drive, the Durham Inter-College Chapter of the NAACP comprised of North Carolina College and Duke University students, has released figures on a vote taken among NCC students on the admission or non-admission of white students to NCC.

Of the 696 students and faculty members participating, 619 or 89 per cent voted for the admission of white students "on full basis, including dormitory privileges," and fourteen, or 2 per cent, voted "not at all."

Regarding residential requirements, only thirty-eight, or 5 per cent, favored acceptance of only North Carolina students, while 423, or 61 per cent, would welcome "any qualified student." A substantial amount of unreadiness on this question was indicated by the 245, or 35 per cent, abstention.

— BIGGEST and the BEST —

GRANT—Miss Violet E. ..., assistant to director of American Library association, discusses $5,000 Ford Foundation grant to James E. Shepard Memorial library with North Carolina college officials at Durham, N.C. College officials are, from left, William Jones, business manager; D. E. Moore, dean of the NCC library school; J. E. Parker, director or visual-aids department, and Dr. Benjamin F. Smith chief librarian, who submitted the prize - winning project that will study various aspects of industrialization as it affects the field of job opportunities.

Durham College Library Receives $5,000 Grant

DURHAM, N. C.—A grant of $5,000 for an adult education project has been made to the James E. Shepard Memorial Library at North Carolina College, according to an announcement by Dr. Alonzo Elder, college president, and Benjamin F. Smith, librarian. The award is in the form of a subgrant from the Ford Foundation made possible through the American Library Association.

Miss Violet Myers, assistant to the director of the American Library Association, visited the college recently to confer with the officials on the project. According to Dr. Smith, "The Project is an attempt to acquaint citizens in Durham and surrounding areas with recent cultural changes that are taking place in the South."

"THE PROJECT will be implemented through a series of group lectures and discussions of an informal nature in which many forms of teaching will be brought to bear to simplify and clarify the technical issues involved," Dr. Smith said.

The discussions will treat the broad area concerning the economic development in the South with its many implications for Negro education, Negro economy development, and the development of wholesome personalities in the Negro child.

• • •

THE PROJECT at North Carolina will be co-ordinated by a committee composed of Dr. Richard K. Barksdale, Charles A. Ray, Dr. William H. Brown, James E. Parker, Dr. Charles E. King, Dean D. E. Moore, William Jones and Dr. Smith, who will serve as chairman.

The plans of the project call for widespread participation of a cross section of Durham citizens at the advisory level and also in the discussion and lecture sessions.

14e(1) 1954

NORTH TEXAS STATE COLLEGE

North Texas State College Admits Negro

Informer

P. 1 Informer

DENTON, Texas — A. Tennyson Miller, 41, last week became the first Negro to be admitted to the North Texas State college here. Mr. Miller, principal of Lincoln high school in Port Arthur enrolled Monday to begin work on a Doctor of Education degree.

Houston Texas

NTSC president Dr. J. C. Matthews said that Negro undergraduates and candidates for master degrees still will not be accepted in the school. Sat. 8-7-54

The president said Mr. Miller comes under the ruling of Heman Marion Sweatt. In that ruling the United States Supreme Court ordered Sweatt admitted to the University of Texas law school because Negro colleges in Texas did not offer equal opportunities for studying law. Informer

This means, Dr. Matthew averred, that any qualified Negro who is a candidate for the doctors degree must be admitted to any state school. Sat 8-7-54

Mr. Miller, a graduate of I. M. Terrell high school in Fort Worth, received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Prairie View college and his master's degree from the University of Wisconsin.

L. A. man to head Adventist college

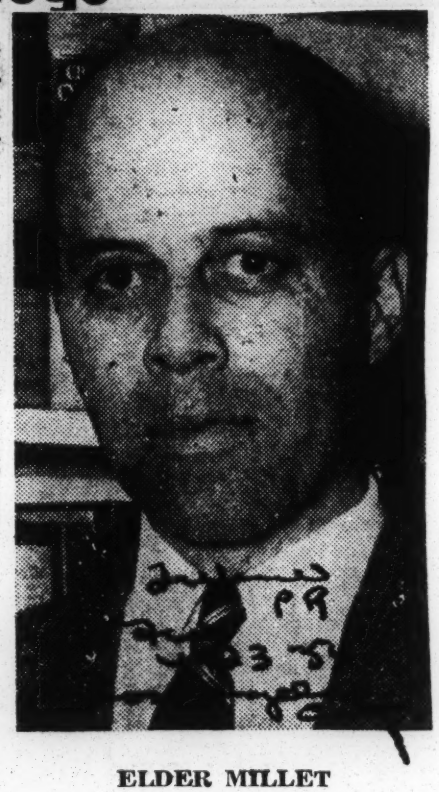
A Los Angeles minister has been named president of Oakland college, Huntsville, Ala., the Pacific Union Conference headquarters of the Seventh Adventist denomination announced today.

Appointed to the post was Garland J. Millet, 13432 Stanford, pastor for the past five years of the Los Angeles Berean and Santa Monica Delaware Avenue Adventist churches.

Millet will assume his new duties in September at Oakland, senior liberal arts Negro college. This will be his third term on the faculty of the school, his first as pdesident. He will succeed F. L. Peterson, president of the college since 1943, who is returning to the ministry. Elder Peterson formerly pastored in Los Angeles.

Pastor Millet has taught 14 years in Seventh-day Adventist schools, including Los Angeles Academy, Oakwood and Union Academy, Washington, D. C.

He is a graduate of Pacific Union college, Angwin, Calif., from which he also received a Master of Arts degree in English. He has done additional graduate study at the Seventh-day Adventist Theological Seminary, Washington, D. C.



ELDER MILLET

The new president of Oakland is married and has two children. Mrs. Millet is a teacher at Los Angeles Academy.

Oakwood, a co-educational boarding school, is one of 10 senior colleges operated by Seventh-day Adventists in the United States. Its enrollment includes students from nearly every state in the Union and several foreign countries.

14e(1) 1954

ODESSA JUNIOR COLLEGE

Segregation Is Ended In Two Places

Washington (ANP). — Segregation came to an end in two school set-ups last week.

Army operated schools in the Panama Canal Zone will be integrated by September. The system includes 17 elementary, five junior high and two high schools.

For the first time a Negro was admitted to Odessa Junior college, Odessa, Tex. The board of regents voted unanimously to admit James R. Robbins, 26, a veteran of the Korean War.

Robbins will enroll in the summer session soon to start.

A public college, Odessa in the past has refused to admit Negroes, although several have applied.

Army schools in Canal Zone and Texas Junior College now integrated

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Segregation came to an end in two school set ups last week. Army operated schools in the Panama Canal Zone will be integrated by September. The system includes 17 elementary, 5 junior high and 2 high schools.

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A public college, Odessa in the past has refused to admit colored persons, although several have applied.

14e(1) 1954

OKLAHOMA

Okla. Governor tells how he'll keep schools jim crow

DALLAS — Oklahoma Governor Johnston Murray, here for the opening of the film, "This Is Cinerama," says his state will school Negro and white children separately and still comply legally with the anti-segregation edicts.

Governor Murray indicated that the Supreme Court edict would be gotten around by permitting white children to transfer to all-white schools, and keeping Negroes in all-Negro schools.

Always one for his little joke, Governor Murray said that he "spoke as a member of a racial minority." He is 1/16th Chickasaw Indian.

Murray, whose wife was soundly defeated last week in her campaign to succeed him in office (under Oklahoma law, Murray could not try to succeed himself), said that integration will be most costly to Oklahoma's 1800 Negro teachers.

Where Oklahoma's 18,000 white teachers are "available to hire, they'll be referred. I don't know of any law in the world that can tell a school board who to hire," the Sooner Governor stated confidently.

Though chairman of the Southern Governors' conference, Murray said that the public school situation is not for the Conference to tackle, but something "each state has to work out for itself."

Oklahoma will have but one real problem as a result of the Supreme Court decision, Gov. Murray feels; that is the revamping of school finance. Oklahoma now has two separate tax levies for its school system.

In closing, the Sooner Governor delivered himself of several sophistries on the race problem: To Negroes, he said, "A person who insists on shoving himself where he is uninvited is going to be ostracized. To me, segregation is a mental attitude of the individual. Change must be evolutionary and not revolutionary."

14e(1) 1954

OKLAHOMA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
DISCRIMINATION

CHICKASHA WOMAN FILES SUIT IN FEDERAL COURT TO ENTER OKLAHOMA COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

Young Woman Wants Opportunity to Attend School and Still Care For Children

THREE-JUDGE HEARING REQUESTED

Attorney Ada Lois Fisher, attorney for Clydia E. Troullier, Thursday, filed another complaint in the United States District court against Charles Dan Procter, president of the Oklahoma College for Women, and Samuel W. Evans, registrar of the same institution, alleging these officials have denied her the right to enroll in that institution.

Mrs. Troullier is a graduate of Lincoln High school, Chickasha, and wishes to continue her education towards a degree, while taking care of her two children at home. She has applied for admission to the institution but has been told she will have to persue her education at Langston University. She is not in a position to take her children to Langston university and feels that she should be provided the opportunity to further her studies at the Oklahoma College for Women.

Several Negro men have taken summer work at the college, since the Ada Lois Sipuel decision, and Mrs. Troullier feels she is entitled to the same opportunity to pursue her advanced studies. The board of regents of the school, including John R. Abernathy, Oklahoma City; Mildred Colby Brillhart, Madill; Ethel Dunn Herndon, Tulsa; Gladys Rogers Warren, Oklahoma City, are made parties to the suit.

The suit points out the qualifications for enrollment in the Chickasha institution provides:

"All white female citizens of Oklahoma between the ages of twelve and thirty-five years of age, who shall pass a satisfactory examination in reading, arithmetic, geography, English grammar and United States history may be admitted to all prevelifes of the institution."

Petitioner tells the court that she has been denied admission to this institution and that she believes she has been denied this right because of her race and color. She request the court to enter a preliminary or interlocutory injunction, enjoining and restraining the defendants, and each of them, and all furture servants and officers of the institution from prohibiting her from enrolling in the Oklahoma College for Women.

A three-judge court is requested by the petitioner to adjudicate the questions at issue. Mrs. Troullier is represented in addition to Mrs. Fisher by Thurgood Marshall, Robert L. Carter, New York, and U. S. Tate, Dallas.

Ada Sipuel - Fisher Attorney In Oklahoma School Bias Suit

Houston 1, Texas Sat. 10-9-54

CHICKASHA (OKLA. — Miss Clydia E. Troullier, represented by Attorney Ada Lois Sipuel-Fisher, filed suit here Monday in the United States District Court, seeking to open the Oklahoma College for Women to herself and all Negro women similarly situated.

Equally as interesting as the suit is the fact that Attorney Ada Lois Sipuel-Fisher was the plaintiff to open the graduate school of Oklahoma for Negroes, the first student to attend the school, and the first graduate from the law school, who now carries on the fight for winning educational opportunities for other Negroes.

GROUNDS FOR SUIT

The suit, filed before a three-judge district court, is on the same basis as the suit filed against the Southern Louisiana Institute by the three girls in Fayetteville, Louisiana, which was won this year. Miss Troullier, plaintiff, who lives in Chickasha, where the Oklahoma College for Women is located, alleges that it is the only school in Oklahoma for women, and that she is being excluded only because of her race. Chickasha is approximately 70 miles from Oklahoma City, where the University of Oklahoma is located; so even if the defendants argue that she can go to Oklahoma University, it would still require her to go 70 miles from home, while other women who live in Chickasha would be going to school at home. But Oklahoma University is not a school exclusively for women as the Oklahoma College for Women is.

The suit is in no way related to or connected with petitions to open up elementary schools, and, therefore, is not affected by the case the Supreme Court is now considering. This case is covered in its various phases by the Sipuel case, the MacLaurin case, the Sweatt case, the Gaines case, and more lately, the Southern Louisiana Institute case.

Another fortunate factor is that there is a move in Oklahoma to have the coming Legislature adopt an amendment repealing the racial discrimination clause in the Oklahoma Constitution.

Ky. college ends ban; four enter

PADUCAH, Ky. (ANP) — Racial bars dating as far back as the early 1800's have been shattered in a little less than a year at Paducah college, as colored students attended that college for the first time in its long history.

The barriers began to crumble last June when, yielding to court pressure, the school lifted its racial bars to admit four colored students.

At the time, serious and violent reactions were predicted, with their attendant classroom problems. But so far, this has not been the case. Instead, relations between the colored and white students have improved steadily.

Students' Attitude

The main reason for this fine relation between the students is believed to be the attitude of the students to racial segregation. One white student put it this way:

"We know very little of the racial prejudices which our grandfathers and great-grandfathers held. Consequently, we don't share them."

Little is known of any adverse conditions that might have prevailed when they were first admitted, but today the colored students are accepted as regular students, sharing in the social and extra-curricular activities of the school.

Pat-1-16-54

Bars Tumble at Paducah College

Fine Attitude Shown Toward Negro Students

PADUCAH, Ky. — (ANP) — Racial bars dating as far back as the early 1800's have been shattered in a little less than a year at Paducah college, municipal institution as Negroes attended that college for the first time in its long history.

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"We know very little of the racial prejudices which our grandfathers and great-grandfathers held. Consequently, we don't share them."

Little is known of any adverse conditions that might have prevailed when they were first admitted, but today the Negro students are accepted as regular students, sharing in the social and extra curricular activities of the school.

Of the four students admitted last year, only one attended regularly. The girls attended the summer session only.

he next morning telling of Mrs. Levi's death. The man said he did not believe Levi because he had heard him threaten to kill his wife before.

Flees To Oklahoma

The search for Levi was concentrated in Oklahoma and Texas after it was learned the suspect purchased a ticket and rode a Continental Trailways bus as far as Muskogee, Okla., Tuesday.

Levi was last seen in Muskogee. when the interstate vehicle made a routine stop for refueling and to change operators. The driver, a Kansas Citian whose run ends in Muskogee, said he recalled asking the elderly man to get off the bus while refueling was taking place. The driver explained that company regulations forbid refueling while passengers are aboard.

Lieut. Lester Haupt, head of the homicide bureau, said Tuesday his office had been notified that Levi was believed to have gotten back on the bus when it left Muskogee. The suspect is crippled and walks with a cane, which should make it easier to spot him Haupt said.

Levi's police record shows that he was born in Dallas, Texas.

Has Five Wives

Levi, an old-age pensioner, has a long record in the Kansas City police department. He was charged and convicted on a first-degree murder charge following the fatal stabbing of Mrs. Oakla Phillips, April 6, 1919. In that case, the victim suffered slash wounds of the throat and abdomen, inflicted with a butcher knife. The slaying occurred at 1715 Olive, where the couple lived in a common-law relationship.

Levi fled to Mexico, but later returned to Wichita, Kans., where he was captured in March, 1921. In July that year, he was sentenced by circuit court to life term in the state penitentiary. He escaped in March, 1939, but was recaptured a week later.

Levi was discharged from the penitentiary under parole Jan. 12, 1942.

The grandmother, Mrs. Owens, who is caring for the children now, said Levi is believed to have been narried five times before.

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PAUL QUINN COLLEGE

Paul Quinn Fund Drive Passes $120,800 Mark

WACO, Texas. — This week as the Paul Quinn drive plunged over the $120,800 mark, the Negro division, under the direction of Dr. G. H. Radford, reported some $16,000 which is more than a $1,000 over their quota. Bishop Joseph Gomez, chancellor of Paul Quinn college, called this unprecedented demonstration of the division's interest in Paul Quinn, a most significant sign of the times.

"It is most encouraging to see," whom we serve are generous in giving to our building program. With our drive just over the midway mark, and the Negroes subscription well over their goal, we feel more than confident that the winds that blow on our campus blow goodwill."

One of the most significant gifts received to date is that of Mrs. C. L. Younger, a member of the faculty of the South Waco elementary school. Mrs. Younger, who has been teaching for over 38 years, expressed her confidence in the future of Paul Quinn college and her endorsement in the plan for Paul Quinn's development by subscribing $500.00 to the building drive.

Dr. Frank R. Veal, president of the institution, announced that the new library that is constructed shall be named Faith Memorial library to commemorate the joint action of a city which, by shouldering this $200,000 drive "has matched the faith of our founding fathers and endowed the faith of the administration of the college in the future service of this institution of Christian education."

Wacoans of both races are determined to get over the campaign goal and already plans are being ratified for the building of the new girls dormitory which will be opened in the fall.

Dedicate $240,000 Dorm At Paul Quinn

WACO, Texas — (ANP) — Alumni, students, faculty and friends of Paul Quinn college here witnessed the official opening and dedicatory services of a new $240,000 dormitory last week.

14e(1) 1954

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY COLLEGE

Military school in Pa. enrolls

Afro-American

Sat. 10-9-54

PHILADELPHIA — (ANP) — The Pennsylvania military college on the outskirts of this city has for the first time in its history admitted colored students.

Baltimore, Md.

Harold Scott, 25-year-old veteran and Charles T. Lowrie, 16, are the two enrollees. Mr. Scott has entered the college department and Mr. Lowrie, the preparatory school. Both are from Florida. Mr. Lowrie is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Lowrie, Miami, and Mr. Scott, the son of Elmo Scott, Perry, Fla.

— o O o —

MR. LOWRIE PLANS to finish the preparatory school and enter Howard University's school of medicine. He hopes to follow in his father's footsteps as a prominent doctor and civic leader in Miami.

Mr. Scott arose to the grade of first lieutenant in the army and is pursuing studies toward a degree, after which he plans to reenter the Army as a career officer.

According to dean of admissions, Clarence R. Moll, both boys have good scholastic records. PMC has an enrollment of 700 young men who come from all parts of the country

Penn Military Admits Negroes

Afro-American

Sat. 10-9-54

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Harold Scott, 25-year-old veteran and Charles T. Lowrie, 16, are the two enrollees. Scott has entered the college department and Lowrie, the preparatory schools.

Both are from Florida. Lowrie is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Lowrie, Miami; and Scott, the son of Elmo Scott, Perry, Fla.

Phillips U. Opens Doors to Negroes

ENID.—Phillips university has at last opened its doors to Negro enrollment. The announcement was made last week publicly by the college administration.

Although this is a religious institution, the college authorities refused to enroll black students until after the recent Supreme Court decision.

There has always been a liberal atmosphere on the campus of the institution, and at the time during the Ada Lois Sipuel fight for enrollment at Oklahoma university there was a college chapter of the NAACP.

According to an informant who investigated this week, the fees for board and tuition are rather high and may halt parents of moderate means from enrolling their students there.

Okla. City Times 8-7-54

WHEREAS the New Testament clearly defines the religion of Jesus Christ as supraracial, supranational, supracultural, and supraclass, and

WHEREAS the World Council of Churches and other councils of Christian leaders have pronounced the judgements of God upon the segregation practices of our land, and

WHEREAS the International Convention of Disciples of Christ has appealed to our Christian consciences to do all within our power to eradicate segregation in our communities, congregations, and church-related agencies, and

WHEREAS we recognize the law of God as superceding the laws of man and demanding the final loyalty of any Christian,

AND WITH full recognition of the fact that the laws of Oklahoma would still deny rights guaranteed to all persons by the Constitution of the United States of America as interpreted by the Supreme Court,

We Affirm Our Conviction:

THAT PHILLIP UUIVERSITY should be a leader for the Christian churches of Oklahima and for all institutions of education in Oklahoma in opening its classes and activities to people of every race;

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THAT IT DO SO IMMEDIATEIY in the first semester of the school year 1954-55, as we have previously been assured would be done;

THAT THE MORAL importance and immediate necessity of such an action far outweigh any sacrifice, financial or otherwise, that would have to be made;

THAT WE PLEDGE our personal support and leadership to such a course of action.

THAT THIS MATTER is of such crucial importance and the issues so clearly drawn that we believe this to be the major decision to be made by Phillips University and the churches that support it this year.

PHILLIPS UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT TO FACE DETERMINED OPPOSITION REGARDING SEGREGATION POLICY

—O—

"The Christian ministers in Oklahoma City want to thank you and Attorney Fisher, in uncovering the situation at Phillips university" declared Rev. Robert Fudge, in a telephone conversation Wednesday afternoon with Editor Roscoe Dunjee.

Fudge had particular reference to the trip made to Enid last Saturday at which time Dunjee and Mrs. Fisher, in company with a delegation of Enid Negroes, a conference was held with President Eugene S. Briggs, regarding enrollment of Negroes at Phillips University, an institution operated by the Christian Church.

Fudge said the Christian ministers in Oklahoma City, to a man, most of them graduates of Phillips University, were up in arms at the refusal of Dr. Briggs to accept Negro undergraduate students. "We think the Christian churches should point the way, and it seems as though we are allowing another denomination to grab the spotlight in this matter of integration" Fudge said.

Fudge said that the Christian ministers, in their weekly conference upon Tuesday passed resolutions covering their viewpoint on this subject and had already sought a conference with Dr. Briggs, but that he was going to be in Kansas City over the weekend and could not be interviewed before Monday.

Fudge said the entire Christian ministry, including Rev. Thomas Griffin of the East 6th Street Christian church, would be in Enid Monday for this conference

There follows the resolutions massed by the ministers, referred to by Rev. Fudge:

Dr. Eugene S. Briggs and members of the Board of Trustees, Phillips University, Enid, Okla.:

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WHITE CO-ED INQUIRES ABOUT ADMITTANCE TO PHILANDER SMITH COLLEGE IN LITTLE ROCK

Black Newspaper p. 5

Talmadge Calls Planning Conference Of Blacks and Whites to Preserve Separation

AUGUSTA NEGROES SEEK TO RETAIN STATUS QUO

Oklahoma City

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) — A conference of southern governors will meet here June 8 to discuss the recent U. S. Supreme court decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

At the same time a planning subcommittee of the Georgia Education Commission will hold a series of public hearings on the segregation question. These will be in Atlanta. Gov. Herman Talmadge has invited white and Negro citizens and organizations to recommend methods of preserving segregation in the state's schools.

(Gov. Talmadge has promised to end the public school system before allowing integration).

Meanwhile, the governors are not the only ones who have acted in the wake of the ruling.

In Sumter, S. C., Morris college's board of trustees voted to end the school's 46-year history as an all-Negro institution and admit "all qualified persons regardless of race, color or creed."

However, in North Augusta, S. C., a group of Negro parents representing some 700 pupils in seven elementary schools urged that racial segregation be continued.

But in Nashville, Tenn., the George Peabody college for Teachers has decided to admit one post —M. A. Negro graduate student from each of 14 southern states fo. professional study this summer quarter. They will be selected by the state department of education in cooperation with the Southern Education Foundation of Atlanta, Ga.

And in Little Rock, Ark., a white coed from the University of Arkansas has inquired about entering Philander Smith college for a summer course. If she is admitted, she will be the second white coed to attend the school in recent years. There is one in the current term.

In other states where segregation is enforced, the state boards of education refused to start integrating their schools until the Supreme Court issues final decrees.

Negro leaders had asked that the Virginia board of education to begin integrating Negro and white pupils in the same schools this fall. The board, however, turned thumbs down on the proposal.

The Maryland board of education voted unanimously to wait until the high court final decree before acting. The board did, however, indicate it would not attempt to circumvent the decision.

PHILANDER SMITH COLLEGE

Philander Smith To Graduate First White Student In 1955

Little Rock Arkansas Gazette

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (ANP) — Philander Smith college, a Methodist church-supported institution with a 99 percent Negro student body, expects to graduate its first white student next spring.

She is Miss Dorothy Martin of Mabelvale, who last year became the first of her race to enter the school.

Ebony 10-1954

Since entering the college, Miss Martin has been completely integrated into the campus life and last year was elected to the student government organization.

The prematurely-graying Miss Martin described her experiences at Philander Smith in this manner:

p. 13

"I didn't know a soul and felt completely alone at first. But pretty soon they accepted me as they would any other student. I was accepted as a student and as a fellow human being."

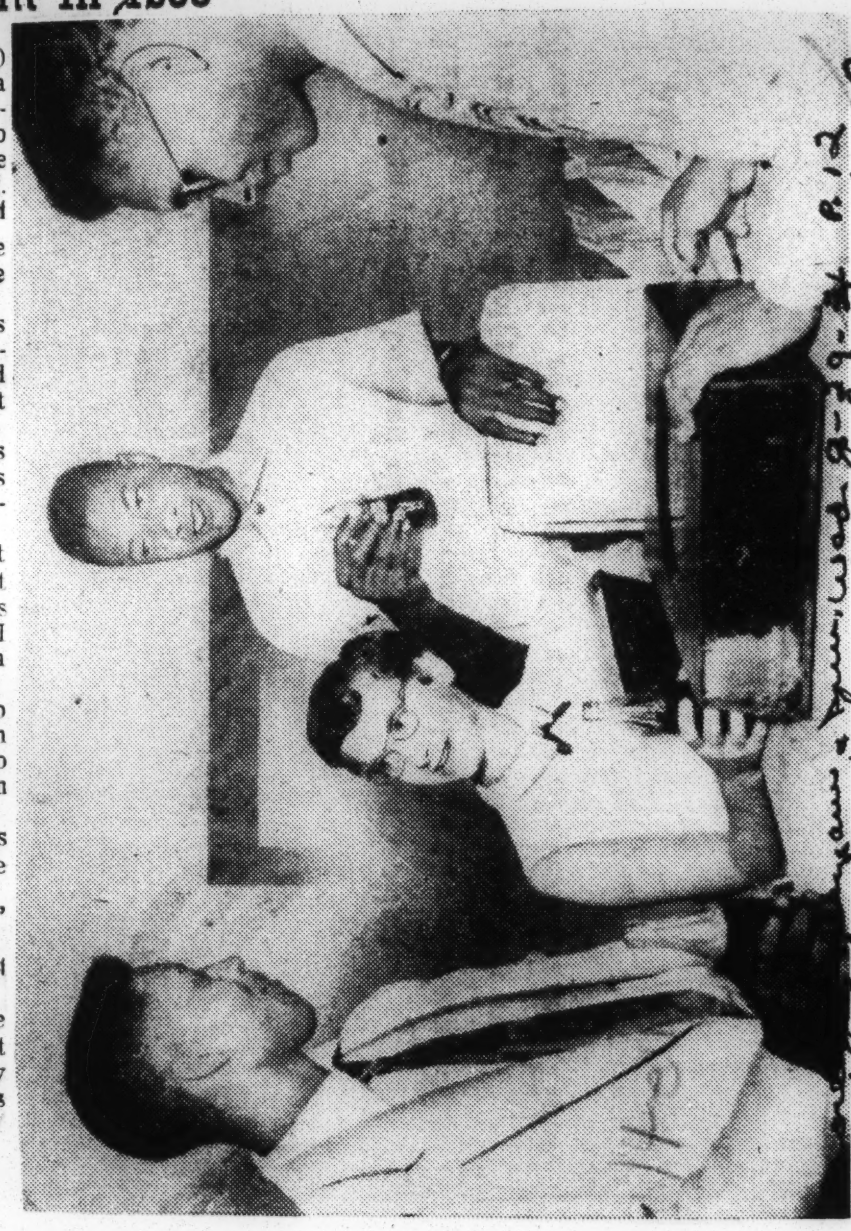
Miss Martin said she is trying to prove the equality of all human beings, and the damage "we do ourselves when we have hate in our hearts."

Dean William Pipes praised Miss Martin's adjustment to the college life.

"Dorothy fits in very well here," he remarked.

Meanwhile, another girl student had this to say about her:

"I think most of us were a little curious when she first came. But after awhile, we didn't pay any special attention to her. She was just another student."

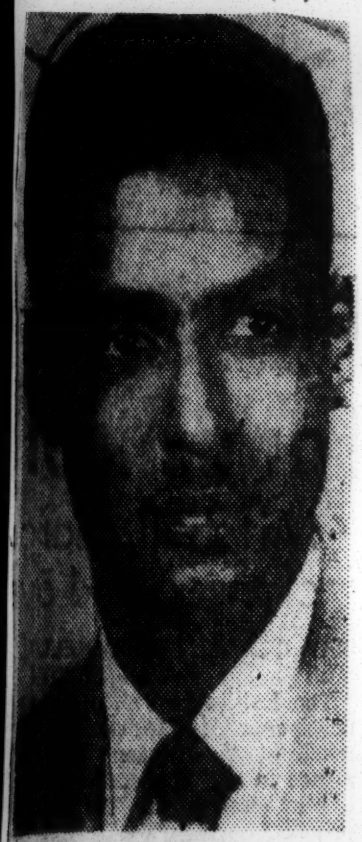


World Telegram & Sun, Wed. 9-29-54 p. 12 New York Times Tues. 9-29-54 p. 12

HISTORY MAKER: Dorothy Martin, 32-year-old co-ed, chats with fellow students at Philander Smith College in Little Rock, Ark., where next year she'll be first white graduate in school's 77-year history.

14e(1) 1954

RUTGERS UNIVERSITY



H. M. MICHEAUX JR. -

Afro-American

Durham vet at Rutgers now

Sat. 10-16-54

Baltimore, Md

DURHAM, N.C. — H. M. Michaux Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Michaux, 408 Formosa Ave. and a 1952 graduate of North Carolina College, has enrolled in the graduate school of Rutgers University.

P. 5

He will pursue work in biochemistry and physiology.

—o O o—

MR. MICHAUX was discharged from the Army Sept. 8 as a certified medical technician. After his work at Rutgers is completed, he plans to enter a medical school.

He entered the Army in 1952 and was assigned to the medical technical training school at Brooke Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. He was on the staff of the Fort Hood Hospital at the time of his discharge.

14e(1) 1954

SCARRITT COLLEGE

Precedent Set at Scarritt College

Tennessee College Presents Degrees to 2 Negro Students

Courier 8-17 Pittsburgh, Pa.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (ANP) — Two Negroes were among the forty-two candidates who received master's degrees at the sixty-second commencement exercises for Scarritt College here.

The occasion marked the first time in the history of the institution that colored persons had received degrees.

The recipients were De Laris Lee Johnson, Orangeburg, S. C., and Lelia Marie Robinson, Austin, Tex. Both became students at Scarritt in September, 1952.

They were the first admitted after the board of trustees adopted a policy of interracial education in May, 1951.

THE ACTION was taken because Scarritt is the only Methodist college specializing in the advanced preparation of young men and women dedicating their lives to full-time service in unordained work of the denomination.

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2 Win Degrees From Scarritt

14e(1)

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (ANP) — Two Negroes were among the 42 candidates who received master's degrees at the 62nd commencement exercises for Scarritt college here. Defender

The occasion marked the first time in the history of the institution that colored persons had received degrees. p.4

The recipients were Miss De Laris Lee Johnson, Orangeburg, S. C., and Miss Lelia Marie Robinson, Austin, Texas. Both became students at Scarritt in September, 1952.

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14e(1) 1954

S.A. OWEN JUNIOR COLLEGE

WORLD IMPLICATIONS SEEN IN RACE DECISION

Commercial Appeal

Howard University President At College Opening

P.3

DR. OWEN IS HONORED

Memphis

The president of Howard University at Washington predicted last night the decision the South makes regarding the recent Supreme Court ruling on segregation will be a decisive factor in world affairs.

Dr. Mordecai Johnson was the principal speaker at an event celebrating the opening of S. A. Owen Junior College, Negro institution at 370 South Orleans.

Negroes Wavering

The address was delivered at the Metropolitan Baptist Church and represented the climax of activities which began with an assembly at the college yesterday morning. Cm. 10-1-54

"It is my opinion," Dr. Johnson said, "that the South now stands in a position, in all probability, to determine whether the United States or Russia will become the leaders of the world."

A large number of colored people are wavering now between the two countries, the Negro educator said, and are waiting to see how issues of Negro employment and their general orientation are treated in Southern states.

Dr. Johnson added that he believed the South is currently strong enough to bring about a decisive and constructive turn in the world situation within the next three years.

The university president was introduced by Dr. S. A. Owen, president of the Tennessee Baptist M. & E. Convention and pastor of Metropolitan Baptist Church.

Ball Speaks

At the earlier session, college students heard short addresses from educational leaders introduced by Levi Watkins, college president.

Among them was Ernest Ball, superintendent of city schools, who pledged his support to the new Negro college.

"We are going to try to send to you boys and girls who are prepared," Mr. Ball said.

Others who attended were Dr. C. Lopez McAllister, president of Selma University (Negro) at Selma, Ala.; Milton Bowers, president of the city Board of Education; Dr. W. W. Gibson, acting president of LeMoyne College; Dr. Isaac Watson, representing American Baptist Seminary; Dr. Ralph Moore and Dr. D. A. Ellis, Baptist ministers, and Mrs. J. McMillan, representing Shelby County Baptist's Woman's Missionary Union.

During the assembly a large picture of Dr. Owen was presented to the college.

The college, owned and operated by the Tennessee Baptist Negro organization, was bought in 1946 from Siena College. I was paid for last October.

OFFICIAL OPENING—S. A. Owen Junior College at 370 South Orleans was formally opened in style yesterday with two separate ceremonies. Taking part in the activities at the Negro institution were Ruth Twine (1) of 2157 Henrietta Road and Clarence Becton (2) of 730 Neptune, students; Levi Watkins (3), president, and Dr. C. Lopez McAllister (4), president of Selma University at Selma, Ala.

Memphis, Tenn. Pri 10-1-54

Born Of Faith And Need

Born of faith and need, S. A. Owen Junior College has opened its doors in Memphis, to plug a long-existent gap in the community's educational life. The college, offering training programs for Negro youth, also will maintain an adult department to give Negroes already in positions of leadership an opportunity to round out their education. Commercial

Fundamentally supported by affiliated Negro Baptists of Tennessee, S. A. Owen Junior College has the pledge of support from white Baptists of Shelby County. P.6

To acquaint the public with the institution, with its need, and as evidence of its sponsors' faith, there will be a citywide open house Oct. 15 at the college. Leaders of church, civic, business and educational organizations will be invited to come and witness what has been accomplished.

The open house is being sponsored by the Shelby County Women's Missionary Union, representing more than 80 white Baptist churches.

The need for such an institution is obvious, if only because there is no other junior college for Negroes in the area. The faith which brought this college into being is demonstrated by the courage of a few who have consecrated their lives to this cause.

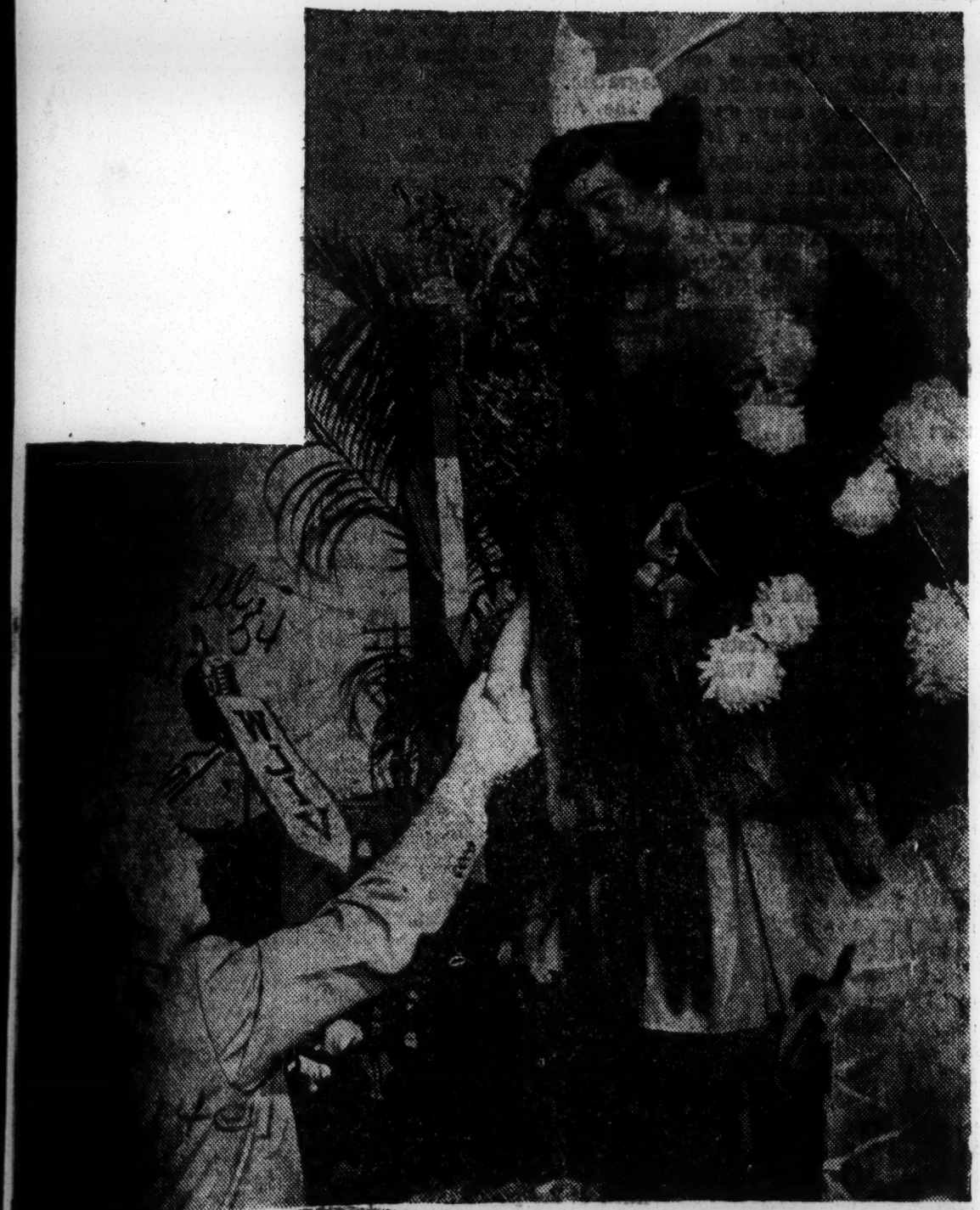
The way may be long and the road rough, for to launch an institution of higher learning, even of the junior college level, requires large amounts of money for physical plant, library, laboratory equipment and, of course, qualified teaching and administrative staffs.

Yet the demand for this kind of educational service parallels the need. The whole pattern of education today is one of continuous expansion, and a Negro junior college in Memphis inescapably fits into that pattern.

Leaders who have at heart the vital and long-range interests of our community will recognize this open house as an opportunity to give encouragement, both material and spiritual, to a worthy project.

14e(1) 1954

SAVANNAH STATE COLLEGE



HISTORY IS MADE — Savannah State College's homecoming festivities feature key city officials and community leaders for first time in history of institution. Frank Jacocks, city manager of Savannah, greets Miss Dolores Perry, "Miss Savannah State of 1954," as she pauses at reviewing stand. Radio station WJIV transcribed the feature.

14e(1) 1954

SAVANNAH STATE COLLEGE

Area Trades School On SSC Campus Headed By W.B. Nelson

A new Area Trades School has in Savannah according to W. M. Hicks, state supervior of vocational education. Mr. Hicks informed the World Thursday that the earlier opening date had been approved so that Korean veterans may meet the August 20 deadline for benefits.

Original plans called for the cooperative venture of the State Education Department, the Chatham County Board of Education and Savannah State College to begin operation in September.

The new school will be a substitute for an earlier proposal to convert Albany State College into a vocational trades school, Mr. Hicks said, adding: "Vocational education needs to be expanded in Georgia but not at the cost of liberal arts education."

Chosen to direct the institution is William B. Nelson, associate professor of industrial education at Savannah State College. A 1919 graduate of Alcorn College (Miss) and holder of the M. S. degree from Iowa State (1934), the newly-appointed director has taught, served as registrar and later dean of instruction at Alcorn until his affiliation with Savannah State in 1945. He was on leave of absence for the school year 1953-1954.

OFFERINGS LISTED

Trades to be offered and instructors announced by Mr. Hicks are: radio and electricity, Charles Philson; automobile mechanics, Leroy Brown; carpentry, Eugene Issacs and Frank D. Tharpe; bricklaying and plastering, A. C. Carter; shoe repairing, Sol Harden; mechanical drawing and related subjects, H. F. Bowan. All instructors have been with Savannah State College.

For the first year of operation the school will not be co-educational. However, it is expected that courses of interest to women will be included for the ensuing years.

A trade school diploma will be awarded upon successful completion of the prescribed trades course, minimum residence requirement being one year for some courses. Open now for males, 16 or over, the school will not offer a program leading to the high school vocational diploma, nor will it be opened to college students at Savannah State. Mr. Hicks stated, however, that the department is "working on an agreement with Savannah high schools whereby students may be allowed to come over to the Savannah State College site for special courses." High school graduation is not a requirement for admission. Students will not be admitted to academic courses at Savannah State College.

Cost for attending the school includes a health fee of $1.00 monthly, student activity fee of $2.50 per month (includes all activities available to students at Savannah State College) and room, board and laundry charge of $44.75 monthly. Boarding accommodations on campus are available for 140 students. There is no charge for tuition and supplies, Mr. Hicks said.

The facility is located on the Savannah State College campus and will operate on a 12-month basis.

14e(1) 1954

SHAW UNIVERSITY

Shaw student strike ended

Impasse arose over 4 suspensions

RALEIGH, N.C.—Campus life at Shaw university returned to normalcy this week following a three-day student strike, the second in the school's 89-year history.

The cause of the strike that saw the students refuse to attend classes on Feb. 12, 15 and 16, was the suspension of four senior girls for rule infractions, it was reported.

There were no reports of damage by violence during the demonstration.

The students voted unanimously to end the strike after receiving assurances from Dr. Edward M. Poteat, white, chairman of the board of trustees and a resident of Raleigh, that a special committee would review the suspensions.

The committee is composed of board, faculty and student representatives.

They will also examine additional grievances listed by the students.

Riding In Auto

Lucius Walker of Roselle, N.J., chairman of the Shaw student council, told the AFRO the suspended girls were accused of riding in an automobile off the campus without permission.

There was no question of immoral conduct involved, he said, because they were accompanied by an adult woman who had taught one of the girls.

The students struck because they felt that the suspension of the senior girls was "too drastic," Mr. Walker stated.

The student council leader enumerated other grievances against the school administration which have caused unrest among the students.

The grievance were listed as:

(1) The lack of heat, proper lighting and hot water in the dormitories;

(2) The closing of the library early on Fridays, Saturday afternoons, and all day Sundays;

(3) The failure to move men students from Tupper hall to an unused, "more plush" dormitory on west campus;

(4) The lack of proper preparation of food by the dietician; and "outmoded" student regulations.

Matter Closed

Dr. William R. Strassner, president of Shaw, told the AFRO that "the matter was closed and an unfortunate incident."

Declining to comment on the students list of grievances, Doctor Strassner verified the report that a review of the suspension of the girl students would be made.

The suspended students later were identified as: Misses Mary Kennedy, Richland, N.C.; Inell Steward, Benson, N.C.; Margaret Young, Lewisburg, N.C.; and Theresa Turner, Goldston, N.C.

It was the second student strike in the history of Shaw since it was founded in 1865.

The first strike, Doctor Strassner revealed, was in 1914 and involved students in the medical school, which was later disbanded.

The ten members of the student committee included

James Cheek, editor of the student publication, of Greensboro, N.C.; Harold Ross, of Atlantic City, N.J.; Jean Harrison, of Gastonia, N.C.: Clarence Richmond, Charlotte, N.C.; Jean Gidds, Hertford, N.C.; Halice Wilder, Washington, N.C.: and Mr. Walker.

Shaw has an enrollment of 523 students.

Shaw University oldest Baptist college in U.S.

RALEIGH, N.C. — Shaw University, founded 89 years ago, is the oldest colored Baptist college of continuous operation.

It was founded originally by Dr. Henry M. Tupper, a Civil War veteran, to train students for the ministry and missionary workers.

The campus is located ideally in Raleigh, within a block of the city's main shopping center.

Shaw now includes the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, and a School of Religion, each under its own dean.

3 Kinds Of Degrees

The degrees of bachelor of arts, bachelor of sciences and bachelor of divinity are awarded.

A department of business administration has been organized and the teacher training and music training programs are other departments at Shaw which are thoroughly accredited.

Under President William H. Strassner, the college has acquired a site known as the West Campus, just a blcok from its main campus and has 112 rooms.

Here are located the presidents suite, the publicity department, alumni office, office of the dean of the School of Religion, board room and conference room.

Many Offices

On the main floor of this section are the offices of the business manager, switchbaord operator, dean of the college, registrar, director of education, director of Christian Education and the university counselor.

The Student Center is located in the center wing with attractive lounges and study areas. There is dormitory space in the rear of this wing which accomodates 75 students or guests.

New Campus Inn

The Audio-Visual Aids Center the University book store, post office, art department and hostess apartment are in the west wing.

The most recent addition on the University's east campus is the new Campus Inn. This building has a seating capacity of approximately 100. There is a snack bar with special lighting and a soda fountain.

DR. W. R. STRASSNER

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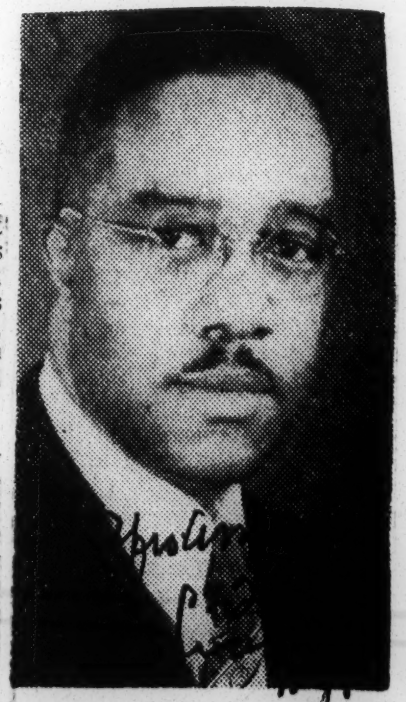

DR. W. R. STRASSNER

4 Senior Women Out

Uproar at Shaw Over Dismissals

Courier P. 1 Pittsburgh

RALEIGH, N. C.—Approximately 200 singing and chanting students at Shaw University gathered in front of the residence of the president here last week and demanded an explanation for the suspension of four senior women students.

The demonstration started shortly after 9 o'clock and did not relent until Dr. William R. Strassner, president of the college, addressed the students in Greenleaf Auditorium. The students went to their dormitories about 11 o'clock. Police called to the scene reported no property damage nor any personal injuries.

* * *

DR. STRASSNER was quoted as promising the students a hearing on the dismissals. A news syndicate quoted Strassner as promising the students he would talk with a committee concerning the dismissals the morning after the demonstration. The president told the Courier that he was not aware of any such promise.

"There are a number of matters they want me to consider," the president said, "but I did not make any specific statement about this one incident."

Dr. Strassner told the Courier that the four women were dismissed for violating two long established regulations. He said they failed to sign the dormitory registry and they allegedly got into a car and spent some time somewhere in the city.

* * *

NAMES OF THE four women dismissed for the unauthorized absence from the campus were not being withheld, but since they were eligible to return to school next semester, Dr. Strassner said he was reluctant to release their names for publication.

Dr. Strassner said "things are quiet now and back to normal." He denied calling the police to quell the students and expressed the belief that some of the neighbors might have put in the alarm.

Four Shaw U. students strike

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

3-day impasse ends; case being reviewed

RALEIGH, N.C.—Campus life at Shaw university returned to normalcy this week following a three-day student strike, the second in the school's 89-year history. Sat. 2-27-54

The cause of the strike that saw the students refuse to attend classes on Feb. 12, 15 and 16, was the suspension of four senior girls for rule infractions, it was reported. P. 1

There were no reports of damage by violence during the demonstration.

Review Assured

The students voted unanimously to end the strike after receiving assurances from Dr. Edward M. Poteat, white, chairman of the board of trustees and a resident of Raleigh, that a special committee would review the suspensions.

The committee is composed of board, faculty and student representatives.

They will also examine additional grievances listed by the students.

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The student council leader enumerated other grievances against the school administration which have caused unrest among the students.

Other Grievances

The grievance were listed as:

(1) The lack of heat, proper lighting and hot water in the dormitories;

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Second Strike

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The ten members of the student committee included:

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Shaw has an enrollment of 523 students.

Students, Faculty 'Negotiate'

Peace at Shaw U. As Talks Begin

Sat. 2-27-54

RALEIGH, N. C.—Striking students at Shaw University returned to class last week after a student-faculty committee was appointed to negotiate demands involving several faculty members and what students referred to as "outmoded customs" and "inadequacies" at the university. Courier

The students had been on strike since Friday, Feb. 12.

The walkout was precipitated by the dismissal of six students, including four senior women charged with leaving the school without signing the register, and also two basketball players who were dismissed for shooting off firecrackers in the college canteen. P. 1

* * *

THE STUDENTS listed the following demands:

1. That the case of the dismissed students be reviewed by a committee composed equally of faculty and students.
2. Equal representation on the discipline committee. (At present the discipline committee composed of faculty members only.)
3. Ask the dismissal of or resignations from faculty members: Dean D. Holmes, Dean C. Harrison, Mrs. Alma West, Mrs. C. Debnam, H. Perrin, Nurse Eaton and Mrs. C. Harrison.
4. That the administration "caution" faculty members G. Jones, Mrs. Ruby Stroud, Miss M. Watson and Dean J. Brown.
5. That the library remain open on Friday nights.
6. That the total unpaid balance of the Welfare Fund accrue to the budget of the following year.
7. That vespers be held 4:30 to 5:30 with two Sundays under university sponsorship.
8. Two vespers to be conducted by the SCA and the SBU, consecutively.
9. No vespers on the fifth Sunday.
10. That the rooms be warmed from 6:30 A. M. to 11:30 P. M.
11. That there be a sufficient number of light bulbs and fuses be made available.
12. That students be removed from convention hall to more desirable quarters. Courier
13. That the gymnasium be opened for recreation. Sat. 2-27-54
14. That regulations governing women be set up as follows: freshman women allowed off campus from 1:30 to 5:30 first semester and 5:30 to 9 P. M. second semester; groups of three allowed off campus for two-hour periods. Sophomores and juniors from 1:30 to 10 P. M.; two escorted or alone for 2½-hour periods. Seniors 1:30 to 11 P. M. by twos, or by ones, if escorted for three four-hour periods.
15. That contracts for athletic scholarships be made in written form.
16. Telephones on each dormitory floor.
17. That fraternities and sororities each be granted a room on the campus.
18. That married women on the campus be allowed to leave the campus any time with their husbands or to go to permanent residences on week-ends.

* * *

SHAW'S STUDENT body consists of approximately 508 in number. The student strike leaders considered the punishment as "too severe" for the offenses involved.

After an administration "ultimatum" was handed the students they remained out on strike until the school's authorities agreed to sit down and negotiate on the proposals.

Shaw to mark Founders Day

Afro American Baltimore Md. Sat 11-13-54

Dr. Ruth Quarles principal speaker

DR. RUTH B. QUARLES

RALEIGH, N.C.—Dr. William R. Strassner, president of Shaw University, has announced that the university's 89th Founder's Day services will be held Nov. 19 at 11 a.m. in University Church, with Dr. Ruth Brett Quarles of Baltimore as speaker.

Dr. Quarles, a native of Winton, is a Shaw graduate, summa cum laude, in the class of 1935. She received her M.A. degree at Harford Seminary Foundation and the doctor of education at Columbia University.

At present a homemaker with an eight-month - old daughter, she has held positions as instructor at Shaw University; assistant to dean, Spelman College; dean of women, Dillard Univerity;

Associate personnel director, Tueskegee Institute; director of Student center, University of Munich, German; dean of students, Fisk University, and dean of students, Bennett College.

— o O o —

HER TRAVLES include visits to Spain, Italy, France, England, Scotland, Ireland, Holland, Belgium, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Western Germany and Berlin, Mexico, Canada and most of the States. She is also active in civic, religious and educational affairs.

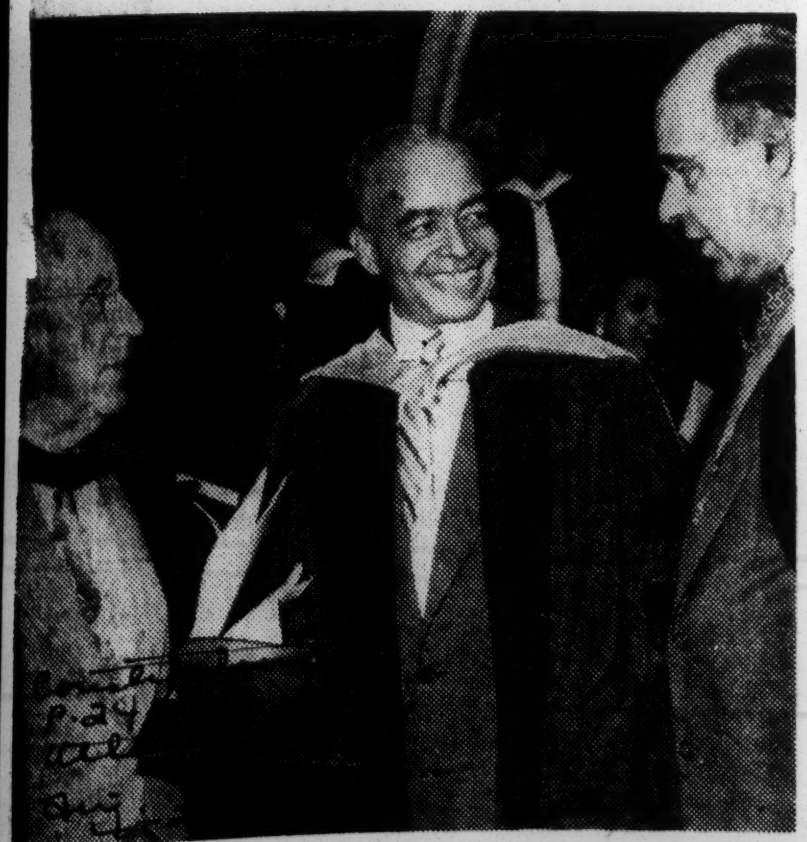
She was elected fellow of the National Council on Religion in Higher Education in 1954, is the only colored member of the Commission on Education of Women and wife of Dr. Benjamin A. Quarles also a graduate of Shaw.

Shaw students, faculty, staff, alumni and friends will gather around the grave of Dr. Henry Martin Tupper, founder and first president, and pay tribute to his memory. Miss Margaret E. Rascoe, a junior of Windsor "Miss Shaw" of 1954-55, will place the traditional wreath on the grave.

14e(1) 1954

SPELMAN COLLEGE

SPELMAN INAUGURAL VISITORS
L-R: J. C. Dixon, Secretary of Board, Miss Kay Fasnacht, Mrs. Rockefeller



Staff Photo—Ken Patterson

SPELMAN COLLEGE INSTALLS NEW PRESIDENT
L-R: Arnett, Dr. Manley, Howard U. President Mordecai Johnson

Dr. Manley Inaugurated At Solemn Spelman Rites

By CELESTINE SIBLEY

The first Negro president of Spelman College, Dr. Alfred E. Manley, a native of Spanish Honduras, Thursday afternoon was inaugurated at ceremonies of deep solemnity, attended by delegates from more than 50 universities and colleges throughout the country.

"With the aid of Almighty God, I look forward to a future of energetic and progressive administration at Spelman College in the spirit of the Spelman motto: 'Our Whole School for Christ,'" declared Dr. Manley as he took office in Sisters Chapel at 3 p.m.

VISIT CAMPUS

His inauguration was witnessed by white-clad students of the college, faculty members of the five schools in the Atlanta University center and members of the board of trustees, including Mrs. Laurence Rockefeller of New York.

In his inaugural address the new president, the fifth in Spelman's history, said, "Some values are basic to the college," and listed as the five "which take pre-eminence":

1. "A sound social outlook" through which the student "may realize it is not enough to decry social injustice, but that it is also necessary to do something constructive about it."

HUMAN GODS

2. An appreciation of "creativity in all areas of human endeavor" with no division between professional or liberal education or between the arts and the sciences.

3. "Freedom of inquiry," with ths student encouraged to "look at the various sides of the problems of the day so that she may see the range of alternatives before she draws a conclusion."

4. Development of leadership "to make the maximum contribution to human welfare."

5. Excellence of performance as a practical consideration in the competitive "world of work" and to fulfill the need "to experience the joy of work well done."

Dr. Manley was inducted by Trevor Arnett, chairman of the board of trustees. Participating in the program were Dr. James P. Brawley, president of Clark College, who read the scripture; Dr. Benjamin Elijah Mays, president of Morehouse College; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, who gave the salute to the president, and Lawrence J. MacGregor, treasurer and member of the board of trustees, who presented Dr. Manley for induction.

PROF. SMART

Dr. Wyatt Aiken Smart, professor emeritus of Biblical Theology at Emory, delivered the invocation, and Dr. Martin Luther King, pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church, pronounced the benediction.

The academic procession formed at the administration building and moved across the campus while the carillon played "Triumphant March" from "Aida." Inside the chapel the Spelman Glee Club sang two hymns, ending with the spiritual, "Guide My Feet," at the finish of Dr. Manley's installation.

Mrs. Rockefeller, who flew to Atlanta for the inauguration, said she would remain for the board meeting Friday, returning to New York Saturday. She has been a trustee since 1944, she said.

Setting Two Precedents

TWO "FIRSTS" When Dr. Albert E. Manley, right, was formally inducted into the presidency of Spelman College, Atlanta, recently, two "firsts" in Negro education were in the making.

Dr. Manley, former dean of North Carolina College, Durham, was the first man to be made president of the all girls college and is also the first Negro to head the institution.

He is pictured above with Trevor Arnett, a Spelman trustee, as he enters Sisters Chapel on the Spelman campus for inauguration ceremonies.

Dr. Manley becomes 5th Spellman head

ATLANTA — Dr. Alfred E. Manley last week was inaugurated here as the first colored president of Spelman College and the fifth person to head the school.

More than 50 institutions of higher learning were represented at the event, held in Sisters Chapel. Trevor Arnett, chairman of the board of trustees, inducted Dr. Manley into his new office. Others participating in the program were:

Dr. James P. Brawley, president of Clark College; Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse college; Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta university, and Lawrence J. MacGregor, treasurer and member of the board of trustees.

Five-Point Program

In his inaugural address, Dr. Manley presented a five-point program which he considers basic for Spelman College.

It follows:

1. A sound social outlook through which the student may realize it is not enough to decry social injustice, but that it is also necessary to do something constructive about it.

2. An appreciation of creativity in all areas of human endeavor, with no division between professional or liberal education or between the arts and the sciences.

Freedom Of Inquiry

3. Freedom of inquiry, with the student encouraged to look at the various sides of the problems of the day so that she may see the range of alternatives before she draws a conclusion.

4. Development of leadership to make the maximum contribution to human welfare.

5. Excellence of performance as a practical consideration in the competitive world of work and to fulfill the need to experience the joy of work well done.

Outstanding persons attending the event were Mrs. Laurence Rockefeller of NYC and Roland Hayes, famed tenor and native of Georgia.

Dr. E. L. Jones Leads Symposium At Spelman

ATLANTA, Ga, — Dr. Esther Lloyd Jones of Teachers college or Columbia university who heads the American Council on Education's five year project to improve the education of women spoke at the All-Day Student program during the inauguration exercises of Dr. Albert E. Manley at Spelman college.

Dr. Jones addressed a symposium in Sisters chapel. At Teachers college she has served as chairman of the area of student personnel administration since 1941. Educated at Northwestern university in Chicago, Ill. where she was a Bonbright scholar, she was assistant director of personnel there before being appointed to the faculty of Teachers college.

She has been a fellow of the National Council on Religion in Higher Education, president of the Personnel Association and a member of the Commission on Personnel Work and also the American Council on Education.

Mrs. Jones has been a professional member of the National Vocational Guidance Association and the National Association of Deans of Women, which made the

DR. JONES

Montgomery Woman Honored By Spelman College Alumnae

ATLANTA, Ga., June 20—At the annual dinner meeting of the National Spelman College Alumnae Association last week, three awards were given for outstanding and meritorious service. Mrs. Troas Lewis Latimer, '24, of Albany, Ga. received a certificate of merit for her unfailing loyalty to her alma mater, her outstanding contribution in the field of education and her unselfish service to her community, and Mrs. Leola Hudson Whitted, '13, of Montgomery, Ala., received a certificate of merit for her contributions to the field of education and civic welfare and her loyalty to the college. The third award went to Professor Kemper Harreld, longtime director of music at the college, for his work as a concert artist, teacher, director and counsellor in the field of music education and in character training.

In their responses, Harreld urged the young graduates to always maintain the highest standards possible, even when they were forced to stand alone and be unpopular for in the end it finally pays, he said. Mrs. Latimer told her fellow alumnae that the graduates of a college can be ambassadors of good will in sending students to their alma mater; while Mrs. Whitted encouraged those present to contribute generously to their college and to maintain the highest standards possible.

It was the last meeting at which out-going president Ernestine Erskine Brazeal, '29, was to preside. During her four years of faithful service to the association, she has been editor of the Spelman Messenger and alumnae secretary, a position which she now holds at the college. She was also a co-editor of the Spelman alumnae address list published in 1950.

The reunion speakers at the dinner meeting were as follows Miss Johnnie Louise Fowler of Atlanta and Miss Estelle B. Ivey of Atlanta, '04; Mrs. Beatrice Moore Morgan, '04, of Cartersville Ga.; Mrs. Wilhelmina Harris Scrotchin, '34, of Atlanta; and Miss Carolyn Yvonne Taylor, '44, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Others who appeared on the program were Mrs. Lynette Saine Bickers, '40, chairman of the reunion committee; Mrs. Eva Belle Williams, '31, president of the Atlanta Spelman Club; Mrs. Billie Geter Thomas of the Spelman College faculty, who was sponsor of the class of '54; Miss Gwendolyn Walker of Atlanta, president of the class of '54; and President Albert E. Manley who, after extending a cordial welcome to alumnae and friends, gave assurance that Spelman would continue to provide as good educational facilities as are available in any college of liberal arts. He told of the plans for renovating and remodeling several of the buildings on the campus. The president also expressed appreciation for the reunion class gifts of money which were presented to the college by representatives of the classes of '14, '34, and '44.

The certificates of merit were presented to alumnae Latimer and Whitted by Mrs. Brazeal. Mrs. Margaret Nabrit Curry, '24, read the citation and presented the award to Harreld.

Musical selections were rendered by the Spelman College String Trio which was made up of Shirley Donoghy, Patricia Moody and Alexine Clement. Before singing the Spelman Hymn (which was written by a member of the 20-year reunion class, Eddye Maye Money), Mrs. Brazeal introduced Mrs. Manley, Miss Amelia Clark, registrar of the college, and Miss Ruth Rush, dean of students, who were seated at the speaker's table.

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SPELMAN COLLEGE

DR. MANLEY TAKES OVER LEADERSHIP OF SPELMAN WITH APPEAL TO ALMIGHTY

New Head Of College Reviews Rich Heritage Of Institution

BY ALICE H. WASHINGTON

"With a prayer to Almighty God for the progress and welfare of this institution, I assume my duties and accept the responsibility as President of Spelman College. I pray that God will give me the zeal, the energy, the intelligence and imagination to lead this college in a spirit of dedication, to the end that with the faculty, staff and students, I may conserve and promote what is best in the liberal arts tradition.

So spoke Dr. Albert Edward Manley in an address yesterday upon inauguration as fifth president of the seventy-three year old institution for women. Sisters Chapel was scene of the formal ceremonies.

Dr. Manley reviewed the rich heritage which has been Spelman's, paid tribute to his predecessor, Dr. Florence Read for 27 years service, Mr. Trevor Arnett, president of the board of trustees and the Rockefeller Family for generous and concerned affiliation for 73 years. He discussed the role of today's liberal arts college and throughout his well chosen discourse, incorporated the aims philosophy and objectives at Spelman.

PHILOSOPHY REVEALED

The prevailing philosophy regarding curriculum construction and program of studies he said "will continue to strive for production of women with buoyancy, keen observation, vision and an unswerving sense of ethical values."

He pledged the institution's continuance of "devotion to the task of producing outstanding leaders" and cited Spelman's purpose as being "to help its students to acquire knowledge and understanding in areas of learning common to human activity in a democratic society," and its primary concern as the development of outstanding young women who will be of service to other human beings."

FIVE BASIC VALUES

The noted educator gave five prominent values that impinge on and are basic to the function of the college. These were:

"The Spelman student must have a sound social outlook which will guide her purposes and activities. She must understand her place in and responsibility to a democratic society and a changing world."

"The Spelman student must develop an appreciation of both the possibility and value of creativity in all areas of human endeavor.

"The Spelman faculty, member, student and graduate must have freedom of inquiry for without it there is no possibility of discovering the truth essential to its very existence."

"The Spelman student must develop leadership."

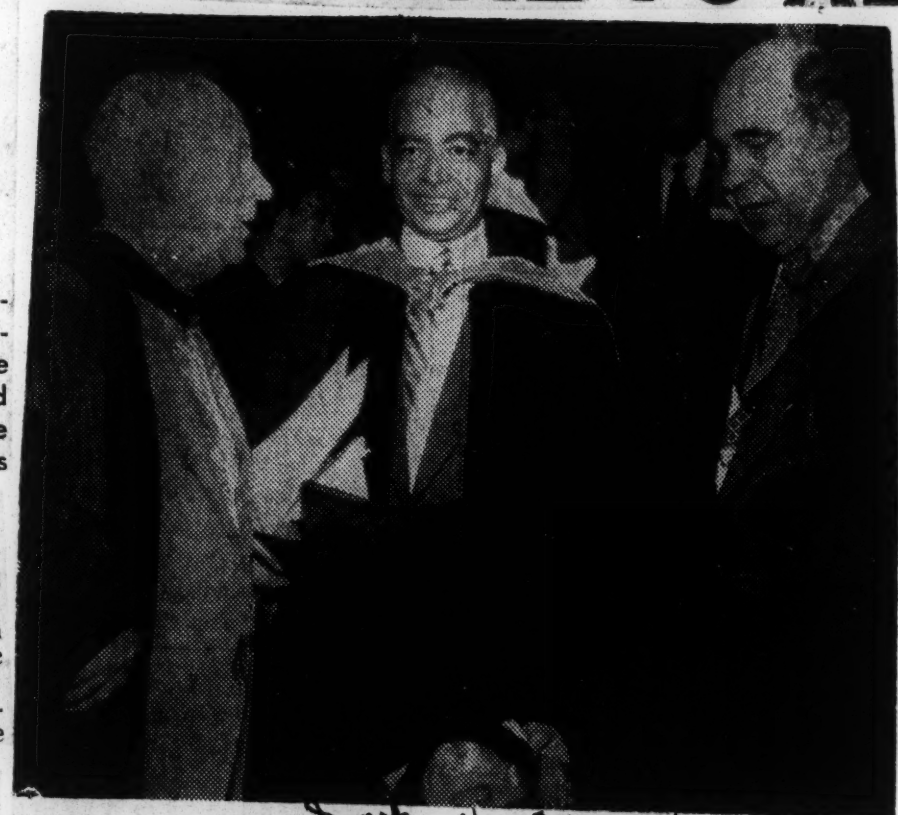
The fifth value was listed as excellence "the paramount value which the college must inculcate. It underlies and is intertwined with all others. Without it, all of the others lose significance," the speaker said, adding, "Spelman graduates will serve as leaven in society if their performance is characterized by such excellence."

ROLE OF LIBERAL ARTS COLLEGE

Dr. Manley struck at rapidly expanding institutions saying: "In their haste to meet the court imposed tests of equality by introducing new courses and writing them into their catalogues, some states and institutional agencies have paid too little attention to the quality of these expanded offerings."

He cited a survey of Negro higher education as asserting that in those states maintaining separate schools "no state makes adequate provision when measured in terms of its provisions for white for the higher education of Negroes, particularly with respect to scope and quality of undergraduate offerings, graduate work and professional education."

The baccalaureate degree in the United States was termed a "mass degree" while the difference in today's colleges was defined as one of "selectivity." To this point he declared that "clear thinking ranks second only to moral quality" at Spelman and that "Spelman will continue to guarantee the qualitye of its degrees" and emphasize "implementation of the policy of firm insistence upon qualitative education" requiring faculty and staff genuinely devoted to the ideal of excellence and adequate facilities enabling them to work efficiently toward development of the individual student."



MANLEY CONGRATULATED — Dr. Albert E. Manley, center, newly inaugurated President of Spelman College, is being congratulated by Trevor Arnett, left, and Dr. Mordecai Johnson following inauguration exercises Thursday. Mr. Arnett is Chairman of the Spelman Board of Trustees, and Dr. Johnson is President of Howard University. — (Photo by Perry)

Spelman Receives $308,173 Grant

Spelman College in Atlanta received in 1953 a total of $308,173.93 from the United Negro College Fund, America's first educational community chest.

Some $39,597.93 of the money has been allocated for current expenses. The remaining $268,576 represents a grant from the fund's five-year building campaign for $25,000,000 known as the National Mobilization of Resources for the United Negro Colleges.

President A. E. Manley said that with the money received from the Mobilization program, Spelman has made plans to strengthen its library holdings, to obtain new instructional equipment, to make renovations to buildings and to begin new construction projects.

Spelman gets over $300,000 from UNCF

ATLANTA, Ga. — A total of $308,173.93 was received by Spelman college from the United Negro College Fund in 1953, A. E. Manley, president, disclosed last week.

Of the amount received, $39,597.93 has been allocated for current budget expenses, including scholarship aid, teaching and laboratory equipment, library books, faculty salaries and student health programs. The balance, $268,576, will be used to make renovations to buildings and begin new construction.

NEGRO NEWS

Rebuilding Scheduled At Spelman

By CLAUDE GEORGE SR.

Spelman College soon will begin using its $308,173 grant from the United Negro College fund for major alterations on its old buildings, new instructional equipment and to strengthen its library holdings.

Dr. A. E. Manley, announcing his first improvement plans since taking over the Spelman presidency last fall, said $39,597 of the grant has been allotted for current budget expenses, including scholarship aid, teaching and laboratory equipment, faculty salaries and the student health program.

On completion of the major building alterations, Dr. Manley said the college hoped to begin new construction.

Spelman is one of 31 private accredited colleges participating in the United Negro College fund, America's first educational "community chest." Since 1944 the fund has conducted annual national campaigns to support budgets of member colleges.

NEW SPELMAN PRESIDENT:

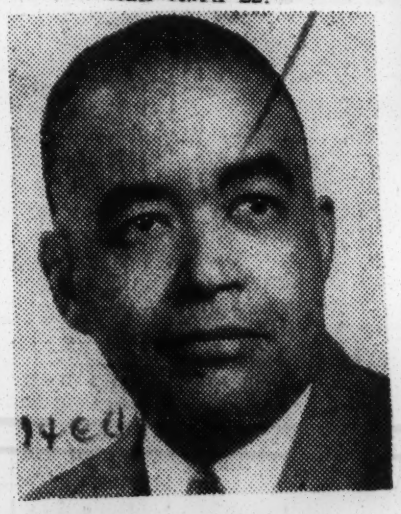
Inaugural exercises set for Dr. Albert E. Manley

ATLANTA, Ga.—Dr. Albert E. Manley, former dean of the college of arts and sciences at North Carolina College, will be formally inducted as president of Spelman College in Sisters Chapel here.

President Manley entered into his new duties on July 1, 1953. Holding degrees from Johnson C. Smith University, Columbia and Stanford universities, he has been engaged in educational work for more than two decades.

Dr. Esther Lloyd Jones, chairman, area of student personnel administration at Columbia University, and chairman, Commission on the Education of Women of the American Council on Education, will make morning and night addresses in Sisters Chapel April 21.

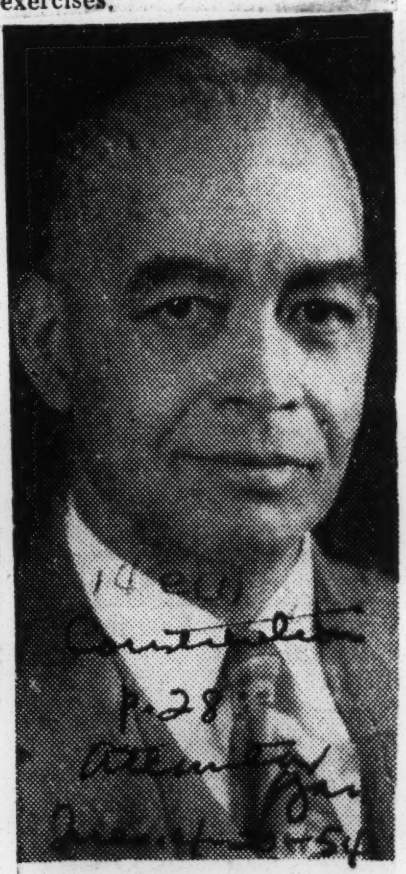
Dr. William W. Pierson, dean of the graduate school of the University of North Carolina, will address a luncheon meeting in Morgan Hall April 22.



DR. ALBERT E. MANLEY

Among those taking part in the formal induction ceremony will be Drs. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University; Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College; Lawrence J. MacGregor, treasurer and member of the Board of Trustees; and Trevor Arnett, president of the Board of Trustees.

J. Curtis Dixon, secretary of the Board of Trustees, will present the official delegates at the exercises.



TO TAKE OFFICE
Dr. Albert E. Manley

NEGRO NEWS

Hayes Slated At Manley Inauguration

By CLAUDE GEORGE SR.

A round of activities, including a concert by the great tenor Roland Hayes, will mark the inauguration of Dr. Albert E. Manley as president of Spelman College this week.

The three-day program will open Wednesday, April 21, with an address by Dr. Esther Lloyd-Jones of Columbia University, chairman of the Commission on Education of Women of the American Council on Education.

Dr. William M. Pierson, dean of the graduate school, University of North Carolina, will speak on "The Role of the Liberal Arts College Today" at a luncheon meeting April 22.

His address will be followed by the formal inauguration ceremony in Sisters Chapel at 3 p.m. The Hayes concert will be held in the same building at 8 p.m. The public is invited. No admission will be charged.

Friday, April 23, the new Florence Matilda Read Health and Recreation Building will be dedicated at formal ceremonies, and the annual Atlanta-Morehouse-Spelman Concert will be held in Sisters Chapel.

The University Players will present "Merry Wives of Windsor" at Howe Hall at 8 p.m. Saturday.

The inauguration program will also include a series of panel discussions, with representatives of Atlanta University, Emory University and Agnes Scott participating.

Dr. Manley, who will be the first Negro to serve as president of Spelman, holds degrees from Johnson C. Smith University, Columbia University and Stanford University.

He has been engaged in educational work for 21 years as high school teacher and principal at Asheville, N.C., as state inspector of Negro high schools in North Carolina and as dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at North Carolina College.

Hayes, a native of Gordon County, is an internationally famous artist. He recently was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at Morehouse College.

AU President Salutes New Spelman Head

BY EDWARD PEEKS

"We have come to rejoice that Spelman College will be under your command," said Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University in a salute to Dr. Albert E. Manley, who was inaugurated as president of Spelman yesterday.

"We know that our position is strengthened by your talents and virtues," Clement said. He described the atmosphere as "deceptively quiet" in Sisters Chapel, where gathered a capacity audience of faculty members, students alumnae, friends and delegates for the exercises.

Clement warned that "dangers and hardships lie ahead." There are persons "who would make serfs of us all."

"Enemies would force us to divide our strength along national, credal and racial lines" Clement declared. "Those here with us are on our side. Every co-worker is a brother and a companion in this enterprise."

He told the new president, "'Yours is a goodly heritage. May all your days be blessed."

Dr. Manley was inducted into office by Dr. Trevor Arnett, chairman of the Board of Trustees of Spelman College, who presided over the exercises.

"You have been chosen for this position because of your Christian character, your academic record and your record as an administrator," Arnett explained.

Manley was presented by Dr. Lawrence J. MacGregor, treasurer and member of the Board of Trustees. Other participants in the exercises included Dr. Wyatt A. Smart, professor emeritus of Biblical Theology, Emory University; Dr. James P. Brawley president of Clark College; Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse Dr. M. L. King, pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church and Mrs. Lawrence Rockefeller.

Dr. J. Curtis Dixon, secretary of the Board of Trustees of Spelman College presented delegates in attendance from colleges and universitis all over the nation. They included representatives from Harvard, Howard, Fisk, Yale, Allen Wesleyan, Rutgers; Tougaloo and Northwestern.

3-Day Inauguration f Spelman's Dr. Manley To Get Underway Today

Dr. Albert E. Manley will be inaugurated as president of Spelman College with an impressive array of top educators converging on the campus for three days of varied activities, April 21, 22. 23.

The program begins today when Dr. Esther Lloyd Jones of Columbia University, chairman of the Commission on Education of Women of the American Council on Education will address a 10 o'clock assemblage in Sister's Chapel and a second gathering at 7:30 p. m.

For the morning hour Juel Pate Borders, Spelman senior, president of the Spelman Student Association will offer scripture and prayer with other music by Barbara Jones, soprano. Miss Alpha Brawner will sing at 7:30 p. m. Dean Ruth G. Rush will introduce the speaker at both hours.

SYMPOSIUM THEME

Theme for the college-community symposium, which lists an imposing list of consultants and resource persons, is Education for Personal, Family and Community Living.

These groups will be orientated at 11 a. m. with the following divisions: The Role of Ethics and Religion, The Role of Leisure, The Role of Community Relationships, The Role of Job Choice, The Role of College Curriculum and The Role of Family Relationships. These groups will continue at 2 p. m. after luncheon for symposium participants in Morgan Hall.

THURSDAY EVENTS

Dr. William M. Pierson, dean of the graduate school, University of North Carolina, will speak on "The Role of the Liberal Arts College Today" at a luncheon meeting on Thursday.

The formal inauguration ceremony will be conducted at three o'clock in Sisters Chapel. A concert by tenor Roland Hayes will be featured Thursday evening, 8 p. m. in the college chapel. This concert, to which the public is invited, is admission free.

Other events will be the dedication of the Florence Matilda Read Health and Recreation Building and the annual Atlanta-Morehouse-Spelman Concert Friday evening. The University Players will present "Merry Wives of Windsor," Saturday, 8 p. m. at Howe Hall.

MANLEY'S RECORD

Dr. Manley, an educator for some 21 years, has been at Spelman since July, 1953. He holds degrees from Johnson C. Smith, Columbia University and Stanford University. He has served as high school teacher, principal, state inspector of Negro high schools in North Carolina and dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at North Carolina College. He is the first Negro to head Spelman.

DR. AND MRS. ALBERT E. MANLEY view the expansive Spelman College campus from their residence, Reynolds Hall. Dr. Manley will be formally inaugurated as president of the seventy-three year-old college for women Thursday, April 22.

"Who's Who" In Education Set For Inaugural

Top educators from over the United States will attend the Inauguration of Dr. Albert E. Manley as president of Spelman College.

College presidents expected include Mordecai Johnson, Howard University; James A. Colston, Knoxville College; Arthur D. Gray, Talladega College; Marcus Harris, Philander Smith; Samuel R. Higgins, Allen University; Luther H. Foster, Tuskegee Institute.

Also: William J. Trent, Livingstone; Samuel R. Hay, Stillman; H. Council Trenholm, Alabama State; Aaron Brown, Albany State; Francis Atkins, Winston-Salem Teachers College; Odell Reuben, Morris College; Matthew Whitehead, Minor Teachers College and Ralph W. Riley, American Baptist Theological Seminary.

Dr. Joseph N. Conant, son of the former president of Harvard, will represent Columbia University.

SCHOOLS REPRESENTED

Representatives are expected from these educational institutions: Oberlin, Brown, Rutgers, University of Michigan, Colby, Barnard, Princeton, Yale, Harvard, Stanford, Mt. Holyoke, Carleton, Boston University, University of Kansas, Vassar, University of Minnesota, Cornell, Smith College (Mass.), Perdue and Wellsley.

City Keeps Negro Grads, Spelman Speaker Reveals

Educated Negroes are moving back to the South far faster than they're moving away and Atlanta, unlike other urban Negro educational centers in the nation, is keeping a big percentage of its college graduates.

Dr. Esther Lloyd-Jones, of Columbia University, chairman of the Commission on Education of Women of the American Council of Education, told an audience at Spelman College that Wednesday night on the eve of the inauguration of the school's first Negro president, Dr. Albert E. Manley.

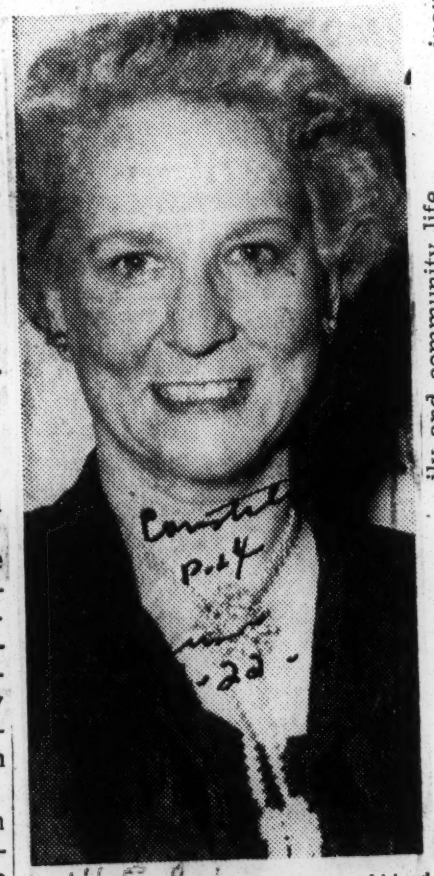
Dr. Manley will be formally installed at ceremonies at 3 p.m. Thursday, the peak of a three-day program of inaugural activities at the university center.

COLUMBIA STUDY

Using figures which she said had been assembled in a study which Jean Noble, a candidate for a doctor's degree at Columbia University, is making of Negro college students, Dr. Lloyd-Jones told her audience educational, cultural and community service opportunities are increasing rapidly for them throughout the country.

"Of course you know the South better than I do," Dr. Lloyd-Jones said, "but I feel that the Noble study supports the conclusion that life has changed very, very rapidly for the Negro women who have been out of college 10 or 20 years. And it is going to change more rapidly."

She told women students they "must face the fact that you will marry men with less education than you have" due to the higher percentage of women attending college but pointed out that 31 per cent of them probably would not marry at all. Dr. Lloyd-Jones said the study made in seven Negro educational centers—Atlanta, Houston, Dallas, Los Angeles, New York, Washington and Chicago—revealed that most Negro college women who were born in Atlanta returned here, even if they went elsewhere to school. In contrast, the educated women from other sections move away, even if they attend school in their home city.



Staff Photo—Tom Aldred

SPELMAN SPEAKER

Dr. Esther Lloyd-Jones

MOSTLY TEACHERS

She said 60 per cent of educated Negro women become teachers, and the next popular vocation, social work, draws only nine per cent. Eight per cent become secretaries, seven housewives, six librarians, two lawyers, two doctors, and one-half of one per cent nurses.

Dr. Lloyd-Jones spoke twice Wednesday, once earlier in the day at the beginning of a series of workshops on individual, family and community life.

Dr. William M. Pierson, dean of the graduate school of the University of North Carolina, will speak on "The Role of the Liberal Arts College Today" at a luncheon preceding Dr. Manley's inauguration. Roland Hayes, famed Negro tenor, will sing in concert at 8 p.m. at Sisters Chapel on the Spelman campus.

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SPRING HILL COLLEGE

Ala. College Integrated

MOBILE, Ala. — (INS) — The president of Spring Hill College in Mobile has revealed that Negroes are being admitted to the school.

The very Rev. Andrew C. Smith, SJ, said he does not know how many have been admitted.

Father Smith added, "we never have asked them if they are white or Negro. We are not making an issue of it."

He described the step as a "general integration" and said Negroes have been admitted to night classes during the "last few years."

Mobile Atlanta

9-19-54

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SOUTH CAROLINA STATE COLLEGE

Byrnes Asked to Fire S.C. State President

Afro-American Sat. 10-16-54 p. 1

ORANGEBURG, S.C.—Charging that President Benner C. Turner of S.C. State College practiced despotism and had "hounded" away many outstanding educators, Turner's immediate dismissal was urged upon Governor James F. Brynes this week by a former professor at the college.

The charges and recommendation were in a letter to Byrnes made public this week by Dr. Lewis K. McMillan, who said that Turner fired him May 6, 1953 after publication of Dr. McMillan's book: "Negro Higher Education in South Carolina."

McMillan had been head of the department of history. His book was a scalding rebuke of colleges in the state.

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IN A FOUR-page letter, dated September 18, 1954, Dr. McMillan flailed the six-man all-white Trustee Board of S.C. State College, which he said, "maintains a white-darkie relationship to the College and with individual members of the staff with whom they have anything to do."

State law forbids membership on the board by non-whites, the letter said.

"Protected by (these) white bosses from material hurt and harm," McMillan wrote, Turner "hounds into desperation those of superior training and surrounds himself with fawning sycophants through whom he runs the institution."

McMillan reported that Turner's "one achivement that recommended him" to Trustees when the presidency became vacant at the death of the late Dr. M. F. Whittaker in 1949, was when Turner is rumored to have slammed the door (of the law school he then headed) in the faces of representatives from the NAACP" who visited the campus.

Editor's Note: The door slamming" incident was reported in the press by James M. Hinton, state NAACP president, who with Attorneys Harold R. Boulware and Franklin H. Williams, had started into the classroom where Turner was teaching. One student in the class at the time said he doubted that the door closing was deliberate, but was done to shut out noise from the outside which was disturbing the class.)

— o O o —

A RECENT report in the AFRO (exclusively) that Dr. Frank A. DeCosta, head of the College's Graduate School, had resigned, effective next June, served as McMillan's "hounding away" flailing of Turner.

The letter to Byrnes said:

"In the campaign for the presidency of the College in the school year 1949-50, Turner was really a 'dark horse.' Much more prominent were men like Frank DeCosta and Edward Brice, two fine examples of scholars and upstanding men.

"Dr. Brice tells me that Turner sought a deal with him, to the effect that should Brice throw his support to him (Turner), he in turn would make him (Brice) vice president and administrative dean.

— o O o —

"BUT AS soon as the 'Dark Horse' became president, he set out to impress Brice with the fact that he was president and Brice was not. Within a few short months Brice had sought and found work elsewhere.

"Turner was simply uncomfortable with a big man like Brice around.

"Incidentally, Brice is now Educational Advisor to the Liberian Government."

As to the DeCosta case, Dr. McMillan wrote Byrnes:

"News comes now that Dr. Frank A. DeCosta has resigned, to take effect at the end of the current school year. When "it seemed that DeCosta might be elected president of the College, Turner remarked in my presence, and in the presence of the Dean of the School of Agriculture and the College's Public Relations man, that if DeCosta got the election he (Turner) would resign his position with the Law School.

"So now he is getting rid of one of the best trained men in the College's history."

— o O o —

(THE AFRO DeCosta report said the resignation was over "principle," namely that DeCosta and several other departmental heads were being paid no more for their positions and work than underlings in their departments. The unnamed "source" of the story said there was no clash of personalities between Dr. DeCosta and the president.)

Hinting that the Brice and DeCosta cases weren't unusual, Dr. McMillan said in the letter:

"In this same manner President Turner has hounded away about 10 Ph. D's. (doctors) from the college in four years. Last year the College engaged the services of an economics expert. He came to his position here from the position of Economic Advisor to the Liberian Government. But alas! Dr. Frank Davis had resigned his S.C. State College professorship before the Christmas holidays."

With DeCosta's leaving Byrnes was told, "there will remain four or five persons who hold the Doctor of Philosophy degree."

— o O o —

TURNER, McMILLAN said "considers Faculty Committees as his own personal committees."

Major committee groups make reports only to the president, the former professor charged. The faculty never meets, he said.

Moreover, McMillan contended, Turner "plants his stooges in the various committees, who do quite a job of bringing and carrying messages."

Pointing to findings in a recently rendered report from the Peabody College study of administrative policies at the all-white Winthrop College for women at Rock Hill, McMillan said that by a comparative application of the Peabody-Winthrop findings:

— o O o —

"TURNER SHOULD be replaced at the S.C. State College at the very beginning of this school year.

"How can we fight depotism in Europe and Asia when it is rampant in our very midst?" he declared.

Byrnes hadn't replied by early this week, Dr. McMillan said.

DR. B. C. TURNER

School Initiates Radio Broadcasts

BATON ROUGE, La.—Southern University has initiated a series of weekly radio broadcasts as a Public Contacts medium to further acquaint the public with the many University functions and the role of a State Agriculture and Mechanical College in serving the common wealth.

The first in the series began last Friday at 3 p. m. over Station WJBO and will continue each Friday at the same time on this station till next summer.

During the year students and faculty members will dramatize the services, objectives and purposes of the University program. It is a half-hour production

Behind the Headlines

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE

(Courier's National News Editor)

Big Night for Southern U.

SCOTLANDVILLE, La.—They came 20,000 strong to see the big show. They filled the big horse shoe in nearby Baton Rouge to take in the game of the year.

They came from Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Alabama, Georgia, Florida and from Pennsylvania and California to see two contenders for the mythical national football crown do bloody battle under the lights.

Mr. Ratcliffe

It was big stuff . . . a crown do bloody battle under three-ring circus. It was two top coaches of the nation throwing out problems for the other to solve. It was eleven stalwart young men on one team matching brawn and skill against the power and intelligence offered by eleven other masters of the gridiron. It was the tactics and superbness of one university band pitted against the musically trained aggregation of another university.

Business-like A. W. (Ace) Mumford, head football coach at Southern University, outsmarted his contemporary, Big Jake Gaither of Florida A. and M. University.

The Southern University Jaguars really did themselves proud in conquering the "unbeatable" Rattlers from Famu. It couldn't happen to the Rattlers, but it did. Florida was good, but Southern was better.

But, to the celebrated Famu went one big and glorious victory. Florida's 132-piece marching band won easily over Southern's up-and-coming 100-piece marching unit of drum beaters and horn tooters.

Florida Backer Consoled by Band

One Florida supporter, who lost a wad of money, consoled himself by yelling to those within hearing distance, "I bet my money on the band, not the team."

One should not die before seeing this Florida A. and M. University marching band in action. It's the greatest and the mostest. Said one wit: "They're renaming Florida A. and M. They're going to change the name from Florida Agriculture and Mechanical University to Florida Agriculture and Musical University."

No pretty majorettes front this great band. The pace set by the Famu unit is too fast for the little girls. Turning and cavorting, dancing and prancing, strutting and high-stepping, and all of this at a rhythmic pace of high speed. This is the Famu marching band plus the fact that their instruments are not ornaments. They can play them, too.

This flashing bunch of music and rhythm played and danced the tango and Alexander's Rag Time Band in Dixieland style.

Southern U.'s marching band of 100 pieces hasn't quite attained that certain something that makes Florida's unit stand out so dramatically, but it can be chalked up as going places . . . and definitely.

The S. U. unit, with cute little majorettes, drew applause from the crowd with its rendition of Darktown Strutters Ball and something that sounded like Bongo No. 5.

High point came when the two bands took the field and played the national anthem under the direction of guest conductor William B. Foster of Famu.

The Campus Was Jumping

Southern University, headed by dapper Dr. Felton G. Clark, is five minutes from the heart of downtown Baton Rouge if you step on the gas. You pass through little Scotlandville, which could easily become a ghost town should the university pack up and move to another site, and then you go over a railroad track and under an arch and you're on the sprawling, reservation-like campus.

Here was the scene of much activity of the big game. Old grads, football fans, thrill-seekers and parents began arriving at the crack of dawn. Scotlandville wiped sleep from its eyes early. Spare bedrooms were rented out. Hamburger joints, two drug stores, the barber shop and Thelma's Cafe put out a holiday air and raked in the dollars.

On the campus four Greyhound buses arrived with the Florida band and some of the Famu musicians got together with some of the Southern bandsmen and staged a jam session in the gymnasium and the kids did a lot of jumpin' 'til game ti

A lot of extra meals were co in faculty homes for the visiting firemen. And the s a lot of promenading all over the campus.

Already pressed for space by its 3,200 students and 300 faculty and staff members, Southern became a center of confusion when the wave of visitors invaded the campus for pre-game activities. But all who came got a bite to eat, a place to nap and a chance to do a little yakking with old friends.

Fishtails were all over the place and the traffic jams created before and after the game merely added an extra kick to the jolly confusion.

* * *

Visitors set up headquarters in any home that contained a kitchen and a front room. Pretty Harriet Mitchell and charming Carrie Clements of Atlanta found themselves broiling steaks and dishing up salads for a couple of rich Texans and oodles of other folks. Coach Robert Lee and his cute Jimetta put on the feed bag for friends and visiting firemen after the game. And, over at the Mumford residence the lady of the house and her attractive daughter rolled in a table of food and drinks while the great men of the gridiron accepted congratulations from big and little dignitaries.

It was the game of the year . . . a great show . . . a three-ring circus. You shouldn't have missed it!

14e(1) 1954 SOUTHWESTERN LOUISIANA INSTITUTE

Harold Taylor enrolls at Louisiana Institute

LAFAYETTE, La. (ANP)—The first colored student enrolled last week at Southwestern Louisiana Institute here. He is John Harold Taylor of Route 1, Arnaudville, located some 15 miles north of here.

Taylor's acceptance as a freshman was in line with an order from a special three-judge federal district court at Shreveport. It permanently restrained SLI from refusing to admit colored students.

Enroll First Negro At SLI

LAFAYETTE, La. — (ANP)— The first Negro enrolled last week at Southwestern Louisiana Institute here.

He is John Harold Taylor of Route 1, Arnaudville, located some 15 miles north of here, who was accepted as a freshman.

Taylor's acceptance was in line with an order from a special three judge federal district court at Shreveport. The court permanently restrained SLI from refusing to admit Negroes.

Part II: Contrast Of Two States

Comes another story from Louisiana. This one tells about a young Negro enrollee who July 22 "quietly joined a line of students and registered as a freshman at Southwestern Louisiana Institute" in Lafayette, La. She is the first Negro person to be enrolled as a student at this formerly all-white institution.

In Alabama, some can get academic training from the primer to the Ph. D. Professional training is offered, but not to Negro students. This is a mutual fault, for most part. Only two Negro persons have sought to enroll in either the graduate or professional schools. They were refused and have asked the court to remove the color barrier. Some 129 others selected the Jim Crow Scholarships, thus making it harder to open the doors.

Negro students are entitled to attend the nearest and best schools. We have pointed out that seven tax-supported colleges in Alabama presently bar Negro students despite a series of decisions by the United States Supreme Court banning this type of discrimination. Educational authorities in this state have refused to voluntarily implement the higher-education decisions. Negro citizens have played along with them by failing to apply for admission and instead applying for and getting forfeit-your-rights scholarships.

Some of those who use the out-of-state save-segregation-scholarships regard their action as making suckers out of the public educational authorities by going to the proud eastern universities and looking down upon their own state institutions. More serious than this is the waste of money on these Jim Crow Scholarships which could be used to better advantage by opening the doors to all on merit. How long will our public officials provide money for those to go outside of the state because they look upon the Alabama universities as being inferior to those in New York and other similar places? For, this is one of the reason some who accept the handout scholarships have suggested for accepting them. Give them the opportunity of enrolling in Alabama universities in lieu of the Jim Crow Scholarships, we believe that some of them would still prefer the high-prestige eastern universities.

However, the foregoing is an unfortunate position to take, we think. The currently all-white educational institutions should open up to all because such is the right thing to do. It would be the profitable and democratic thing to do. It would strengthen these institutions and bolster the fibers of citizenship. It would place Alabama in the line of enlightened Southern states instead of the lagging five.

In time, all of the racial barriers holding Negro citizens out of the seven presently all-white colleges and universities will be pulled down by legal action. This awaits only the filing of applications and a running to the federal courts if they are rejected solely on the basis of race. Public opinion and student opinion seem to be on the side of admitting all to all of the institutions of higher learning on a basis minus race and hostile discrimination.

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SOUTHERN NEGRO COLLEGES

Integration: A Two Way Street

Dixie Survey Shows:

Defender Sat. 11-13-54 Chicago, Ill. P.12

Negro Colleges Made First Move By Mixing Staffs, Student Body

14e(1)

In one of the roughest personal contact sports, all-Negro teams from Southern Negro colleges engaged white elevens on Dixie gridirons last month.

In each of the contests, according to reports, the players deported themselves as good sportsmen with no ugly incidents even among the spectators to mar this symbol of the birth of a new era in the South.

Almost at the same time life was slowly ebbing from Ed "Boss" Crump, a symbol of the old unreconstructed South under whose iron rule in Tennessee even motion pictures showing Negroes and whites together were banned in Memphis.

It was rather significant that in both these football games — one played in New Orleans between Xavier university and an Air Force team from Keesler AFB, Biloxi, Miss.; the other between Fisk university in Nashville and Taylor university of Upland, Ind. — that the host schools were private Negro colleges.

This type of pioneering in the South is possible only by these colleges which draw their financial support from private sources and thereby escape most of the segregation laws that circumscribe the state supported Negro colleges and universities.

22 COLLEGES RESPOND

Though the scheduling of interracial football games in the South was bold enough, most of these colleges would like to go even further toward the ideal of complete integration.

This was indicated in an exclusive survey conducted by the Chicago Defender recently. Responses from 22 of the 31 leading Negro private colleges quizzed indicate the following:

1 — Only two institutions — Morehouse college in Atlanta and Tuskegee — have clauses in their charters prohibiting them from accepting whites as students and in one case Morehouse, the president, Dr. Benjamin Mays, reported that application for a new charter without this restriction has already been made.

2 — Every one of these colleges except Tuskegee institute in Alabama has and plans to retain an interracial faculty and staff.

3. — That 12 of the institutions are already engaging in inter scholastic activities with white colleges.

4 — Twelve of the colleges have had whites to apply for enrollment and three presently have white students.

5. — All 22 expressed a willingness to accept white students if restrictions were removed.

It appear from the responses received that long before the Supreme Court decision which opened the doors of several southern state universities to Negroes, colored private colleges were trying to do a job of integration.

This might be traceable to the fact that practically all of the Negro private colleges were founded and manned at first by northern whites. In fact, one school, Lincoln university in Pennsylvania, founded in 1854, didn't have a Negro professor until 1932. The faculty now is 50-50.

Talladega college, near Birmingham, got its first Negro president, Dr. Arthur D. Gray, just a year ago. Others like Tougaloo, in Mississippi, Knoxville college in Tennessee and Spelman college in Georgia are also operating under their first Negro administrators.

MIXED STUDENT BODIES

Though little publicized many of these Negro colleges have always had one or two white students, usually the children of white faculty members.

One white president of a Negro school was frank enough to explain why he enrolled his children in the college which he headed.

"One day," he related, "after addressing a group I invited questions from the audience. A woman pointedly asked me where my children attended school. I told her that my son, at that time in college, was enrolled in a New England university. She stunned me with this comment: "If your school is not good enough for your own son how can you ask us to send our children there?" That settled it for me."

It has been no easy matter for these schools to maintain their interracial character in a hostile environment. Community censure and ostracism has meant that many whites teaching in Negro colleges in the South have had to restrict all their living to the campus.

In the early days white hoodlums subjected these little interracial communities to reigns of terror, burning crosses, yelling nasty epithets, and in extreme cases indulging in vandalism.

MET INTIMIDATION

We could not find instance of this intimidation influencing the character of the institution. Some of the schools had to resort to legal devices to escape having to comply with the jim crow laws which would have prohibited white teachers from eating or even meeting with their Negro students in classrooms.

Today these schools are irrefutable evidence that not only integrated schools but integrated living is possible in the South.

Today even the hardened southerner is reconciled to their existence. Exceptions are condoned and even made by persons who are the most ardent supporters of jim crow elsewhere.

The two football games played last month are dramatic symbols of intercollegiate activities that have been carried on for years between Negro and white colleges many of them right in the South.

Lincoln university though now located in South has engaged in athletic contests with white schools since 1927. in such sports as wrestling, soccer, cricket, track, basketball and football.

Philander Smith college in Arkansas which has four white students enrolled has participated with white schools in debating, basketball, music and religious activities since 1952.

USE TAX THREAT

Bishop college in Texas since 1945 has engaged in interracial YM and YWCA activities. Fisk university has been active in interracial collegiate activities for 15 years.

Tuskegee in spite of its charter restrictions has been particularly active in interracial activities. Two Tuskegee staff members, for example are on the executive committee of the Alabama Polytechnic institute, (Auburn) chapter of the American Chemical society.

The greatest handicap under which these colleges operate in an effort to extend their interracial character is the threat of losing tax exemption which would virtually put them out of business.

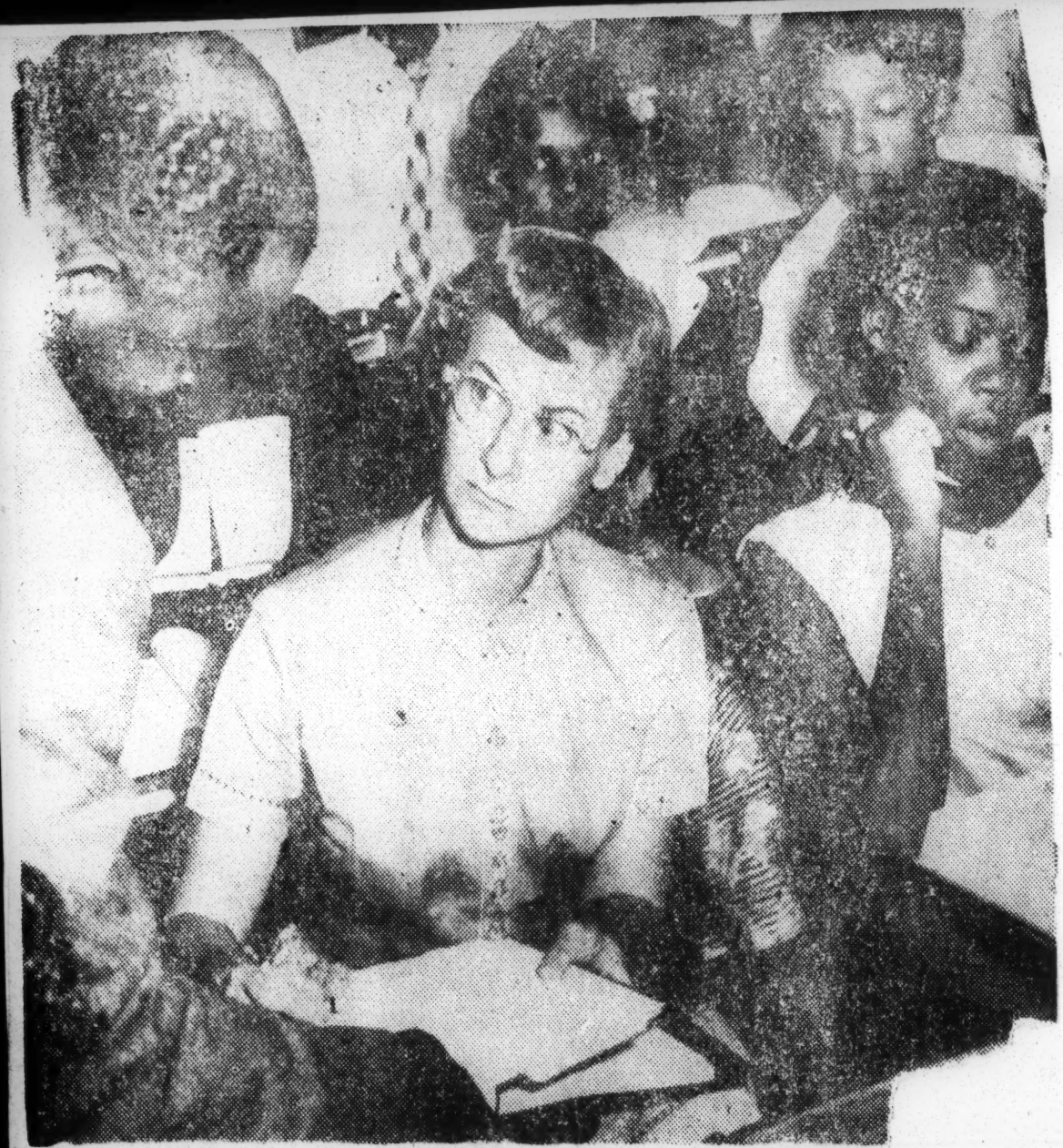
Though most southern states can use this device to keep them in line, only Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia actually make use of it.

As one school head put it: "Most of us know from experience what will and what will not be tolerated. The only guide seems to be precedence. I know of one school in my state where an interracial young peoples forum in interracial Sunday is frowned upon, yet we have one every year."

One of the ironies in the field of interracial athletic competition is to be found in track.

Athletes from Negro and white schools who cannot compete against each other in the South will travel hundreds of miles to the Penn relays in Philadelphia, the Drake relays in Des Moines or the Olympic tryouts usually held in the North and compete under normal conditions.

Integration is a two way street. The Negro colleges throughout the nation but especially in the South have made the first move. And while they are not sitting back and waiting for others to do something, the next move is definitely that of the private white colleges in the South.



PHILANDER SMITH COLLEGE in Little Rock, Ark., has four white students enrolled. Dorothy

3 COL LEGEND CALDWELL

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STATISTICS RELEASED BY-
NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Statistics Back Court's Ruling

Daily World

[illegible] Statis[illegible] released last week by a national [illegible] organization con[illegible] up the Supreme [illegible] that the so-called [illegible] equal school system, [illegible] separate, is far from equal.

The statistics were released in an interim report on the first year's results of a two-year, South-wide "talent search" undertaken by the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students. The survey was financed by a $170,000 grant from the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Advancement of Education.

The search was aimed at uncovering qualified Negro college candidates. Statistics disclosed that only half the students in the top 10 percent of the senior classes in 81 highest-ranking Negro high schools in the South possessed minimum college qualifications. Evaluation standard used was a version of the generally accepted college entrance examination board scholastic aptitude test.

Only six percent of the Negro group tested did as well or better than the average in a comparative exam taken by white students.

Tests were given to 1,485 students from so-called 'separate but equal' schools. Of the group of top students, less than half attained minimum scores for college admission.

Of 787 qualifying, 399 indicated their desire to go to an interracial college. Of the latter number, 207 actually completed applications [illegible] were accepted and only [illegible] finally enrolled.

Of qualifying students who showed no interest in attending an interracial college, 70 percent applied to Negro colleges where most were readily accepted.

On the basis of figures disclosed by the projesct, there are now 1,200 Negro students each year throughout the entire South who could be considered qualified college candidates. The figure, however, includes only those in the upper 10 percent of their class and who have taken [illegible] partory course.

Desegregation In Colleges Causing Shift

Argus

NEW YORK—The largest movement of Negro students from segregated high schools in the South to non-segregated colleges —in the South as well as the North—yet to take place in any one year was reported this week by the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students.

This increase for the 1953-54 academic year, which was 180 per cent higher than the all-time high set the previous year, was the highlight of an interim report on the first year's results of a two-year South-wide "talent search" which was undertaken by the NSSFNS on a $170,000 grant from the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Advancement of Education.

The talent search, aimed at uncovering qualified Negro college candidates, also produced statistical affirmation of the recent Supreme Court ruling that a "separate" school system was not inherently an "equal" system.

These statistics disclosed that only half of the top 10 percent of the senior classes in the 81 highest ranking high schools in the South possessed minimum college qualifications. The standard used was a version of the generally accepted College Entrance Examination Board Scholastic Aptitude Test..

For a comparative estimate of this showing, the NSSFNS employed a national reference group of 6,026 candidates from public schools who took the same examinatin in 1953. Only six percent of the Negro group tested did as well or better than the average in the reference group.

Among the objectives of the talent search project are the discovery, testing, counselling and referral to college and scholarship opportunities of able Negro students from segregated states. Supplementary scholarships are also provided for the successful candidates.

Complementing and extending these objectives were the additional aims of determining the number of Negro students potentially qualified for college, the quality of their qualifications and the extent of their financial needs for higher education.

The project is being directed by Richard Plaut, Executive Vice-Chairman of the NSSFNS, of which Dr. Harry J. Carman, Dean emeritus of Columbia College, is Chairman of the Board of Directors. The report was submitted to Dr. Alvin J. Eurich, Vice-President of the Fund for the Advancement of Education.

The project furthers the basic purpose of the NSSFNS, which was established in 1947 to broaden and increase opportunities for qualified Negro students for high education in an interracial environment. An independent agency, it is supported mainly by grants from foundations and allocations from college chest drives.

The talent search is being conducted directly through field services. During the 1953-54 school year, 81 high schools in the 45 largest Southern cities were visited four times each by the co-directors of the field srevices, Dr. Paul F. Lawrence and Donald W. Wyatt, on leaves of absence from Howard and Fisk Universities respectively.

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TALLADEGA COLLEGE

Talladega College Receives $286,819.57 Grant From UNCF

TALLADEGA, Ala—(S N S)—A total of $286,819.57 was received in 1953 by Talladega College from the United Negro College Fund, it was announced today by Dr. Gray, president of Talladega. The money will be used for both current operating and capital improvement purposes, Dr. Gray stated.

Of the amount received, $35,337.57 has been allocated for current budget expenses, including scholarship aid, teaching and laboratory equipment, library books, faculty salaries and student health program.

The balance, $251,482, represents a grant from the United Negro College Fund's five-year building campaign for $25,000,000 known as the National Mobilization of Resources for the United Negro Colleges.

Courier 1-19-54

President Gray said that the capital funds received would be used for renovating present campus buildings and for the erection of new ones. Through the money received from the Fund's Mobilization program, Talladega has been enabled to make the following improvements; will erect a college union building; major alteration of men's dormitory; purchase of capital equipment for dining hall and laundry; and street paving and sidewalk construction.

President Gray explained that Talladega is one of the 31 private, accredited institutions participating in the United Negro College Fund, America's first educational chest. Since 1944, the Fund has conducted annual nation-wide campaigns in support of the current operating budgets of its member colleges.

The financial aid received each year from the UNCF by Talladega, Dr. Gray said, represented approximately ten per cent of its educational budget ,or that amount not met by income from endownment, tuition and recurring church board grants.

In 1950, the UNCF five-year campaign fo rbuilding funds was launched under the leadership of Dr. F. D. Patterson, founder and president of the United Negro College Fund, and a seven-man Board which includes such well-known business leaders as Harvey S. Firestone Jr.; Devereux P. Sloan, Jr.; Robert E. Wilson and Robert W. Woodruff.

Dr. Lindsley F. Kimball, vice-president of the Rockefeller Foundation, is national chairman of the Mobilization program, which to date has raised $13,315,000 for capital improvement purposes for the 31 United Negro Colleges.

'Dega Visitor—Four Burlington, Iowa, high school students are shown with Talladega students on the Alabama campus. With their expenses paid by the Burlington Congregational Church, the Iowans were members of a two-week touring group from the Midwest Missions Council. Pictured at the entrance to Savery Library are, front row, Eddie Pearl Drew, sophomore, from Texas; Pat Jordan and Janet Eyre, Burlington; Ora Myles, Louisiana senior. Rear: Frankie Stallworth, sophomore, from Mobile, Ala.; Reuben Sheares, Charleston, S. C., junior; Robert Hightower, freshman, from Orlando, Fla.; Cecil Johnson, Fort Worth, Tex., freshman; Linda Owens, and Jim Bartholomew, Burlington.

Voice Of The People

Talladega College Claims Earlier White Graduate

To the Editor:

Erroneous statements in The News for May 7 and May 31 have caught my attention.

On May 7 a picture of a bookmobile appeared with a statement that that bookmobile was the first one to operate for Negro citizens in Alabama. It happens that Talladega College through its community library service has operated a bookmobile since 1941. An article entitled "Talladega's Bookmobile" appeared in the April, 1942, Missionary Herald at Home and Abroad and was reprinted in Religious Digest of June, 1942.

The May 31 News carried an article (dateline Nashville) concerning a white student's graduation from Fisk University. According to The News this is the first time a white student has received a degree from a Southern Negro college in at least the past 50 years. But the Talladega College records show that in 1950 a white student was graduated. The 1950 alumnus is William Beittel, son of Dr. A. D. Beittel, at that time president of Talladega College.

Talladega College also has a list of white students who have been graduated from the practice high school maintained for many years by the college. A famous name on the list is that of Lee de Forest, "Father of Radio," son of Dr. Henry Swift de Forest, president from 1879 to 1896.

MARGARET L. MONTGOMERY,
Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.

GROUND BREAKING AT TALLADEGA COLLEGE — Memorable inspiration and joy were exhibited at the ground-breaking ceremonies for the new Union Building at Talladega College, recently. Dr. Arthur D. Gray, college president, is shown handling the spade. Other principals shown (front row, left to right) are: S. J. Baker, national president of the Talladega College Alumni Association; Lester Thomas, community representative; Alphonzo Westbrooks of Memphis, Tenn., sophomore class president; Dr. Gray; Miss Jeanette Higgins of Knoxville, senior class; David Brown, Birmingham, freshman class president; Miss Delores Hines, Wilson, N. C., faculty-staff representative; Charles Bliss, chairman of Committee on Buildings and Grounds, and Reuben Sheares, Charleston, S. C., junior class president.

DEGA DUST — Paintings by Claude Clark, art professor at Talladega College, are on exhibit in Vail Memorial Library, Lincoln University, Osford, Pa., through April 10. Included are a Dahlia group and an African sculpture piece which represent experiments in color made by Mr. Clark last summer in Yaddo Art Colony.

Robert Hightower, first-year student at Talladega College, is attending an Annual Church Vocational Conference at Chicago Theological Seminary, April 2-4.

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TALLADEGA COLLEGE

WUS Regional Official Speaks At Talladega On Student Needs

TALLADEGA, Ala., May 30 — WUS Regional Secretary John Gleason brought to a Talladega audience on the needs of college students around the world: gnawing hunger of today and all their yesterdays, haphazard shelter, lack of supplies and equipment for study.

Speaking on "Who Is My Neighbor," Gleason related efforts of WUS to air students in Europe, the Americas, and Asia through 32 branches scattered across the world.

Veteran of World War II service in Italy, 1950 WUS representative in Rotterdam conference, and graduate student in modern European History Gleason spoke from immediate knowledge of and feeling for deprived students.

Talladega's contribution to WUS included Sunday Chapel collection and food budget for two meals. By agreement of students and staff, the college dining hall had been closed for two weekend meals.

Talladegans To Study

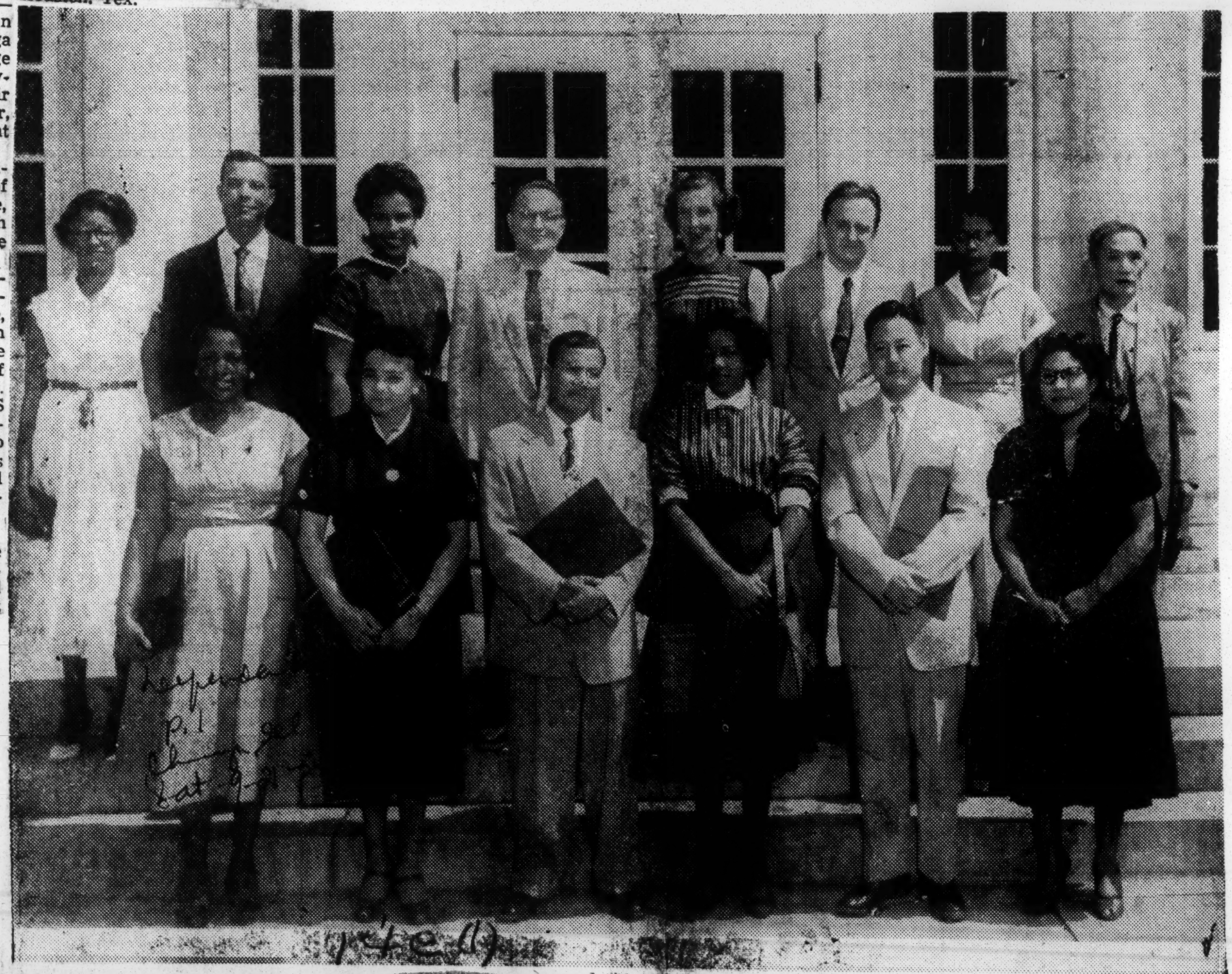
Three sociology mapors in the 1954 graduating class of Talladega College have been accepted by the school of social work at the University of Michigan for 1954-55 study.

Accepted are Misses LaVerne Crum, Birmingham; Nelwyn Moon, Tyler, Texas, and Sara Eaton, St. Louis, Miss.

All three were members of a sociology field tour to Cuba during the 1953 Christmas season. Miss Eaton has also had a six-month internship in community service in Chicago.

New officers for Foster Hall House Council were installed at Talladega College. Officers for 1954-55 are president, Juanita Thomas, Birmingham; vice president, Andrewnetta Hawkins, Memphis, Tenn.; corresponding secretary, Junerous F. Mack, Charleston, S.C.; recording secretary, Constance Kinard, Winston-Salem, N.C.; treasurer, Annie Farrar, Clarksville, Va.; social chairman, Dorothy Harper, Birmingham; publicity chairman, Alice Moore, Miami, Ariz.

Installing ceremony was presided over by graduating president Daisy Bell of Charleston Heights, S.C. Music for the ceremony was provided by senior music major Doris Chatmon, Houston, Tex.



NEW FACULTY-STAFF MEMBERS OF TALLADEGA COLLEGE, TALLADEGA, Ala.—Reading from left, first row: Miss Susan Wilson of Alpine, Instructor in Sessions School; Mrs. Alphonse Hunnicutt, Pittsburgh, Pa., Counselor of Women Students; Mr. Fritz Malval, Port-au-Prince, Haiti, Assistant Librarian; Miss Donza James, Brooklyn, Instructor of Music; Dr. Kuan-I Chen, Shanghai, China, Associate Professor of Economics; Mrs. Bonnie Rembert, Birmingham, Ala., Assistant in Business Office.

Second row: Miss Ocia Jenkins, Montgomery, Secretary to the Deans Mr. Wm. Brown, Brooklyn, Assistant Professor of Natural Sciences; Miss Lenore Buford, Cleveland, Instructor in Modern Languages; Dr. Albert Gessman, Vienna, Austria, Professor of Modern Languages; Mrs. Harriett Hare Gilbreath, Charleston, South Carolina, Secretary to Director of Public Relations; Mr. Jiri Kolaja, Brno, Czechoslovakia, Assistant Professor of Social Sciences Miss Mary Lou McNear, Waycross, Georgia, Secretary to the Registrar; Dr. Wallace Kiang, Shanghai, China, Professor of Education.

President Arthur D. Gray recently announced the appointments who have been welcomed by him to the campus community.

First residents move into Talladega's Honor House

Afro-American Sat 11-6-54

TALLADEGA, Ala.—President Gray of Talladega College presented the key of Honor House to some of its first residents last week as it was opened for a group of senior women selected on basis of high scholarship and campus leadership.

Among its residents for this year are: Vivian Buggs, Brunswick, Ga.; Ruby Powell, Apex, N.C.; Jacquelyn Norman, NYC; Ruby Powell, Apex, N.C.; Jacquelyn Norman, NYC; Faculty Sponsor Dolores Hines, Wilson, N.C.; Barbara Saunders, Norfolk, Va.; Esther Young, Oklahoma City, and Andrewnetta Hawkins, Memphis, Tenn.

Miss Powell, a music major, has an impressive list of scholarships to her credit. She entered Talladega as a competitive scholarship winner. She is a Presser Foundation, a DeForest and a Sumner Scholar.

She has served as a student counselor and a member of the commission on goals, Chi Chapter of A.K.A., press club choir and Little Theatre. She has been cast to appear Friday in "The Children's Hour."

—o O o—

MISS BUGGS, a science major and also a scholarship winner, represented Talladega (1953-54) as visiting student at Washington State College, Pullman, Wash. She is a member of the YWCA, and AKA, Alpha Sweetheart and was a commission on goals member.

Miss Saunders, a competitive scholarship winner and a major in elementary education, is a member of Delta Sorority, the YWCA, NAACP, and Little Theatre.

Miss Hines is director of the physical education department of Talladega. This is her third year on the faculty.

THREE CONTINENTS are represented in this photo taken at Talladega College in Alabama. Dr. Jiri Kolaja, of Brno, Czechoslovakia and Cornell University, is professor of social science for freshmen. Omorigho Erueya, son of a Nigerian ruler, is a full scholarship freshman. Chang Kyun Im, a special student from Seoul Korea, is also on full scholarship. Long noted for its interracial pattern, Talladega this year includes four continents and the Isthmus of Panama in the campus family.

It Can Happen Here—This sort of thing has been the vogue in Talladega, Ala., since 1867. Susan Wilson, student instructor, checks on the work of a first grade class in the Sessoms practice school. Pupils are children of faculty members at the college. At left, Miss Wilson helps a student with her seat work.—Rivera Photo.

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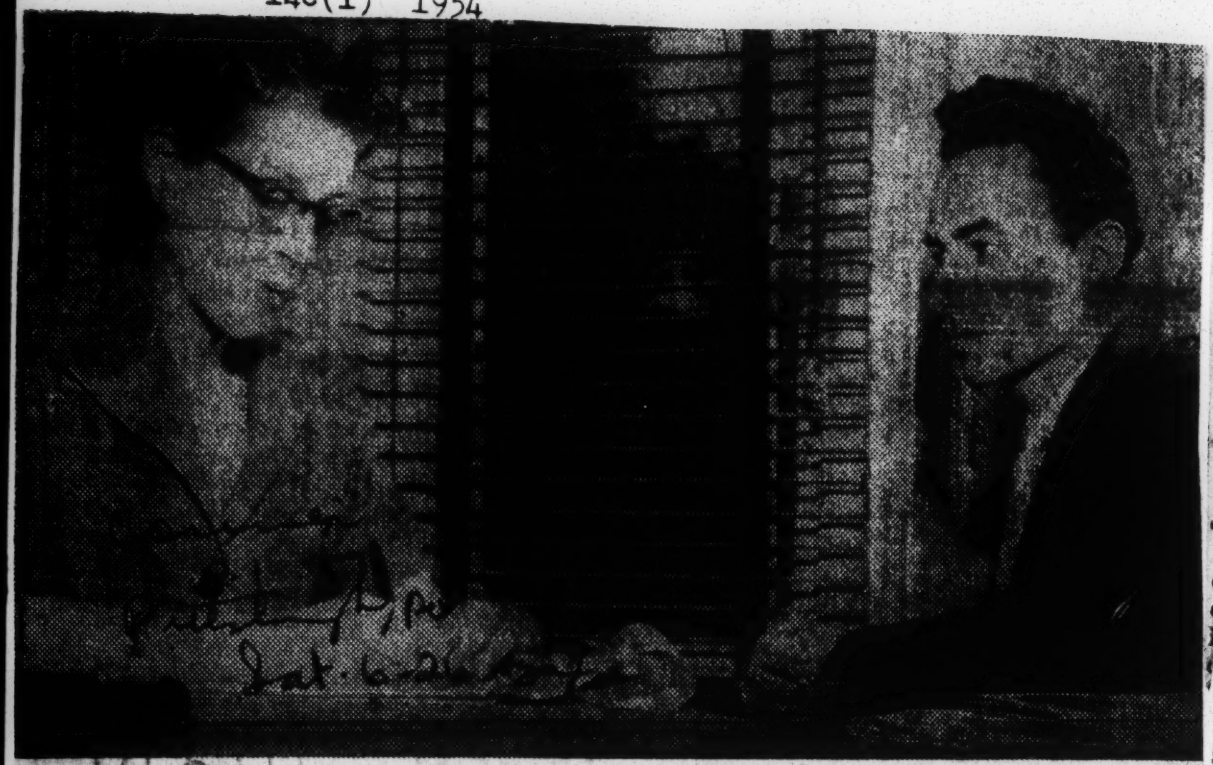


Roughed Up—Joseph Maniscaloo, white student at Talladega College in Alabama, tells Mrs. Mae B. Hendricks of the NAACP's Washington Bureau how he was roughed up by police in Alabama because he attempted to sit in the same section of a bus with two colored students from Talladega, Guy Hogan of Panama and Berry O'Kelly Powell of Stamford, Conn. The incident occurred while the students were en route from Anniston, Ala., to Atlanta, Ga.

Talladega Student Attacked

Ex-Talladegan Corrects Courier Story in 'First' White Student

To the Editor:

As a former faculty member of Talladega College, a Southern Negro college, I would like to correct a statement made in the June 12 issue of the Courier. You stated that Mary Howard was the first white person to graduate from a Southern Negro college. In 1941 Candida Kranold, a white German girl, received her bachelor of arts from Talladega College, and in 1949 William Beittel, son of the former President Beittel of Talladega College (white), received his bachelor of arts degree. I would also like to add that William Beittel was also a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity while he was in college.

MRS. DORETTA L. MILLER, Fort Valley State College
Fort Valley, Ga.

TALLEDAGA COLLEGE

Sees Granddaughter Finish

'99 'Dega Grad At Graduation

TALLADEGA, Ala.—An 1899 graduate of Talladega College, Mrs. W. M. Welch of Tuskegee, watched her granddaughter become a third generation alumna in the eighty-seventh commencement program at Talladega, June 7.

Four reunion members of the class of 1904, all of them parents of later Talladegans, were honored guests at the alumni dinner, June 5, and members of the commencement audience.

They were Mrs. Callie Cousins, Lima, Okla.; Mrs. A. J. Fullwood Patrick, Lafayette, Ala.; Mrs. Emily Millard, Birmingham, and Dr. Elisha Jones, Talladega.

* * *

REUNION CLASSES of 1914 and 1944 brought to the alumni dinner speakers' table a mother and son, Mrs. Oscar Adams and Atty. Oscar Adams Jr. of Birmingham.

Reunion members of 1924 and 1934 included parents of Talladega undergraduates.

Commencement speaker Dr. Arthur C. McGiffert, president of Chicago Theological Seminary, addressed a large audience from many states on the theme, "Learning to Grow in the Christian Image." "A human being is not nobody, but neither is he God," said Dr. McGiffert.

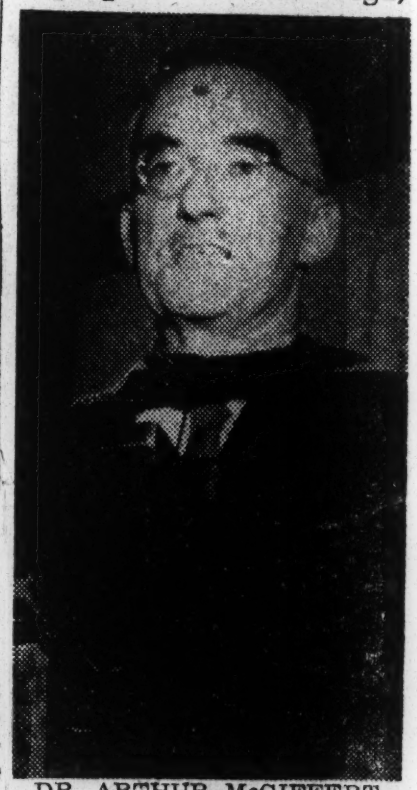
"We are neither animals nor chance objects. Instead we are creators, with freedom and the necessity to grow creatively."

* * *

PRESIDENT Arthur D. Gray, baccalaureate speeaker June 6 and former student of Dr. McGiffert, spoke on "The Personal Equation."

"The personal equation is in the very center of life," said Dr. Gray.

"It is the immeasurable potential for living constructively and creatively in the highest interests of our fellowmen . . . It is the supreme task of education to train human beings into assumption of a personal responsibility in citizenship, in the affairs of people . . . We must apply the personal equation to all the facets of life."



DR. ARTHUR McGIFFERT
"a human being is not nobody"

* * *

HIGHEST ranking student among the sixty-three graduates, Miss Anita Smith of Florence, Ala., will fly to Scotland in late June. She is the recipient of a British Government scholarship for summer study in Edinburgh University.

Other honor graduates are Barbara Gardner, Washington, D. C.; Oscar Fay Guthrie, Tyler, Tex.; Jeanette Higgins, Knoxville, Tenn.; Garland Kirkpatrick, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Frank Montgomery, Birmingham, Ala.; Robert Rhodes, Covington, Ky.; Dove Savage, Macon, Ga., and Walter Williams, Jackson, Miss.

Capital Outlay Aids Campus

Talladega Receives Its 5th UNCF Grant for Improvements

TALLADEGA, Ala. — Talladega College has received $45,686.84 from the United Negro College Fund, it was announced last week by President Arthur D. Gray.

The grant includes funds for both operating expenses and capital improvement purposes, the announcement said.

President Gray explained that $9,760.84 of this amount was alloted by the fund for annual operating expenses, bringing the total received for this purpose since Jan. 1 to $19,305.77.

The sum includes a final allocation of Talladega College's share of the 1953 campaign results, and the first disbursement of money raised to date in the 1954 appeal of the United Negro College Fund.

* * *

THE REMAINING $35,926 is the fifth grant made to Talladega College for capital improvement since July, 1952, President Gray stated.

The allocation brings the total amount received since the initiation of the fund's $25,000,000 building campaign in 1951 to $391,920.

President Gray said that the funds allotted to Talladega College for capital purposes had enabled the institution to make the following improvements: New Student Union Building, new boilers for heating plant, new campus sidewalks and completion of boys' dormitory.

* * *

THE UNITED Negro College fund is currently conducting a nation-wide campaign for $1,750,000 in support of the annual operating budget of Talladega College and thirty other private, accredited colleges and universities holding membership in the fund.

Founders Day At Talladega Honors 100-Year Old Bldg.

Talladega, Ala.—Hundred year old Swayne Hall supplied both the spotlights and full moonlight on the Talladega College campus in the evening of November 7. Founders' Day of 1954 paid homage to Swayne's staunch walls and to a valiant band of Freedmen who in pre Civil War days helped construct the building and in 1867 secured it for a school they had already established.

Before a quadrangle audience including guests from Alabama cities from New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, Newbury, S. C., and other places, a pageant of 1854-67 was enacted on Swayne balconies, with background music from the College Choir.

Guest speaker following the pageant was Dr. William Holloway, '99, of Columbus, Ohio. Dr. Holloway emphasized the Talladega heritage and paid tribute to later workers and to alumni contributions. "A college is no stronger nor more secure than the loyalty and devotion of its graduates. In this institution Andrews Hall, Silsby Hall, both the first and new pipe organs in DeForest Chapel, and many other gifts and services stand as tributes of the Alumni and are tributes to them. Behind us is a priceless heritage; it is our duty and privilege to build something better."

A new scholarship fund being contributed by Alumni in honor of Swayne Hall and 1954 Founders' Day totals to date $4,000 and gives further significance to Dr. Holloway's alumni tribute.

Both Schools Have Interracial Student Bodies

Talladega and Springhill 'Bright Spots' in Alabama

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 11-27-54 (P.)

'Dega Integrated Faculty, Students Back in 1867

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE and A. M. RIVERA JR.

TALLADEGA, Ala. — There are two bright spots on the educational scene in the state of Alabama, pretty Talladega College here in Talladega and friendly Springhill College, a Catholic institution located on the outskirts of Mobile.

Talladega, now headed by aggressive Dr. Arthur D. Gray, has had an interracial faculty and student body almost from the date of its founding back in 1867.

Springhill College at Mobile, without any publicity, began enrolling Negroes in its evening classes last year and since last September has been accepting colored students at its regular day sessions.

* * *

ENROLLED at Talladega this year is a Korean, a victim of the recent "police action" in his country. During the past three years, a white student from Brooklyn and a

Catholic College Has 20 Negroes Enrolled in '54

white Alabama youth attended Talladega.

Talladega Trio—Typical of the interracial life on the campus of Talladega College, located in the heart of Alabama, is this scene. Left to right: Dr. Jiri Kolaja of Brno, Czechoslovakia; Omorigho E. Erutsya of Wanogho Palace, Orogun, Warri Province, Nigeria; Chang Kym Im, Seoul, Korea. Dr. Kolaja is professor of social sciences for first year students.

Talladega's elementary and teacher-training school, known as Sessions Grade School, has been in operation since the founding of the college, and has been drawing many of its pupils from the homes of Negro and white faculty members of the campus.

Lee DeForest, known as the father of radio, was graduated from Sessions Grade School, as were his sister, Mary, and brother, Charles. They attended the integrated school in the 1880's and 1890's.

* * *

UNLIKE STATE-supported colleges in Alabama, Talladega's charter does not say that none but Negroes can be enrolled. The school is open to all races.

Officials of Springhill College say they do not record their students by race, but it is believed that at least twenty Negroes are now enrolled.

There is a feeling in Mobile that the Negro and white Catholic grade schools will be merged by next September.

Talladega College Re $286,819.57 Grant Fro

TALLADEGA, Ala—(S N S)—A total of $286,819.57 was received in 1953 by Talladega College from the United Negro College Fund, it was announced today by Dr. Gray, president of Talladega. The money will be used for both current operating and capital improvement purposes, Dr. Gray stated.

Of the amount received, $35,337.57 has been allocated for current budget expenses, including scholarship aid, teaching and laboratory equipment, library books, faculty salaries and student health program.

The balance, $251,482, represents a grant from the United Negro College Fund's five-year building campaign for $25,000,000 known, as the National Mobilization of Resources for the United Negro Colleges.

Birmingham Ala. Ala. 1-19-54

President Gray said that the capital funds received would be used for renovating present campus buildings and for the erection of new ones. Through the money received from the Fund's Mobilization program, Talladega has been enabled to make the following improvements; will erect a college union building; major alteration of men's dormitory; purchase of capital equipment for dining hall and laundry; and street paving and sidewalk construction.

President Gray explained that Talladega is one of the 31 private, accredited institutions participating in the United Negro College Fund, America's first educational chest. Since 1944, the Fund has conducted annual nation-wide campaigns in support of the current operating budgets of its member colleges.

The financial aid received each year from the UNCF by Talladega, Dr. Gray said, represented approximately ten per cent of its educational budget ,or that amount not met by income from endownment, tuition and recurring church board grants.

In 1950, the UNCF five-year campaign fo rbuilding funds was launched under the leadership of Dr. F. D. Patterson, founder and president of the United Negro College Fund, and a seven-man Board which includes such well-known business leaders as Harvey S. Firestone Jr.; Devereux P. Sloan, Jr.; Robert E. Wilson and Robert W. Woodruff.

Dr. Lindsley F. Kimball, vice-president of the Rocke[illegible] foundation, is national chair[illegible]n of the Mobilization program, wh[illegible] to date has raised $13,315,000 for capital improvement purposes for the 31 United Negro Colleges.

Talladega College Center For Law School Test

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TALLADEGA, ALA.— Talladega College, Silsby Hall 18 has been designated as a testing center for the nationwide administrations of the Law School Admission Test of February 20, April 10 and August 7, Dr. John Bross, Head of Psychology Department announced today.

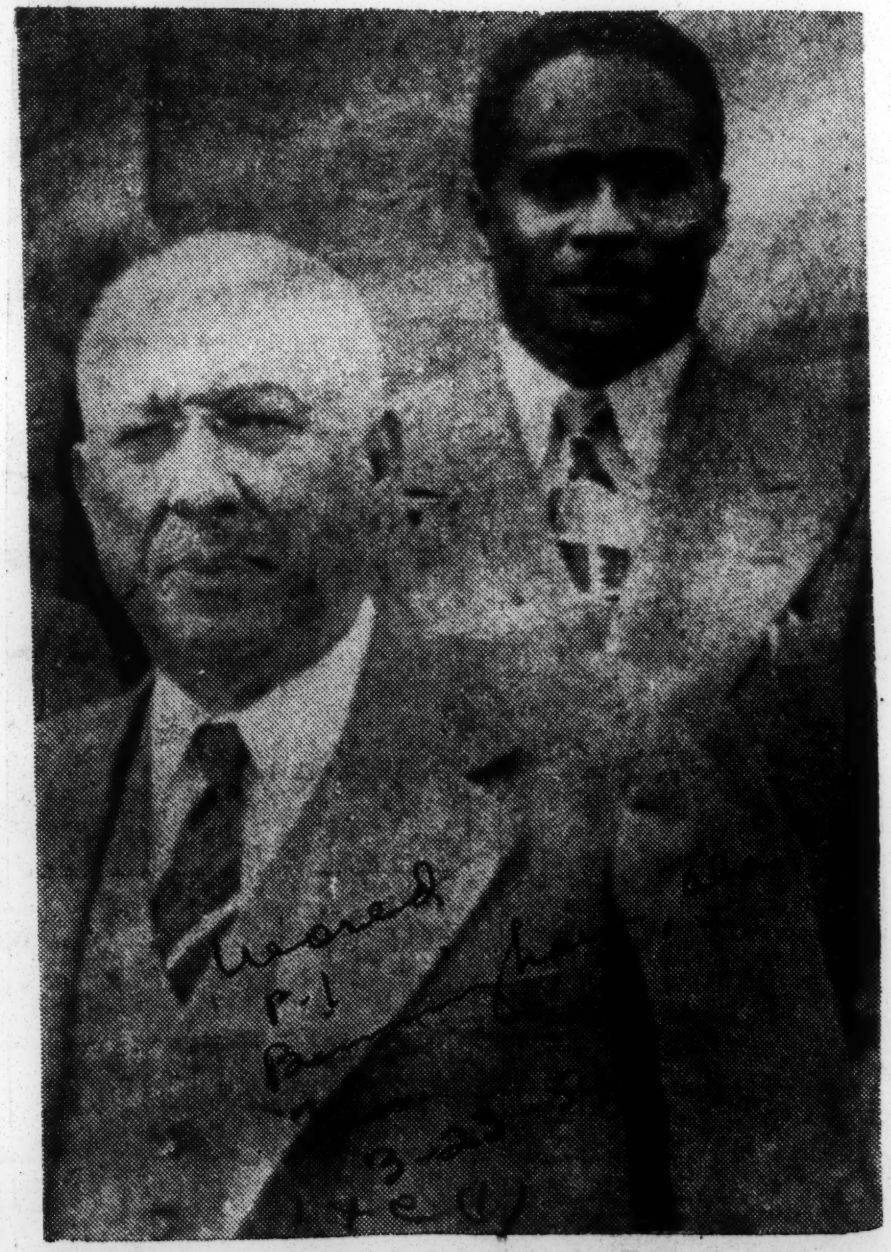
Birmingham Ala. Ala. 1-19-54

Depending upo n the law school to which they wish to make application, college seniors, juniors, and in some instances sophomores are eligible to take the test. Each applicant should find out as soon as possible from the law schools in which he is interested whether he should take the test and on date.

The Law School [illegible]ssion Test is prepared and administered four times a year, in November, February, April and August by Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey.

Application Blanks and a Bulletin of Information describing registration procedures and containing sample test questions should be obtained four or five weeks in advance of the testing date from Dr. John Bross, Talladega College, Talladega, Alabama or directly from the Law School Admission Test, Educational Testing Service, P. O. Box 592, Princeton, New Jersey. Applications must be mailed so as to be received at the Princeton office not later than ten days, prior to the testing date chosen, Dr. Bross advised.

Scores on the Law School Admission Test are used by many law schools throughout the United States along with previous scholastic record and other evidences of suitable personal characteristics, as a basis for admission of applicants.



TALLADEGA, Ala. — One to Step Down, the Other to Speak. Two Alumni Trustees of Talladega College: Dr. George W. Crawford, Corporation Counsel of New Haven, Connecticut resigns from Talladega College Trustee Board after approximately fifty years of service. Attorney Arthur D. Shores, a Birmingham candidate for State Legislature will be one of the speakers at convocation honoring Dr. Crawford, March 26 .

Dr. Lawless Named Chairman Trustee Board Talladega School

TALLADEGA, Ala., April 4 —Dr. T. K. Lawless, noted dermatologist of Chicago, has been elected chairman of the Trustee Board of Talladega College. He replaces Attorney George W. Crawford, Corporation Counsel, New Haven, Connecticut.

An outstanding graduate of Talladega College, Dr. Lawless was elected to its Trustee Board in 1950 by vote of Alumni Association. He serves as trustee of three other colleges, Dillard, Tillotson, Bethume-Cookman, and is active in the American Missionary Association division of Congregational-Christian Churches of North America.

Announcement of Dr. Lawless' selection as chairman was made by President Gray at a Trustee-Faculty-Staff dinner March 27, given in honor of retiring chairman Dr. George W. Crawford.

Attorney George W. Crawford

The Board of Trustees of Talladega College named Dr. George Crawford Trustee Emeritus following his resignation after fifty years of service.

Announcement of that recognition was made by Dr. Donald Cottrell, vice-chairman of the Board and Dean of Education at Ohio State University at Convocation Service March 27.

Dr. Crawford is not retiring because of age, one speaker on the DeForest Chapel platform pointed out. He is withdrawing because the years and his outstanding ability have brought him an ever increasing accumulation of responsibilities.

"I find it necessary to simplify," Dr. Crawford responded to testimonials, "but not to retire from an active interest in life. A green old age demands one's continued concern for lives of people and good causes to which he is committed. Among these, Talladega College holds a central position."

Claude Clark Paintings

Paintings by Claude Clark, art professor of Talladega College, are on exhibit in Vail Memorial Library, Lincoln University, Oxford, Pa., March 28 through April 10. Included are a Dahlia group and an African sculpture piece which represent experiments in color made by Mr. Clark last summer in Yaddo Art Colony.

The Oxford, Pa. show will develop into a traveling exhibit of some 25 of Mr. Clark's best pictures. In May they will be placed at the 135th Street Branch of New York Public Library. In June they will be exhibited in Doane Art Building of Dennison University, Granville, Ohio, where 1200 delegates from more than 300 colleges and universities will meet in First Quadrennial Convocation of Chistian Colleges.

Talladega Student

Robert Hightower, first year student at Talladega College, is attending an Annual Church Vocational Conference at Chicago Theological Seminary April 2-4.

After the three day program of speakers, group discussions, and a city tour, Hightower will speak to a Youth Group in Peoria.

Hightower, son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Peterson of Orlando, Fla., is considering the ministry as his future profession.

GEORGE CRAWFORD AND DR. T. K. LAWLESS

. . . key figures in Talladega trustee shifting

Dr. T. K. Lawless

Chicagoan Heads Talladega Board

TALLADEGA, Ala.—Dr. T. K. Lawless, Chicago dermatologist, has been elected chairman of the trustee board of Talladega College.

He replaces Atty. George W. Crawford, Corporation Counsel of New Haven, Conn.

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* * *

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Dr. Crawford is not retiring because of age, one speaker on the DeForest Chapel platform pointed out.

1899 Talledega Grad Sees Third Generation Rites

TALLADEGA, Ala.—An 1899 graduate of Talladega College, Mrs. W. M. Welch of Tuskegee, watched her granddaughter become a third generation alumnae in the eighty-seventh Commencement program at Talladega June 7.

Four reunion members of the class of 1904, all of them parents of later Talladegans, were honored guests at the alumni dinner on June 5 and members of the Commencement audience. They were Mrs. Callie Cousins, Lima, Oklahoma, Mrs A. J. Fullwood Patrick, Lafayette, Alabama; Mrs. Emily Mallard, Birmingham and Dr. Elisha Jones, Talladega.

Reunion classes of 1914 and 1944 brought to the alumni dinner speakers table a mother and son: Mrs. Oscar Adams and Attorney Oscar Adams, Jr., of Birmingham. Reunion classes of 1924 and 1934 included parents of Talladega undergraduates.

Commencement speaker Dr. Arthur C. McGiffert, president of Chicago Theological Seminary, addressed a large audience from many on the theme. "Learning to Grow in the Christian Image." "A human being is not nobody, but neither is he God," said Dr. McGiffert. "We are neither animals nor chance objects. Instead, we are creators, with freedom and necessity to grow creatively."

President Arthur D. Gray, Baccalaureate speaker June 6 and former student of Dr. McGiffert spoke on "The Personal Equation. "The personal equation is in the very center of life," said Dr. Gray "It is the immeasurable potential for living constructively and creatively in the highest interests of our fellowmen The supreme task of education is to train human beings into an assumption of personal responsibility in citizenship the affairs of people We must apply the personal equation to all facets of life."

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TEACHERS COLLESGE (MISSOURI)

But Not Integrated At Teacher's Colleges, Says Church Panelist

Globe St. Louis Mo. Sat. 11-19-54

The teacher's colleges of St. Louis have desegregated, but they have not integrated, was pointed out last Sunday night in a panel discussion "Integration of the St. Louis Public Schools," held at Washington Tabernacle Baptist Church, Washington and Compton avenues.

The assertion was made by Dr. Albert Lindel, professor of social sciences at the Harris teacher's college, who showed a pictorial record of the school during the program. He said he had been unable to secure "the kind of pictures I really want--those of colored and white students going about their activities together.'

SPONSORED BY GUILD

The panel was sponsored by the Lyceum Guild of the church and included Dr. John Windom, professor of education at Harris; Mrs. Reba Mosby, a teacher of English at Vashon high school; M. Leo Bohanon, executive director of the St. Louis Urban League and Dr. Lindel. Howard Woods, city editor of the St. Louis Argus was moderator.

Mrs. Mosby emphasized that there is a great responsibility on the part of the Negro parents in the desegregation and integration of the public schools. She encouraged parents and guardians to attend Parent-Teacher's association meetings and to be sure that "your children are socially acceptable."

She urged Negro parents to put aside their own prejudices and try to impress their children to do likewise. "Let us go to these other schools with our hands extended in friendship," she said.

REVIEWS STUDY

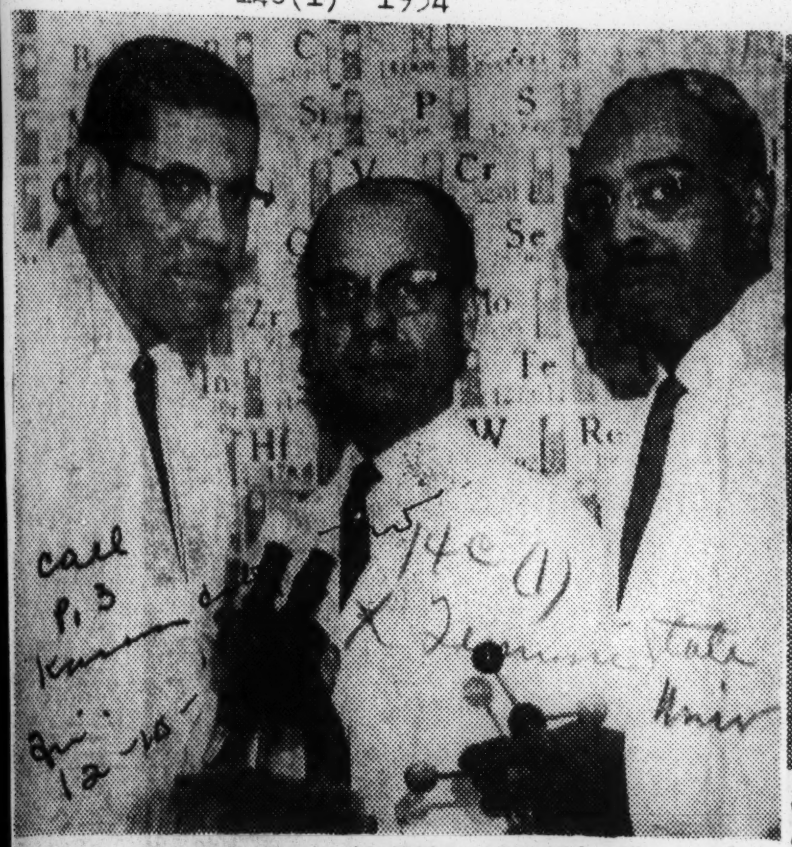
Dr. Windom reviewed a study made by a sociologist prior to the May 17 pronouncement of the Supreme Court. He pointed out the statement of Philip J. Hickey who told school faculties, "If integration fails, it will be the fault of the parents."

Dr. Windom cited statistics of the study which showed that Arkansas, alone, is willing to spend $12,000,000 to make facilities equal. He said the encouraging aspect of the study was that throughout the nation, teachers' associations and teachers generally have gone on record in favor of integration.

Bohanon said that in the whole area of social advancement the area of employment must be improved. He cited a recent study made by the League which shows a large number of Negro workers are extensively underemployed. The director said individuals must pay close attention to developments around them and also to the records of politicians.

Dr. Lindel said it was heartening to him, that as an assignment teacher during the period of enrollment at Harris this year, he did not receive from any pupil one question regarding the race of a teacher.

Edward S. Dawkins served as chairman of the meeting which was well attended. Closing remarks were made by the Rev J. E. Nance, pastor of the church.



ELECTED TO TENNESSEE SCIENCE OFFICES.—Three scientists from the Tennessee Academy of Science in Nashville were elected to office at the 64th meeting of the Academy held at the George Peabody College for Teachers Nov. 26-27. All three of the scientists hold the doctorate degree and are currently engaged in research. They are, left to right: Dr. James A. Lawson, professor and head of physics, graduate of the University of Michigan, who was elected secretary of the Physics section. Dr. Hubert B. Crouch, professor of biology and head of the graduate school, graduate of Iowa State, who was elected chairman of the Zoology section. Dr. Carl M. Hill, professor of chemistry and chairman of the school of arts and sciences, graduate of Cornell, who was elected to the editorial staff of the Academy's Journal.

CHILD SPECIALIST VISITS TSU—Dr. Samuel A. Kirk, center, director of the institute for research on exceptional children at the University of Illinois, talks with Dr. Hilliard A. Bowen, education school head at Tennessee State, about the expansion of the institution's special education program. Mrs. Ruth Powell of Nashville, Tenn., graduate, who studied on a special education scholarship at Illinois last summer, also comments.

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TEXARKANA COLLEGE

Texas City College Bars Race Entry

Courier p. 1 Atlanta, Ga.

TEXARKANA, Texas—(INS)—A group of Negro students were refused admission when they attempted to enroll at Texarkana College, a municipal institution.

Dean W. P. Akin said they were refused because he had instructions from the State Education Commission to plan for continued segregation in Texas public schools next year.

Times 10-3-54

The action was the first move by Negroes in Texarkana seeking enrollment in public schools.

Akin said there were about a dozen in the group seeking admission to the Texarkana College—all recent graduates of the two Texarkana Negro high schools.

John J. Jones, spokesman for the Negro group, said he had no plans for further action.

9 Negroes Denied Admittance To Texarkana College

Informer p. 5 Houston, Texas

TEXARKANA — Nine Negro plaintiffs who sought to gain admission into Texarkana Junior College through the federal court here last week were denied when Federal Judge Joe W. Sheehy of Tyler dismissed a segregation suit against the college on grounds that the plaintiffs did not prove they met scholastic qualifications.

Dallas 11-13-54

The Negroes were graduates of Dunbar High School here and were seeking entrance into the school on a non-segregated basis. No testimony was offered at the trial to prove that Dunbar is a fully accredited high school.

Voters prefer high taxes to integration

TEXARKANA, Texas (ANP) —Rather than allow colored students to attend Texasarkana junior college here, voters last week agreed to a proposal for an increase in taxes to pay the cost of a junior college for colored students.

The residents voted 1,198 to 666 for higher taxes to construct the segregated school.

Colored voters reportedly turned out in heavy numbers in a move to defeat the proposal, which came after several colored persons had filed suit in federal court here to gain admission to Texarkana junior college.

Defers Action

Federal Judge Joe Sheehy has promised to defer action until the U. S. Supreme court rules on the legality of segregation in the nation's public schools.

If the high tribunal outlaws segregation, the increased tax will not go into effect, backers of the proposal say. The tax will be on property.

Say 12 Texas Junior Colleges Are Mixed Now

DALLAS — Announcement was made Monday in the NAACP headquarters here that twelve junior colleges in the state have opened their doors to Negro students. It was revealed that most of these publicly supported junior colleges opened their doors voluntarily following lawsuits filed by plaintiffs and supported by the NAACP in Wichita Falls, Kilgore and Texarkana.

There are thirty-three publicly supported junior colleges in Texas. The following twelve of them have Negro students enrolled: Amarillo Junior College; FFrank Phillips Junior College; Texas Southwest College, Brownsville; Delmar Junior College, Corpus Christi; Pan American College, Edinburg; Hardin Junior college, Witchita Falls; Howard County Junior college, Big Spring; Odessa Junior college San Angelo Junior college; San Antonio Junior college; Victoria Junior college and Wharton Junior college. It was announced that all of these junior colleges are operated by local boards of education, and they have been integrated as a result of litigation initiated or contemplated by the NAACP.

It was also revealed at the Texas NAACP office that integration has taken place at North Texas college at Denton by the voluntary enrollment of Negroes in its graduate school.

Crockett Observes School Wk.

CROCKETT — Public Schools Week will be observed at Ralph J. Bunche High School in a week long program, with Dr. Thomas Freeman, instructor at Texas Southern University as the first speaker, March 1.

During the week, speakers will be Dr. J. D. Singletary of Prairie View College, Dr. M. S. Davage, president of Huston-Tillotson; Dr. G. J. Johnson, president of Mary Allen College; Dr. J. H. Hancock of Texas College, and Dr. F. R. Veal, president of Paul Quinn College.

W. M. Batts is principal and J. E. Matthews is assistant principal.

These speakers will be sponsored by faculty members and the 8th through 12th grade.

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TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

TCU Has First Negro Graduate

FT. WORTH— History was made Sunday night when Dr. M. E. Sadler, president of Texas Christian University, conferred on Mrs. Vada Phillips Felder, 1331 Stewart St., the Master of Religious Education Degree along with the 368 others who received degrees in the eight schools comprising the university.

Mrs. Felder, the secretary of the senior class of Brite college, is the first Negro to be graduated from the eighty-one year-old institution.

Mrs. Felder the salutatorian of the 1928 I. M. Terrell High school class and a summa cum laude graduate of the 1931 Wiley College class, maintained an A average during her two years at TCU.

Prior to entering TCU, Mrs. Felder served as a teacher in the Ft. Worth public school system, before joining her late husband the Rev. O. P. Felder, Dean of the Oklahoma School of Religion and Chaplain at Langston University. In 1950 Mrs. Felder returned to the city with Rev. Felder who accepted pastorate of the St. James Baptist Church.

Mrs. Felder is an active member in the Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, board of administration Y.W.C.A., Campfire, Ruth Charity Club, and Federated Clubs.

Along with her studies, Mrs. Felder has served as guest speaker for many churches and other organizations during the past year.

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TEXAS COLLEGE

Texas College, Pride of C.M.E. Church, Organized Back In 1894

TYLER, Texas — Texas college, pride of the C.M.E. church, was organized as a liberal arts college by a group of ministers of the Colored Methodist Episcopal church in 1894.

The college is rated by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and holds full membership in the Texas Association of Colleges.

Texas college is also accredited as a standard senior college by the Texas Education Agency and holds membership in the following organizations:

Association of American Colleges, Association of Church-relation Education. National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars, National Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, National Institute of Science and the United Negro College Fund, Inc.

Texas college offers courses in the following divisions: Divisions of Education and Teacher-Training, Division of Humanities, Division of Home Economics, Division of Health and Physical Education, Division of Natural Science and Mathematics and Division of Social Science.

Texas college confers the following degrees: Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science in Elementary Education, Bachelor of Science in Secondary Education, Bachelor of Science in Home Economics, Bachelor of Science and Master of Education Degree.

Extra-Curricular activities include: Sixty-piece marching band, Famous Steerettes, Sororities and Fraternities, A Cappella Choir, Men's Glee club, College Singers, Texas College Collegians, Intercollegiate athletics including football, basketball, track, baseball and choreography.

Texas college boasts of many outstanding graduates in all fields of endeavor. Emphasis is placed upon the training of elementary teachers.

Texas college is proud of its excellent faculty, its planned recreation program, the individual guidance given to students, and its extra-curricular activities.

The summer session of 1954 will be held in two terms, the first from June 1 to July 13 and the second from July 14 to August 24. Special Workshops will be held in elementary education and in home economics. A college preparatory clinic will be held for high school graduates.

The fall term will begin September 10. Dr. Dominion R. Glass is president of Texas college.

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TEXAS INTERCOLLEGIATE STUDENT ASSOCIATION

Texas Student Ass'n OK's End Of Jim Crow Schools

Weekly

By Martin Mayfield, Jr.

Dallas, Texas (ANP). — The Texas Intercollegiate Student Association, an organization of 36 Texas universities and colleges, adopted a resolution calling for complete elimination of segregation in institutions of higher learning in Texas, during a two-day meet on the campus of Southern Methodist University this week.

Pittsburgh Courier Date. 4-24-54

Texas Southern University of Houston and Huston-Tillotson of Austin are the Negro schools affiliated with the TISA.

The resolution was submitted in behalf of the executive council which drafted the statement during a meeting in Abilene, Texas, last month. The resolution stated in part:

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"An integrated school system will provide a wholesome atmosphere for the exchange of ideas from the cultures of the various racial and ethnical groups.

"An integrated school system would help solve our racial and ethnic group problems by having the members of the various races come together at the colleges.

"The integrated school system will provide the contacts so necessary for professional success.

"An integrated school system would be in the true spirit and upholding the principles of the American democracy as expounded in the U. S. Constitution."

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TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY

Fine Arts Festival In Progress At TSU

HOUSTON — Texas Southern University's Sixth Annual Fine Arts Festival began Sunday when an appreciative audience heard the initial concert at 5:00 p.m. after viewing works of art in the second floor foyer of the auditorium.

Fifty-five pieces of art work by students and teachers were on exhibit. They were in the categories of sculpture, ceramics, painting, and print. They will be on exhibit through April 11.

The applause was generous for the band's rendition of the "Barber of Seville" and that of Gershwin's "Rhapsody In Blue". Charles Rhinehart, at the piano in the latter selection, had to render a second selection in answer to repeated demands from the audience.

Chamber music was the order of the day for Monday while a joint faculty recital was given Tuesday at 11:00 a.m.

A Music Education clinic will be, from 10:00 a.m. until 12:00 noon Wednesday with the Concert Choir.

Sat. 4-10-54

On Thursday an Instrumental Clinic will be held from 8:00 to — 10:00 a.m. At 11:00 a.m. Miss Ruthabel Richman will appear in concert. From 2:00 to 4:00 p.m. one act plays will be presented by Wheatley and Yates. They will also present modern dance groups.

More than 600 High School students will participate in Choral Day Friday April 9. Also Mrs. Marjorie Stuart and a modern dance group will appear. At 7:30 p.m. the Houston Youth Symphony will be presented.

The High School Band and Orchestra Day Saturday, April 10 will bring approximately 1000 high school students to the campus.

The week's activities will end at 5:00 p.m. Sunday April 11 when the TSU Choir will present "The Way of the Cross".

LAW STUDENT WEEK at Texas Southern university, Houston, together (left to right) Lloyd Riley, TSU, chairman, nominating and election committee, American Law Student Association; Charles Cabiness, University of Texas, national vice president, 5th Judicial Circuit, A.L.S., and Dean David E. Rice of the Texas Southern University Law School.

Texas Southern wins degree suit

HOUSTON, Texas— The case of George W. C. Lyons versus Texas Southern University and its board of directors was heard June 28, in the District Court of Travis County, at Austin.

Mr. Lyons was not permitted to graduate in 1953 because all requirements had not been met. A suit was entered by Mr. Lyons.

Judge Charles C. Belts of the 53rd Judicial District dismissed the plaintiff's petition because "the plaintiff has not fully complied with the requirements specified by defendants for granting the degree sought in this mandamus action."

What Dr. Lanier meant

President Raphael O'Hara Lanier of Texas Southern University was quoted recently as telling the Texas Commission on Higher Education: "If colored people are given equal facilities there is nothing to worry about from segregation."

Asked by the AFRO whether he had actually made that statement, Dr. Lanier declined to answer until he could get a transcript of the commission's proceedings.

However, in the official report made by President Lanier to the commission are the following statements:

"Texas Southern University's Schools of Law and Pharmacy should be continued.

"We feel that Texas Southern should expand in the area of public health nursing and public health education.

"For many years to come there will be shown a great desire and preference on the part of the colored college student to attend an institution, equal in respect, where there will exist many opportunities for development of the qualities of leadership and where full participation in every phase of college life will be assured.

"Because of human behavior and social backgrounds and patterns long existent, the large majority of such students will come to us because they will prefer to do so.

"Such students will very likely prefer to continue study with homogeneous groups and will feel strongly that more sympathetic attention will be given to them and their specific problems in our institution than in some other schools or colleges supported by the State of Texas without experience in this regard."

These are a lot of words cleverly phrased and adroitly stated to curry the favor of officials who would like to postpone the inevitable step of integration.

When reduced to every day language, they can mean only one thing.

And that is that Dr. Lanier believes colored Texans can still be fooled by that hoary illusion "separate but equal." This despite the Supreme Court's ruling that it is a legal impossibility.

Dr. Lanier and those members of the Texas Commission on Higher Education who accepted his cringing hat-in-hand advice are certainly in for a rude awakening.

New TSU Edifice To House 2,000

HOUSTON, Tex. (ANP) — When Texas Southern University opens its doors for the 1954-55 sessions which begins Sept. 7, more than two thousand students will be able to room and board on the campus for the first time, as a result of the completion of a $1,850,000 dormitory, dining hall and student union building project.

TSU alumni defend Lanier

Afro American

Back educator's views on schools

Baltimore

HOUSTON, Texas — The Texas Southern University Alumni and Ex-Students Association last week issued what amounts to a belated defense of a recent statement by Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier president of the university, concerning continued state support of the institution as a colored school.

Pat-9-11-54

The association, in explaining its position, held as a basis that the state of Texas needs every institution of higher learning currently under its jurisdiction.

President Lanier, at a recent session of the Texas State Education agency, is reported to have stated his approval of continued improvement of TSU as a state supported colored institution.

HE WAS ASKED to give his views on the subjeict in the light of the recent Supreme Court decision outlawing public school segregation.

Declaring its accord with the high court's ruling, the association's statement read:

"We are absolutely In accord with the Supreme court decision, for it has been proved time and time again that forced segregation in education is usually tantamount to discrimination in education.

— o O o —

"WE DO, HOWEVER, believe that the choice should be made by each individual as his circumstances dictate, and that the state of Texas and all the other states should continue to improve as rapidly as possible all of its existing institutions wherever it is practical to do so.

"Even though the U. S. Supreme Court has declared segregation by law unconstitutional, the state cannot, while acting in good faith, withhold support from any of its institutions using the decision as a basis.

"We cannot agree that the courage to speak the truth is adequate grounds for the persecution of any individual, nor do we believe that the truth in this case carries with it the implication of a desire to perpetuate a system of inferior education and training for any citizen of Texas."

Dedication Of New Buildings At T.S.U. Set

14 col

Chronicle

Texas Southern University will realize a dream of seven years when its $1,850,000 dormitory - union buildings are dedicated at 4 p.m. Sunday.

P. 14

The need for dormitories at the university was apparent from the day in September, 1947, when the institution was changed from a municipal college to a state university.

Houston

It was not until 1952, when Mr. and Mrs. McAshan underwrote $350,000 to give the dormitory fund a start, that the dream began to take shape. Mr. and Mrs. Will Clayton followed with $25,000 and D. B. Cannafax of the Anderson Clayton firm followed with $2500.

Sun

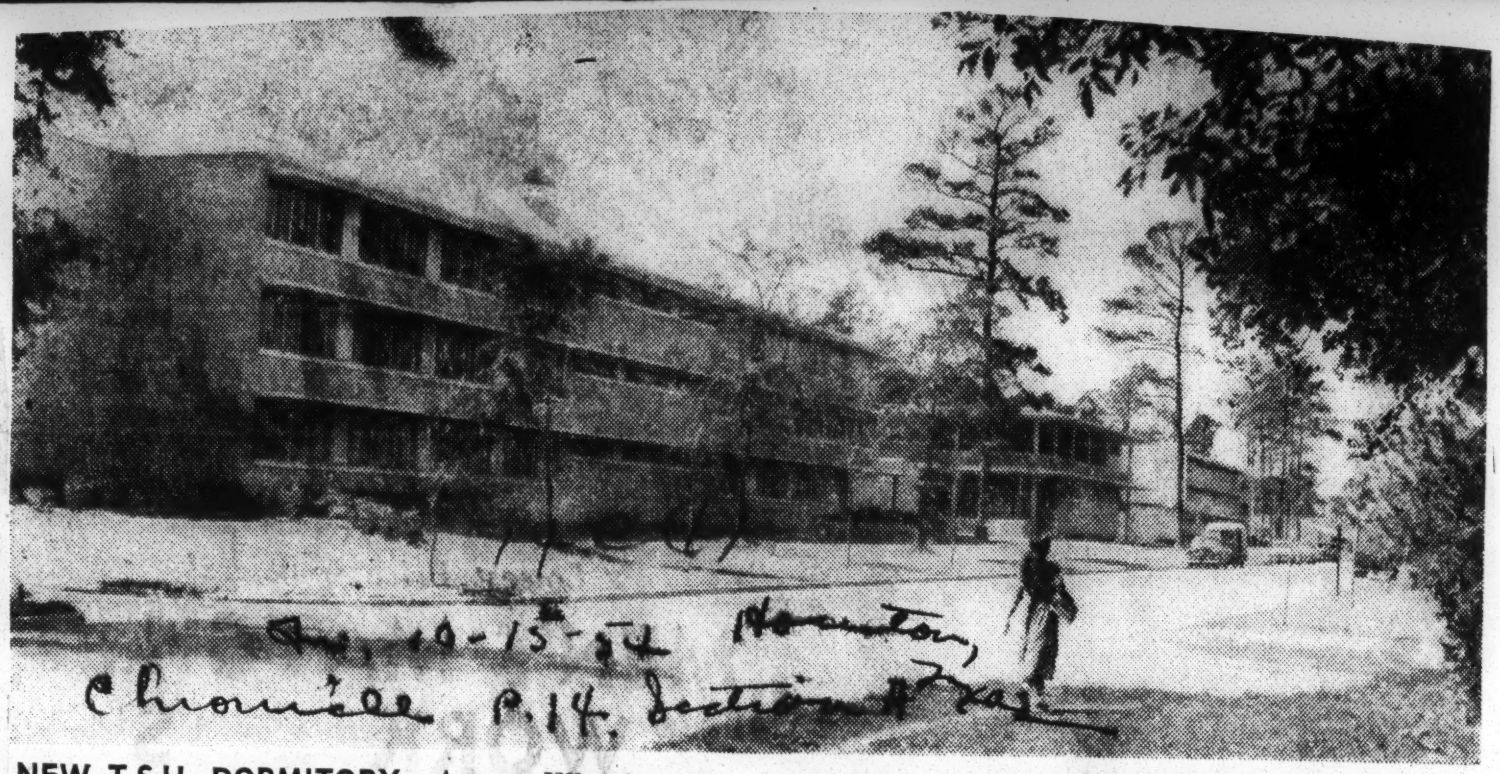
The board of directors arranged for the rest of the money and the contract was let.

10-15-54

Approximately 700 students can be housed in the two dormitories. The student lounge has an air-conditioned dining hall and grill. Lounge space, alumni office and quarters for visiting athletes are on the second floor and in the basement of the building.

Dedication services will be held in the university auditorium with Dr. Hyman Schachtel delivering the message. Other ministers who will participate are the Rev. T. J Clemment, Rev. Earl R. Boone Rev. J. H. M. Boyce and Rev. William E. Denham.

Mrs. McAshan will cut the ribbon.



Sun, 10-15-54 Houston, Chronicle P. 14, Section 1

NEW T.S.U. DORMITORY—Across Wheeler St. from the main buildings of Texas Southern University stand the new $1,850,000 union-dormitory buildings, to be dedicated Sunday. Housing facilities for 700 students, the student lounge, dining hall, alumni office and quarters for visiting athletes are included in the two buildings. The dormitories were open for use June 1; the dining hall, Sept. 1. (Chronicle Photo.)

Negro Theological Seminaries

The record seems to indicate that not a single theological seminary is maintained and operated by the Negro church as such or the training of the leadership of the Negro pulpit and pew. If that is correct, it presents an appealing situation There is no more important or significant institution in the Negro community than the Negro church, which is, perhaps, unequaled in its influence and prestige among the people of the Negro community. How can the Negro church have adequate leadership if it must look elsewhere and to others for the training of that leadership?

In connection with Race Relations Sunday held recently, the Methodist Church distributed a printed brochure, the first paragraph of which reads as follows: "The Methodist Church has thirteen institutions for Negroes totally or partly dependent upon it for support. Among these schools is one of two accredited theological seminaries for Negroes in America, and one of two medical schools for Negroes in America." Gammon Theological Seminary in Atlanta, Ga. is listed as the "one of two accredited theological seminaries for Negroes in America."

If Howard University's Divinity School is considered as the other of these "two accredited theological seminaries for Negroes in America," then than means that the Federal Government maintains one of these two seminaries, while the Methodist Church maintains the other, thus leaving the Negro church as such without a single accredited theological seminary which it maintains for the training of its leadership. Is it any wonder that the Negro church in community life has such a hard time recruiting leadership for its pulpit and its pew? We are leaving the training of that leadership largely to others and assuming too little of the responsibility ourselves.

Gammon-Trustees View Progress In Meeting On Seminary Campus

Meeting in annual session on the campus, the Board of Trustees of Gammon Theological Seminary heard President Harry V. Richardson deliver a report of outstanding progress of the institution within the past year.

Bishop J. W. E. Bowen, presiding over the Atlantic Coast District of the Methodist Church and chairman of the Board, presided at the Thursday meeting.

The board members were able to see first-hand many of the improvements cited by Dr. Richardson in his report. For example, he reported an increase of 300 per cent in student enrollment this year as against the enrollment last year.

Indicating a possible upsurge of interest in theological education, Dr. Richardson bared "exciting new prospects" for even further increases in enrollment in the coming year.

NEW DORITORY

The board-members were also present to witness the dedication of the new Anna E. Hall Dormitory, a structure recently completed to house married students.

In their tour of the campus, they also viewed improvements made in other living facilities including the cottages which were erected earlier for the benefit of married students.

Gifts to the Seminary in the form of scholarships were also reported. Through these grants, the president said, the institution will be able to give financial assistance to students who indicate the need for it.

One of the larger churches of the city donated four $500 scholarships while the Women's Division of the same church gave a scholarship in the amount of $205.

Other churches, both in and out of the Methodist connection, have given varied amounts of assistance.

Dr. Richardson also reported a gift of $1,000 from Dr. and Mrs. Ralph A. Felton of Drew University. This sum ,too, is ear-marked for scholarship purposes.

In addition to Bishop Bowen (chairman), national officers of the board are: Dean H. B. Trimble, Emory University, vice chairman; Dr. D. H. Stanton, the American Bible Society, secretary and Mr. C. W. Loughlin, Nashville, Tenn., treasurer.

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS

Greeting the trustees on their arrival to the campus was a meeting of Methodist District Superintendents. Bishop Edgar A. Lowe, presiding over the Baltimore District of the Methodist Church, addressed the Superintendents at one of their final sessions.

Before adjourning the series of sessions on the campus, the superintendents presented to the school a number of Methodist Hymnals for use in the chapel. The presentation was made by Rev. S. M. Riley of the Chicago District; President Harry V. Richardson accepted the gift on behalf of the school

Public Asked To View Rites For GammonBuilding

MISS ANNA E. HALL

Dr. Harry V. Richardson issued an invitation to the public to be present on the Gammon Theological Seminary Campus at 12 noon today when the Anna E. Hall dormitory for student families will be dedicated.

The structure, which was completed last year and occupied in September, consists of eight apartments which are now occupied by the families of Gammon students. The structure was financed through a grant of thte United Negro College Fund. It is the first building in 25 years to be erected in the interest of theological education.

Miss Hall, for whom the edifice is named, is a well-known pioneer in the field of religious activity having served for 25 years as a missionary to Liberia, West Africa.

Still an active member of Central Methodist Church, she participates in many, varied activities of the church. She is also chaplain in the Atlanta Branch, Women's Department of the National Fraternal Council of Church Women and also an officer of the committee for Happy Haven Home for the aged.

Participating in the ceremonies, in addition to Miss Hall, will be President Richardson, the Board of Trustee, the faculty and student body, visitors from the Atlanta community (both ministers and laymen) and a group of Methodist District Superintendents who will be closing out their current meeting on the Gammon campus.

Va. Seminary Had One Negro Student In '53

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) — Union Theological Seminary which admitted its first Negro student in 1935 had only one Negro student for the 1953-54 term. Ten Negro students have graduated from the seminary since 1935, the first receiving his degree in 1937.

Tougaloo College Is Strengthened By Recent Merger

Courier P. 13

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dat. 6-12-54

New Era Seen as Southern Christian Institute Merges With AMA Institution; Enrollment Is Up, Endowment Increased

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE
(Courier's National News Editor)

TOUGALOO, Miss. — Commencement season last week on the picturesque campus of Tougaloo College marked the beginning of a new era for this eighty-five-year-old institution which is under the sponsorship of the American Missionary Association.

Tougaloo College has a new name, result of a recent merger. It is now Tougaloo Southern Christian College.

Change of name came about when Southern Christian College at Edwards, Miss., merged with Tougaloo. All of Southern's financial and material assets will be used to strengthen Tougaloo's position in the educational field.

Thus, Tougaloo begins a new era with two direct sponsors—the Congregational Christian Churches, and the Disciples of Christ. The latter sponsored Southern Christian before the merger took place.

Located in the heart of Mississippi, Tougaloo College long has been the pride of Southerners, and many Northerners, too. Said to own the most beautiful campus in Mississippi, the eighty-five year-old Tougaloo is a sister of Fisk University in Nashville, Tenn., and Talladega College in Talladega, Ala.

* * *

IN RECENT months, Tougaloo has shown surprising growth under the expert guidance of Pres. Harold C. Warren and Dean Addison A. Branch.

Some of the highlights of Tougaloo College during the year of 1953-54 are:

1. Accreditation by the newly formed Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools Examining Committee.

2. A successful Career Conference attended by more than 500 visiting students.

3. Alpha Kappa Mu National Honorary Society established on the campus.

4. Pre-engineering program inaugurated in combination with Lafayette College in Easton, Pa. (The student attends Tougaloo College three years and Lafayette two years.)

5. An increase of 165 per cent in freshman enrollment.

6. Endowment increased by more than $300,000.

7. First college in Mississippi to be examined by single standard for Negro and white colleges and fully accredited.

Commencement exercises were held last week in imposing Woodworth Chapel. Fifty-four seniors received degrees.

* * *

HIGHLIGHTING THE exercises was Dr. J. E. Walker banker and insurance executive of Memphis, Tenn.

The Mississippi-born founder of the Universal Life Insurance Company and president of the Tri-State Bank, delivered an inspiring address.

Dr. Walker, now a member of the Tougaloo trustee board (result of the merger), told his listeners:

"The curtain of the South is going up on the Negro . . . Today there is a new South and the Negro is making his contribution. To the college graduate, this means new job opportunities."

He warned the graduates to be careful when they go into business because "a lot of your people don't have confidence in you."

"I know you are waiting to get your sheepskin so you can turn the world over, but the world will turn you over many times after you get it," he added.

* * *

DR. WALKER advised that there are many job opportunities throughout the South for qualified graduates. "Business institutions need more trained personnel," he said. He added that there should be thirty or forty more banks in this country.

Declaring that the doors of the new South are open, Dr. Walker recommended that more Negroes go in for public accounting. There are only fifty Negro certified public accountants out of 50,000 in the U. S. he said.

Dr. Walker closed his message by saying: "We must be in a position to offer leadership to the new South and pointed out that many Negroes in the North are returning to the South because of the many job opportunities here.

President Warren pointed out that Tougaloo College has a distinct place in the State of Mississippi. It is a first-class liberal arts and sciences college with 50 per cent of its faculty holding doctorate degrees, a better average than any other college or university in the state.

Receiving degrees were:

Bachelor of Arts—English: **Rosentene Bennett, Dorothy Mae Boclair, Johnnie Ruth Buckley, Georgia B. Dawson, Alpha Lockett George, *Daisy Miller Greene, Dorothy Nell Hobson, *Johnnie Belinda Hubbard, Irma Mandess Johnson, Flora Claudette Lawrence, Connie De'Lein McCaskill, Jessie Mason Mahaffey, Commie Lee Nelson, *Charlene Joyce Smith, Chrystiana Smith, Daisy Marie Smith, Yvonne Sylvia Wilson. Social Science: **Annie Belle Pendleton. Sociology: Alpha Pearlene Cole, **William McNeamer Harvey, Albess B. Hines, Betty Mae Mallett, Edward Kendall Newsome, *Dorothy Eichelberger Pickens, Lenora Fulton Stampley.

Bachelor of Science—Biology: Alma Barnes, James Collins, Mattie Gates Currie, Marion Claude Garrett, Lillie Cistrunk Henderson, *Delores Jeraldine Moore, Harry Penquite, Roland H. Powell, Doris Oddessa Renfroe, Ross Earle Simms, Quincy Charles Walker, Lillian Montora Welch, ***Ernest Luther White Jr., *William Rodney Wiley. Chemistry: Harold Clarke Fouche Jr., Carlean Manning Owens, Booker T. Winford. Elementary Education: Flora Grace, Vivian Miller Patton, **Olivia Moore Townsend, Earlene Whitaker. Health and Physical Education: Alice Elizabeth Ellis, Geni-Evelyn Jewel Fields, Jesse Elmer Jacobs, William Juan Jones. Mathematics: *Carolen Moncure, John Wesley Spates, Clarence Thompson, Marguerite Grace Varnado.

***Valedictorian
**Magna Cum Laude
*Cum Laude

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TULANE UNIVERSITY

Tulane Univ. Grad Tutors OK Negroes

NEW ORLEANS—A majority of the Tulane University graduate school faculty has recommended that Negro students be admitted to the graduate school. News of the faculty action was revealed in an editorial appearing in a recent issue of the Tulane campus newspaper, the "Hullaballoo."

The recommendation, in the form of a resolution signed by about 100 of the graduate school teachers, has reportedly been forwarded to Dr. Rufus Harris, president of Tulane, with the request that it be considered by the board of administrators.

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UNION SEMINARY, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Union Seminary, Richmond, Va., which admitted its first Negro student in 1935, had only one Negro student for the 1953-54 term. Ten have graduated from the seminary since 1935, the first receiving his degree in 1937.

14e(1) 1954

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA
DISCRIMINATION

Segregation School Suit Dismissed; Action Upheld

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (INS) — Officials of U. S. District Court in Birmingham said Tuesday that the court of appeals at New Orleans has upheld a dismissal of a suit by two Negro women for admission to the University of Alabama.

Judge Hobart Grooms had dismissed the suit filed by Arherine Lucy and Polly Ann Myers, both of Birmingham. The women claimed that they had applied by mail for admission as graduate students and had been accepted, but were refused admission when they appeared at the University in person.

Arthur Shores, Birmingham attorney who represented the women, said that he would await the mandate of the Appeals court before planning any further steps, but said he definitely would not petition for an Appeals court re-hearing of the case.

University Awaits Further Ruling On Segregation Issue

FROM PRESS REPORTS

TUSCALOOSA, May 30—In its first expression on the issue of segregation, the Board of Trustees of the University of Alabama today had adopted a statement by University President O. C. Carmichael saying that the university will make no change in policy until a further ruling by the U. S. Supreme Court.

The court is due to hear arguments in the fall on the questions involved implementing in its recent decision banning segregation of the races in all public schools and universities.

In his statement, Carmichael said the segregation problem "will be resolved somehow in the spirit of historic tradition."

The board met on the eve of Spring graduation exercises, held today. Gov. Gordon Persons, president ex-officio of the board, did not attend.

Trustees elected John A. Caddell of Decatur to the board to fill the vacancy from the Eighth District created by the death of William Mitchell of Florence. The appointment is subject to confirmation by the State Senate. No action was taken on naming a successor to the late Dr. Paul Salter of Eufaula.

Caddell is president of the Alabama Alumni Association and a former president of the Alabama Bar Association.

All members of the Executive Committee were re-elected. Hill Ferguson of Birmingham was returned to office as chairman of the Executive Committee and president pro tem of the board.

In other action, the board voted to borrow $612,000 in revenue bonds to finance construction of two new dormitories to house 265 students, and to issue $144,000 in bonds for construction of a 72-apartment project for married students and their families on the Northington campus.

Dr. Carmichael said in his annual report that he expects a "tremendous bulge" in student enrollment in future years. He noted a 19 per cent increase in freshman applications for next year and a 17 per cent increase in transfer applications.

University President Says Own Institution Will Comply

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. — The ending of segregation of Negro and white students in schools and colleges can be worked out through "a tolerant and intelligent approach to the problem by both sides," one of the South's leading educators declared here last week.

Dr. Oliver C. Carmichael, president of the University of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa, here to address a convention of the Commercial Law League of America, said his own institution will attempt to comply with the May 17 ruling of the United States Supreme Court declaring segregation unconstitutional.

PLANS COMPLIANCE

"We expect specific decrees to be laid down by the court by sometime in December," the eminent educator asserted, "and at that time plan appropriate compliance."

Dr. Carmichael praised both Negro and southern white leaders for "a generally mutual sympathetic approach to the problem, one not to be treated flamboyantly if it is to succeed.

"It is difficult to legislate and hand down court decrees on folkways and traditions," Dr. Carmichael said, "but with mutual understanding and clear thinking the segregation problem can be worked out just as it has been worked out in the armed services."

CITES EXAMPLE

The college president said he recently made inquiry into the placing of Negroes and whites together at Fort Benning, Ga., and "there apparently were no objections there, once a basis of understanding was reached.

"Young people are not sensitive to customs as older people and the South itself has undergone a tremendous change."

Dr. Carmichael said he would elaborate on that in an address before convention delegates at the Casabalanca Hotel. His subject was: "Some Aspects of Southern Progress."

The Commercial Law League is made up of attorneys, commercial credit men and educators interested in that phase of the legal profession. There were about 400 delegates in attendance.

U. S. Appeals Court upholds dismissal of U of A racial suit

The U. S. Court of Appeals at New Orleans has turned back the case of two Birmingham Negro girl students who were denied admission to the University of Alabama after they claimed they had been admitted by letter.

The higher court has upheld a ruling of Federal District Judge Hobart Grooms, Birmingham, who dismissed the complaint filed by Atty. Arthur D. Shores, representing the students, and giving Shores the right to amend.

THE ATTORNEY refused to amend the case and appealed it to the U. S. Court of Appeals instead. Shores said today that he is waiting on a mandate from the higher court before deciding what further action to take.

He said that "definitely no petition will be filed for a rehearing."

The case was filed on behalf of Arthurine J. Lucy and Polly Ann Myers.

The appeals court said the appeal was "prematurely taken."

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UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA
DISCRIMINATION

NAACP Planning Legal Fight To Open Capstone To Negroes

Advertiser Montgomery Ala.
Mon. 11-15-54

By JACK FREEMAN
Advertiser Staff Writer

SELMA, Ala., Nov. 14—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is planning a legal battle to "open up" the University of Alabama to Negroes.

These plans were made public this afternoon by Mrs. Constance B. Motley, an NAACP attorney from New York, at the final session of the Alabama State Conference of the NAACP here.

"We will open up the law school, the medical school and the graduate school," she said, "and any other school Negroes want to attend."

She also spoke of a suit to abolish segregation in railroad cars and waiting rooms. The suit is now pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission, she said.

"We plan to attack segregation in local buses," she said, "and anything else that rolls."

Mrs. Motley traced the legal and constitutional development of the Supreme Court's decision declaring school segregation unconstitutional, and outlined how that decision would be used in the fields of housing, transportation and recreation.

Advertiser

Segregated housing, she explained, automatically produces segregated schools.

An overflowing crowd at the Negro First Baptist Church in Selma applauded her vigorously when she said:

"Our goal is integration, and I am confident we shall win that goal."

Mon. 11-15-54

Her speech climaxed the three-day convention of NAACP leaders from all over Alabama. Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, was originally scheduled to speak, but he was stricken with a heart attack several days ago.

At this afternoon's session, plaques and awards were given to Aaron Sellers and Dr. H. M. Gibbs as NAACP man and woman of the year. The Rev. Oliver Wendell Holmes made the presentations.

W. C. Patton of Birmingham was re-installed as president of the state organization, along with other officers elected at yesterday's session.

At the morning session today the state youth conference program was held in the church auditorium. Mrs. Lucinda B. Robey directed.

NAACP promises legal battle to end all types of segregation

News Birmingham, Ala.

SELMA, Ala., Nov. 15—(AP)—A legal battle to end segregation at the University of Alabama and "any other school Negroes want to attend" was promised here yesterday by a New York attorney for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mrs. Constance B. Motley, speaking at the final meeting of the Alabama state NAACP conference, also predicted suits to abolish segregation of the races in railroad cars, waiting rooms, buses and "anything else that rolls."

Mon. 11-15-54

The NAACP official said the organization plans to "open up" the University of Alabama, the law school, the medical school and the graduate school to Negroes.

SHE SAID the U. S. Supreme Court decision which held segregation in public schools unconstitutional could be used to abolish segregation in other fields such as housing, transportation and recreation.

Segregated housing, Mrs. Motley claimed, automatically produces segregated schools.

"Our goal is integration, and I am confident we shall win that goal," she added.

An overflow crowd at the First Baptist Church heard the speech which climaxed the three-day state NAACP meeting.

Aaron Sellers of Dallas County and Dr. H. M. Gibbs of Tuscaloosa received plaques and awards as the NAACP man and woman of the year.

W. C. Patton of Birmingham was re-installed state president along with other officers elected Saturday.

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UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS

Two school areas agree to ending of segregation

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

14e(1)

ATLANTA (ANP) — Official action in the wake of the recent U.S. Supreme Court school ruling continued throughout the nation last week with some groups moving to comply with the decision and others formulating plans to circumvent it.

In Little Rock, the University of Arkansas school of pharmacy said it would accept two colored applicants provided their scholastic records meet school requirements.

Dr. R. O. Bachmann, school registrar, said applications had been received, but transcript of records must be seen before the two are admitted.

The prospective students are Earlie Bragg of Little Rock and Carl L. Brooks Jr. of Pine Bluff.

To be admitted, they must show they have finished two years in college in pre-pharmacy work with a "C" average or better.

Two other school groups, located near St. Louis, voted last week to accept colored pupils.

Two Other Districts Act

Racial segregation is to be abolished in elementary classes in St. Charles public schools effective Sept. 1, the city board of education announced.

At the same time, the Kirkwood (R-7) school district said segregation in its elementary schools through the sixth grade would end by September.

After a stormy session, the board voted 3-2 on the action. It said integration in junior and senior high schools will take place upon completion of a new senior high school.

Action by the St. Louis area schools and the Little Rock University and other schools which are integrating has the support of a majority of the adults in the U.S., if results of a Gallup poll are valid.

Date 1-24-54

The American Institution of Public Opinion, popularly known as the Gallup Poll, assigned its nationwide corps of interviewers to talk personally with typical citizens representing all walks of life and living in every section of the country.

The answers showed 57 percent approved. However in the South the vote was 3-1 against the court decision.

Arkansas U. Moves To End Campus Segregation

Courier p. 4 Pit. 4-9-54

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark. — A committee on interracial relations at the University of Arkansas was organized this week for the purpose of ending all segregation on the campus with the exception of in fraternities and sororities.

Courier p. 2 Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 12-25-54

Routine Class—The unposed picture was taken at the University of Arkansas where the instructor in educational administration permitted the Courier photographer "so long as it would not interfere with the routine of the class." The students hardly looked up.—Rivera Photo.

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UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
DISCRIMINATION

Applicants To U. Of Florida Get 2 Months To Seek Entry

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.— (INS) — Four Florida Negroes were given two months to re-submit their applications to the University of Florida.

The four first attempted to attend the Gainesville school in 1951.

However, the Florida Supreme Court defended their rejection on grounds that the U. S. Constitution does not require identical treatment for all persons in tax-supported institutions.

This in effect was a defense based on the separate but equal theory of school segregation.

The high state court in its first ruling also noted that the applicants failed to show that facilities at Florida A and M College for Negroes were inferior to those at the University of Florida.

Since that time, Florida A and M has been elevated to university rank.

The court Saturday told the plaintiffs to fill amended petitions with 60 days if they desired admission. When and if they are forthcoming, the State Board of Control will have 30 days to answer the amended petitions.

The most recent action of the Florida court followed a ruling from the U. S. Supreme Court last May that reversed and vacated the decision to bar the Negroes.

14e(1) 1954

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

Negroes Win New Hearing In UF Case

TALLAHASSEE —(UP)— The State Supreme court moved Saturday to carry out the mandate of the United States Supreme court and reconsider the cases of four Negroes seeking admission to the University of Florida.

The Florida court in an order by Chief Justice B. K. Robert directed the Negroes to file amended petitions in line with the United States court's mandate within 60 days.

The state court also told the board of control, which governs state universities, to file their answer to the amended petition within 30 days after it is filed.

In 1952, the Florida court held that "the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution requires that substantially equal opportunities and privileges be afford every citizen regardless of race or color." But the court went on to say that "equality of treatment does not require identity of treatment" in a tax supported facility.

The Florida tribunal refused the Negroes' plea that the University of Florida be forced to admit them, on the grounds that the Negroes had not shown that they would receive unequal treatment if they went to Florida A. and M. College for Negroes.

The four then appealed to the United States Supreme court which reversed and vacated the Florida court's decision in May. The federal court at the same time directed the state court to consider the cases in the light of the United States court's ruling against segregation in public schools and in the light of "conditions that now prevail."

The Negroes are Virgil Hawkins, Rose Boyd, Oliver Maxey and Benjamin Finley.

Applicants To U. Of Florida Get 2 Months To Seek Entry

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The court Saturday told the plaintiffs to file amended petitions within 60 days if they desired admission. When and if they are forthcoming, the State Board of Control will have 30 days to answer the amended petitions.

The most recent action of the Florida court followed a ruling from the U. S. Supreme Court last May that reversed and vacated the decision to bar the Negroes.

At that time, the Federal court urged the state tribunal to re-examine its stand on the basis of the Supreme Court decision that banned segregation in public schools.

20 Negroes Register As U.K. Undergraduates

Courier-Journal
Sec 1 Section 2
14 E(1)

Lexington, Ky., Oct. 13 (AP)—About 20 Negroes have registered as undergraduates at the University of Kentucky. Integration came quietly and without incident.

Most of the new Negro students are graduates of Dunbar and Douglass High Schools in Lexington. Some, however, commute from nearby Nicholasville.

Several years ago the university began admitting graduate students after a U. S. district court ruling.

Herald Leader 10-14-54

Dr. Leo Chamberlain, university vice-president, explained that after the district court decision the university "elected to admit any qualified graduate student or any qualified undergraduate who had done everything he could at Kentucky State (the State-operated college for Negroes at Frankfort).

"After the (Supreme Court) decision last spring, there was no reason to make any distinction at all," he continued.

Dr. Chamberlain said the original admission "never made a ripple at the university."

The Rev. W. H. Powels, president of the local chapter of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, commented, "Integration will work but it will take a little time. Kentucky seems to be accepting it nicely. We had not anticipated any unfavorable circumstances due to the fact that President Donovan (Dr. H. L. Donovan, university president) is a liberal man."

NEGROES AT KENTUCKY

Courier-Journal

20 Undergraduates Enter Without Incident

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 13.—(AP)—About 20 Negroes have registered as undergraduates at the University of Kentucky. Integration came quietly and without incident. Most of the new Negro students are graduates of Dunbar and Douglass High Schools in Lexington. Some, however, commute from nearby Nicholasville. Several years ago the university began admitting graduate students after a United States

U Of Ky Quietly Integrates Class

Daily World
Sat. 10-15-54

LEXINGTON, Ky.—(SNS)—Integration at the University of Kentucky came quickly and without incident as about 20 Negroes registered as undergraduates.

The university had begun admitting graduate students several years ago after a U. S. District Court ruling.

Atlanta Da.

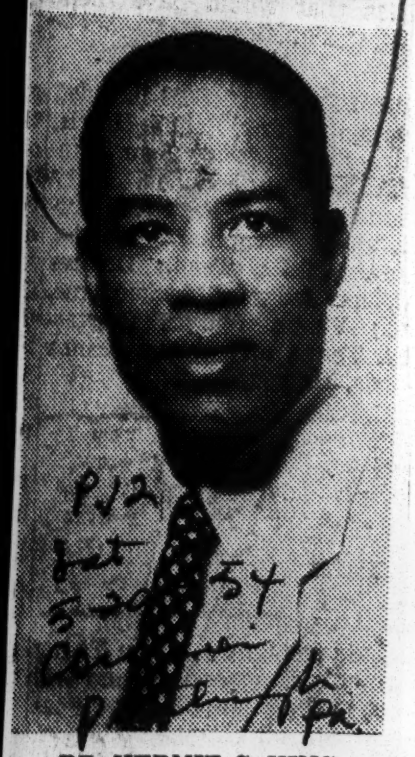
The vice president of the university, Dr. Leo Chamberlain, pointed out that after the District Court decision the university "elected to admit any qualified graduate student or any qualified undergraduate who had done everything he could at Kentucky State (the state college for Negroes at Frankfort).

"After the (Supreme Court) decision last Spring there was no reason to make any distinction at all,' he added.

14e(1) 1954

UNIVERSITY OF LIBERIA

Tenn. State U. Head to Lead U. of Liberia



DR. KERMIT C. KING
. . . second president

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — While in the United States on special missions, Ernest L. Yancy, Secretary of Public Instruction of Liberia, concluded negotiations for a new president of the University of Liberia.

As of January, 1955, Dr. Kermit C. King of the Department of Secondary Education at Tennessee A. and I. State University, Nashville, Tenn., will become the second president of the University of Liberia, succeeding Dr. J. Max Bond.

Dr. King was born in New York City, New York.

At present, he is head of the department of secondary education and professor of education at Tennessee A. and I. State University, Nashville, Tenn.

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UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE MEDICAL SCHOOL

FIRST ON UNIVERSITY FACULTY:

Louisville medical school appoints 2

14e (1)

LOUISVILLE— (ANP) — The University of Louisville medical school added a new first for integration in the South last week when it announced the appointment of two colored doctors to its faculty.

The two faculty members are Dr. Orville Ballard, resident physician at Waverly Hills tuberculosis sanatorium, and Dr. Grace M. James, acting instructor in the outpaitent children's clinic at General hospital.

They are believed to be the first of their race to be appointed to the faculty of a white university in the South.

This action climaxes a trend toward racial integration in colleges in Kentucky ever since the state amended its Day Laws a few years back to allow students to attend these schools in keeping with a U.S. Supreme Court decision.

Courier-J. 1-2-54

Nursing School Blazed Trail

It also follows on the heels of the opening of a white nursing school in Louisville to colored persons only a fortnight ago. Currently, colored person may attend most colleges in the state of Kentucky.

Under the old Day Law, colored persons and whites could not attend the same schools in the state and still do not attend the same public elementary and high schools in the state.

The University of Louisville board of trustees appointed Dr. Ballard and Dr. James to the faculty, naming them clinical instructors—Dr. Ballard in medicine and Dr. James in pediatrics They actually took over their posts Dec. 1.

Receive No Salaires

Along with three white physicians appoined at the same time, the new faculty members will serve without salary. Technically, they are also on the staff of General hospital which is operated by the Medical School.

The only other local hospital with colored persons on the staff is the colored Red Cross hospital which also has some white doctors.

It's official! U. of Md. open

All teachers may enter summer school

"We are free to announce that, as our committee recommended, colored teachers who will apply to the University of Maryland for admission to the summer school will be admitted, if they are qualified," Dr. Louis L. Kaplan, chairman of a University of Maryland trustee committee told the AFRO Friday morning.

Dr. Kaplan said, "in our poll of the board members, the majority have replied by wire, including those who were members of the committee, and there was no dissenting vote.

"The majority of the board is in favor of the unanimous recommendation of the committee and I am sure the official announcement will be made June 25.

Asked about the undergraduate courses for the summer, Dr. Kaplan said, "The committee did not believe there was a more pressing problem with regard to teachers and we wanted to meet that immediately since summer school begins on the 22nd."

Mrs. Bertha Whitehurst and B. Herbert Brown were other active members of the committee.

Judge William Cole, chairman of the board, and Dr. Symonds, the new president, sat in on the deliberations.

Dr. Kaplan said his committee had not been asked to get an opinion from Attorney General Rollins before it acted, although the committee discussed the possibility of getting such a ruling.

Dr. Kaplan could not confirm an AFRO report that Judge Cole and the attorney general conferred on Thursday in the Mathieson Building.

Negro Teachers May Enroll at Maryland U.

Regents Reported Agreed on Summer School Classes

By the Associated Press

BALTIMORE, June 19.—A majority of members of the University of Maryland Board of Regents has agreed that Negro teachers may be admitted for summer school courses at the College Park campus, it was reported last night.

Dr. Louis L. Kaplan, head of a special committee named by the board to study segregation, made the announcement.

He said he had taken a telegraphic canvass of the regents and that affirmative replies came from seven of them. The other four had not been heard from yet. The board does not meet again until June 25.

First Step to Ease Rules.

It was the university's first concrete step to ease the rules banning Negro undergraduates from the university. However, Negroes have been admitted since 1950 to the graduate schools.

The latest action would apply to those Negro teachers who are residents of the State.

It includes those who are normal school graduates and are working toward a bachelor's degree during the summer, and to those who already have educational degrees but are taking courses to renew their certificates.

Negro teachers who fall in those categories in the past have been granted scholarships from the State to study outside of Maryland. Presumably they will still have this privilege, Dr. Kaplan said. He added that Negroes who are not teachers and those living outside of Maryland will not be admitted to summer school.

Registration Set Monday.

Registration is set for Monday with classes to begin Tuesday.

No Negroes have applied for admission to the school of education for summer studies, according to G. Watson Algire, director of admissions.

Dr. Kaplan explained that his four-member committee planned to ask State Attorney General Edward G. E. Rollins for a formal ruling on the legal aspects of the segregation question. He said there may be some delay in this step.

The Supreme Court held recently that segregation in the Nation's public schools is unconstitutional. Mr. Rollins has advised the State Department of Education to continue segregation in county schools and teachers' colleges until the high court hands down a final decision for implementing the ruling.

U. of Maryland Admits Negroes

BALTIMORE, June 25 (AP)—The University of Maryland Board of Regents today voted unanimously to admit Negroes immediately to the university's undergraduate schools as well as the graduate schools.

Univ. of Md. opened to all

Board of Regents makes decision

BALTIMORE

Maryland continued to show the way for other southern states on Friday when the University of Maryland regents voted to open the school to all qualified applicants who are residents of the state.

Before Friday's vote the university had only admitted colored students to the graduate schools and in a few scattered instances to undergraduate courses not offered any place in Maryland.

The resolution which ended discrimination against Maryland residents made no mention of out-of-state-colored applicants, thus leaving unchanged the ban against colored students from other states.

May Apply In Fall

The regents' action means all qualified students who reside in the state may apply for the fall term which begins in September. The university's summer school had already been open to all students and 20 colored persons are now enrolled in courses there.

Ten of the 11 members of the Board of Regents were present when the historic resolution was introduced by Harry Nuttle, and all of them voted in favor of ending the racial bars against Maryland residents.

The First State

Through the action of the regents, Maryland became the first Southern state to end discrimination in a state university following the recent decision of the Supreme Court.

Several weeks ago Baltimore City set a precedent for other Southern cities when the Board of School Commissioners agreed to end segregation in city schools.

One of the issues raised immediately after the Friday vote dealt with the difference in fees between Morgan State College and the University of Maryland.

Morgan College is also a state school and the opinion was expressed that students may find it less expensive to attend Morgan than the university.

Difference In Fees

Fees at Morgan average about $150 each school year for Maryland residents, while those at the University of Maryland are listed as $188 for the same period.

A by-product of the decision to admit all qualified students is the predicted end of out-of-town state scholarships for colored students.

These scholarships were granted to students who wanted to enroll in courses that were not offered at the colored colleges in Maryland, but were offered at the state school for white students.

The fund for the scholarships is administered by the board of trustees at Morgan State College. It is expected that the students already in school under the scho-

rships will continue to rece id until the completion of the ork, but that no new schola ships will be granted.

U. of Md. welcomes all grid players

Coach Jim Tatum now anxious to accept colored prospects

COLLEGE PARK, Md. — Jim Tatum, coach of the No. 1 college football team last year, said Saturday that he will welcome to his 1954 University of Maryland football squad any colored student "who shows me he can run, kick, pass, block or tackle and maintain scholastic eligibility."

Tatum, who is recruiter and coach of the greatest gridiron teams in Maryland's history, made the statement after the university's board of regents voted to admit colored students to the undergraduate schools for the first time this fall.

Tatum said: "We do not intend to compete with the other state institutions for colored players. I am thinking particularly of Maryland State in Princess Anne County. Maryland State is a colored school, part of our university, and has a pretty terrific football record in its own right.

"However," added Tatum, "any colored student at College Park who shows me he's a good enough player and student will be welcomed to the squad."

Helps Schedule

Tatum said he believes the university's new integration policy will make it possible for Maryland to schedule more midwestern and eastern football powers. He was probably talking about Michigan State and Penn.

"In the past, schools in the Midwest and East have refused to schedule us, using as an excuse the fact that Maryland didn't admit colored undergraduates and it might be embarrassing for colored players on their squads."

The racial issue was given by Michigan State as a reason for suspension of its football rivalry with Maryland after the 1950 season.

The two schools had signed a two-year home-and-home contract. In the first game at East Lansing, Mich., in 1949 the Spartans defeated the Terps, 14-7. The 1950 game was scheduled for College Park but State demanded that it be moved to East Lansing because the colored players might be embarrassed at playing on the segregated College Park campus, Tatum said.

"Great Players"

The Terps reluctantly agreed to move the game to State and then administered a 34-7 licking to the Spartans. The two schools couldn't get together on a contract renewal after that.

Tatum said: "I know from having seen colored teams and from having coached them at other universities that they are great players. And I have had wonderful friendships with them.

"In the late 1930's when I was an assistant coach at Cornell under Carl Snavely, our greatest player was Brud Holland, an All-American end. We still correspond regularly."

Tatum, one of the nation's most articulate split-T authorities, is currently staging a three-day clinic at Maryland for 120 college and high school coaches from 20 states, Canada and Mexico. Ten of the visiting coaches are colored.

Since the last football season ended, he has held clinics in Utah, Nevada, Indiana and Washington State.

U. of Md. Registration 9.4 Pct. Above 1953; 4 Negroes Enrolled

The University of Maryland said today it registered almost 10 per cent more students this week for the academic year beginning today than were enrolled on its College Park campus last year.

Four Negroes were among the 6,545 undergraduate students who signed up at the university armory. Registration officially ended yesterday. Mrs. Norma J. Azlein, associate registrar, said additional registrations would be accepted, chiefly from graduate education students during the next few days. She said this year's College Park enrollment so far is 9.4 per cent over last year's.

The University accepted only Negro graduate students at its Baltimore schools until this year.

Dr. Wilson H. Elkins, university president, said yesterday: "There will be no discrimination whatsoever. All social, living and eating facilities will be equal." Dr. Elkins was president of Texas Western College until taking over the presidency of the University of Maryland September 1.

Figures released by the registrar's office today listed 844 graduate students and 1,358 part-time students at College Park.

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UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

University Of Md. Admits Two Teachers

BALTIMORE — Last week for the first time two Negro school teachers were admitted by the University of Maryland as students in undergraduate courses at the university's summer school in College Park.

Two Negro students applied for admission Monday, were admitted and started classes Thursday, June 24, university officials reported.

G. Watson Algire, director of admissions, said the two Negro teachers, both males, were accepted in the undergraduate summer school in view of a special telegraphic vote of the university Board of Regents Friday, June 18.

The regents voted to admit to the summer school Negro teachers who are residents of Maryland and need undergraduate courses to obtain bachelor's degrees or renewed teacher certification.

In the past Negro teachers had to go outside the state for summer work.

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UNIVERSITY OF MIAMI

Miami U. students favor admitting Negroes to school

MIAMI, Fla., June 2—(AP)—Four hundred of the 6722 daytime students at the University of Miami were asked whether Negroes should be admitted to the student body and 78 per cent said yes.

The survey, made public yesterday, was taken four months before the U. S. Supreme Court abolished segregation in the schools. It was made by Lark Grace, a journalism major, as a term project in a human relations course.

Some of the students who replied affirmatively did so with reservations but only 45 students, or 11.4 per cent, said they would leave the university rather than attend classes with Negroes. Six did not answer the question.

Only 60 of the 508 who answered the questionnaire were from the Deep South, however. Of these, 39 said they were willing to admit Negroes to the university.

Other results of the poll showed students favored permitting Negroes to eat in the school cafeteria (80 per cent), participate in all campus activities (81 per cent), be seated in the regular student section at the Orange Bowl (81 per cent), play on the football team (87 per cent), and be graduated in the regular ceremony with white students (88 per cent).

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UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

University of Missouri ends segregation policy

COLUMBIA, Mo. — Powell B. McHaney, president of the board of curators of the University of Missouri announced to the press Friday that the University of Missouri has ended its policy of racial segregation.

The decision to end segregation, according to Mr. McHaney, was made at a meeting of the board in Kansas City, the previous week, but was not immediately announced.

The action was taken, it was said, in conformity with the recent U.S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the public schools.

The board repealed a 1950 resolution based on the old court ruling approving separate but equal facilities.

"Only Thing To Do"

"It seemed the only thing to be done in view of the Supreme Court decision," Mr. McHaney said.

"The members felt there was no need for waiting any further. The laws of the state that up to this time had prevented colored students from attending are no longer effective."

Under the 1950 action, the university was open to them only if they sought graduate or professional work not available at Lincoln University, the state's school for colored students at Jefferson City.

In Springfield, Mo., the Board of Regents of Southwest Missouri State College voted Friday to end segregation in that school.

School Fought Entry

One of the most celebrated cases fought by NAACP lawyers to open schools and colleges in the nation to colored students was fought against the University of Missouri by Lloyd Gaines, upon which the high court ruled in December, 1938.

The court held that the university could not bar a person on the ground of color or race and further that states must provide equal educational facilities within their boundaries.

Some Courses Gained

This ruled out the practice of granting out-of-state scholarships to colored students by southern state boards in an effort to equalize educational opportunities, although the practice was still followed in some states, notably Maryland.

The Gaines suit against the University of Missouri did, however, have some merit. It was the main basis upon which some courses not hitherto supplied in case did not succeed in getting its client into the University of Missouri law school.

Its immediate effect was the establishment of a law school at Lincoln university.

In line with this ruling, Missouri then went on to establish a school of journalism at Lincoln.

U. Of Missouri Drops Jim Crow

ST. LOUIS — (ANP) — The University of Missouri last week voted to end segregation and admit Negroes to all branches of the institution.

In taking the step, the board of curators repealed a 1950 resolution supporting the separate but equal theory, but calling for the acceptance of colored students at the graduate or professional level, provided the desired courses could not be obtained at Lincoln.

The curators arrived at their unanimous decision at a meeting in Kansas City July 9. It was not announced, however, until last week.

In deciding to admit Negroes to the undergraduate school, the university board of curators, said, A Negro already has applied for admission this fall.

The new policy is expected to open the doors of the university's School of Mines and Metallurgy at Rolla, and the kindergarten, primary school and high school operated by the university for training students in the School of Education.

The historic decision ends a 16-year struggle by Negroes to gain unrestricted entrance to the University of Missouri. The first effort was made in 1938 when Lloyd Gaines filed suit for admission to the law school of the university.

Although considered the forerunner of many decisions of the '40's which pushed the wall of segregation backwards, the Gaines

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UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

Missouri U. Sees No Difficulty In Making Integration Effective

ST. LOUIS — (NNPA) — The University of Missouri, which is dropping its color bar entirely, expects no difficulty in complying with the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court outlawing racial segregation in public schools, Powell B. McHaney, president of the university's board of curators declared here Saturday.

The decision to end segregation in all divisions of the university was made by unanimous vote of the nine curators at a meeting in Kansas City on July 9, but was not disclosed until Friday.

The matter came up at the meeting when President Fredrick A. Middlebush informed the board that a colored student had applied for enrollment in one of the undergraduate schools in the fall. The curators then voted to repeal a 1950 resolution based on earlier Supreme Court decisions.

This resolution, adopted by a previous board, had opened the graduate and professional schools and departments to colored students for courses not available at Lincoln University in Jefferson City.

"There have never been any difficulties arising from the policy of admitting qualified colored students in the past, and we anticipate none in the future," McHaney said.

In an opinion three weeks ago, State Attorney General John M. Dalton held that provisions in the Missouri Constitution and state laws which required separate public schools for colored and white pupils have been voided by the May 17 decision of the United States Supreme Court in the school segregation cases.

"The members (of the board of curators) felt there was no need of waiting any further," McHaney said.

The new policy opens the doors of the university's School of Mines and Metallurgy at Rolla, McHaney said, adding that he assumed it will apply to the kindergarten, primary school and high school operated by the university for training students in the School of Education.

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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
DISCRIMINATION

First to Fight For Integration

THOMAS HOCUTT AND C. O. PEARSON

14e(1) Discrimination

DURHAM, N. C.—The first effort to enter a lily-white Southern school was made in the mid-thirties by Thomas Hocutt, a student at North Carolina College. He was represented by C. O. Pearson and Judge William Hastie.

Pearson had just been graduated from Howard University and Hastie was still a student at Harvard. Hocutt is now employed in the postal service in New York City. Pearson was counsel for the plaintiffs who won admission to University of North Carolina in 1951, ending a near twenty-year effort to break down segregation at the North Carolina state-supported white university.

Private dorms at U. of N.C.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

4 rooms earmarked for two students

Sat. 10-16-54

CHAPEL HILL, N.C. — The pattern of integration that has been in effect at the University of North Carolina here since 1951 is currently being marred by seprate quarters for colored and white students.

While students in nine of the university's dormitories live three in a room, two students occupy private rooms in one section of Steele Dormitory and the other two rooms in that section remain empty.

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THE TWO students are James Slade, Edenton, a second - year medical student, and Romallus Murphy of Havelock, a second-year law student, both colored in graduate schools.

The Daily Tar Heel, student newspaper at the university, queried Gordon Gray, consolidated university president, last week after Chancellor Robert B. House refused to explain the situation.

It quoted President Gray as saying: "I just don't remember. I doubt that the board of trustees made the decision" to set aside seprate quarters for the colored students.

— o O o —

"I'M SURE that whatever happened came out of conferences with various university officials when the first colored student entered the university two or three years ago," President Gray added.

Mr. House told the Daily Tar Heel that he could "not comment (on the situation) in advance of the state ruling," adding that any statement would have to come from the president or the board of trustees.

"Don't involve me in the discussion," he added, but refused to explain what he meant by his reference to an expected "state ruling."

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UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH (SEWANEE)

Tenn. School Admits Negro

Defender Sept. 18-9-5
Chicago, Ill.

SEWANEE, Tenn. — (ANP) — For the first time in the history of the school, a Negro will attend regular classes at the University of the South (Sewanee), it was announced last week. p. 3

Enrolled for the winter sessions is Merrick Collier of Savannah, Ga., a first year student in the three-year theological school.

The announcement was made by Bishop E. P. Dandridge, seminary dean, who also explained that another Negro had attended summer classes during 1953.

The university is a church-supported institution, under the supervision of the Episcopal church. It is owned by 22 dioceses of the denomination in 13 Southern states.

Two years ago, eight members of the faculty resigned in protest to the board of trustees' decision to bar Negroes from the institution.

Nevertheless, in June, 1953, the board reversed the earlier decision, voting to consider all applications, regardless of race, for admission to the school of theology.

Sewanee Admits First Negro Student

Informer p. 1
Houston, Texas
11-9-54

SEWANEE, Tenn. — (ANP) — For the first time in the history of the school, a Negro will attend regular classes at the University of the South (Sewanee).

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Nevertheless, in June, 1953, the board reversed the earlier decision, voting to consider all applications, regardless of race, for admission to the school of theology.

$540,000 ENDOWMENT RECEIVED BY SEWANEE

Commercial Appeal

Mrs. du Pont's Gift Biggest In School's History

p. 2

SEWANEE, Tenn., Oct. 23.—(AP)—The University of the South has received a $540,000 endowment from Mrs. Alfred I. du Pont of Jacksonville, Fla., Vice Chancellor Edward McCrady announced Saturday.

Dr. McCrady said it was the largest single gift ever received by the Episcopal school here.

Mrs. du Pont specified that the gift be known as the Jessie Ball du Pont-Frank A. Juhan Fund, with the income being used for faculty salaries and for scholarships in the Schools of Art and Sciences and Theology.

Bishop Juhan, Episcopal Bishop of Florida, is chairman of the Sewanee Centennial Fund, which has a goal of $2,800,000 by the time Sewanee celebrates its 100th anniversary in 1957-58. Gifts so far total $1,614,000, the Board of Regents was told.

In a letter accompanying the gift, Mrs. du Pont said:

"This fund is to assist the University of the South in its continuing effort to draw to its faculty men with mental, moral, and spiritual endowments, who are capable to training youth to be intellectual, Christian, moral and godly leaders."

Sewanee Admits Negro To School

SEWANEE, Tenn., Sept. 23 (AP) —The University of the South, a church-supported institution, has admitted a Negro to regular classes in the school of theology, authorities said today.

The student was identified by Bishop E. P. Dandridge, siminary dean, as Merrick Collier of Savannah, Ga. Cadwallader

A first-year man in the three-year theological school, Collier is the first Negro to attend regular winter sessions, the former Episcopal Bishop of Tennessee said. A Negro attended the post-graduate school at the Seminary in the summer of 1953, he explained.

The University is owned by 22 dioceses of the Episcopal Church in 13 Southern states.

Sewanee was the scene of a racial controversy about two years ago that was climaxed by the resignation of eight members of the theological school faculty, including the dean, after the board of trustees decided not to admit Negroes at that time.

However in June, 1953, the board voted overwhelmingly to consider all applications, regardless of race, for admission to the school of theology.

Nevertheless, in June, 1953, the board reversed the earlier decision, voting to consider all applications, regardless of race, for admission to the school of theology.

Sewanee Admits First Student

Globe
St. Louis, Mo.

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Two years ago, eight members of the faculty resigned in protest to the board of trustees decision to bar Negroes from the institution.

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UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE

U. Of Tenn. Graduates First Negro

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Mrs. Lillian D. Jenkins of Bristol, Tenn., last week became the first Negro to be awarded a degree from the University of Tennessee since the school's graduate division was opened to Negroes in 1952.

Mrs. Jenkins entered the university under the Supreme Court's ruling that states must provide "equal" college training for Negroes or admit them to white universities.

A teacher of psychology and special education at Knoxville college, Mrs. Jenkins completed work for a Master of Science degree since entering the University of Tennessee last summer. She maintained a better than "B" average.

Her thesis, believed to be the first of its kind, was entitled "A Survey of Vocational Training in Cosmetology for Deaf Girls in the United States."

MRS. LILLIAN D. JENKINS, of Bristol, Tenn., last week became the first Negro to be awarded a degree from the University of Tennessee since the school's graduate division was opened to Negroes in 1952. She is a teacher at Knoxville college and was awarded the Master of Science degree.

Negro Plans To Fight Bar By Texas U.

9-3-54

By the Associated Press.

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 3. — An honor graduate of a Negro high school sought some other method today to enter the University of Texas after his acceptance notice was canceled by mail.

Marion George Ford Jr. of Houston, the student refused admission, said he had not received a letter mailed him by H. Y. McCown, university registrar and dean of admissions. But he admitted the announcement "caught me off guard."

Mr. Ford said he and his mother, Mrs. Laverne Ford would attempt to contact Tom Sealy of Midland, Tex., chairman of the university's board of regents, for an explanation.

"If I'm unable to move him," Mr. Ford said, "we'll have to use some other method to get my point over."

Gov. Allan Shivers. recently nominated for a third term, said in both the first primary campaign and in the run-off campaign that segregation would continue in Texas "as long as I am governor." The third term for which the Democratic party nominated him — usually equal to election in Texas — will not end until Dec. 31, 1956.

Many Negroes Attended U. T. Summer Classes

AUSTIN— It was not unusual to see clusters of two, five or even ten Negro students standing in shady spots or on the walks on the campus at the University of Texas during the past summer. Whereas the majority of the students were enrolled in the Graduate school of Education, there were students in the School of Pharmacy, School of Law, School of Library Science, School of Natural Sciences, in the various departments of the Social Sciences, in Mathematics and in Foreign Languages.

SEEK DOCTORATES

While several of these were looking forward to completing work on the doctorate degree, many of them, especially those studying elementary education, library science, and guidance, described themselves as desiring to get further information in their field or to improve their knowledge in some special area. There were several workshops from two to six weeks in duration; one of these was in Social Work, another was in Business administration.

A few of the Negro men students lodge in the Men's dormitories on the campus. Several of the women students lodged in Eliza Dee Hall, Sam Huston College. The majority of the students including those who had lodging in private homes had breakfast and or lunch in the University Commons. There were no complaints as to ill treatment or prejudice either in the cafeteria or in the classrooms.

Some of the students enrolled were: Mrs. Joe Louise Johnson, Social Work, Houston; Mrs. Delle Armstrong Lewis, Social Work, Galveston; Mrs. Inez Elmore, Library Science, Houston; Mrs. Claudia Scott, Biology, Marshall; Mrs. Nixon, History, Marshall; Mrs. Euna McGriff Flemings, Guidance, San Antonio; Charles Qualls, Guidance Houston; R. J. Raynolds, Guidance, Houston; E.Z. Clouser, Business Administration Houston; Mr. Stamps (son of J.E. Stamps, Chicago), Business Administration; Lemon McMillan, Economics, Prairie View; F.R. Rice, Educational Administration, Austin; C. L. Morgan, Ed. Administration, Galveston; Mr. Green, Ed. Administration, Hearne; W.E Terry, History; Mrs. Katie Caldwell, Education, Houston; Mrs. Delcenia Berry, Elementary Education Houston, Joseph Alexander, Pharmacy, Houston; James Perry, Administra ion, Houston Mr. Jackson History, Houston; Mrs. Perry, Sociology, Austin; Miss Ellie A. Walls, Sociology, Houston; Mrs. McGowan Elementary Education, Calvert; Mrs. Savanah, Elementary Tducation, Marshall; J. H. Nelum, Ed. Administration, Tyler; L. Heath, History, Houston; Mrs Mildred Kirkpatrick, Guidance, Ft. Worth; Mrs Ethel Esther, Library Science, Tyler; Mrs. Olee McCulough. Education, Houston; Mrs. Armstrong, Elementary Education, Austin.

This list is by no means complete but was put together from the memory of one of the students.

TEACHER GERTIE J. I. McCOWAN, first Negro woman of Hearne, Texas to attend the University of Texas in Austin, received her A. B. Degree from Prairie View A. & M.coilege, Texas. Her M. S. Degree was earned at Texas Southern in Houston. A teacher of Blackshear Elementary school, Hearne, she was enrolled for the first term of the past summer.

School I

Suit to Test Texas U Color Bar

By Bicknell Eubanks
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Dallas

The first sustained effort is being made to force the University of Texas at Austin to admit Negroes as undergraduate students.

The school was one of the first southern state-supported colleges to accept Negroes as graduate students under a United States Supreme Court decree. But it has continued to hold the line against allowing Negroes in undergraduate classes.

A federal district judge, Ben. H. Rice, Jr., will hear a suit in the January term of his court on a motion filed by a Negro honor graduate of a Houston high school who wants to enter the university as a freshman to begin work on preengineering courses. The student, John W. Walker, plans to study petroleum engineering. He contends that he cannot obtain the proper courses leading to such a degree at the two principal state-supported institutions of higher learning for Negroes, Texas Southern University and Prairie View A&M College.

The youth is one of six young Negroes who had been accepted as freshmen by the Austin school but later were denied entrance when the registrar, H. Y. McCown, advised them that the university does not offer Negroes undergraduate courses which are not available at Prairie View and Texas Southern. The other five Negroes, who plan to study engineering or architecture, are reported already to have entered all-Negro schools.

But the Walker petition, filed for the youth by his uncle, H. Alexander Walker of Houston, asserts that such facilities for teaching engineering do not compare favorably with those offered by the University of Texas. Mr. Walker says that his nephew also wants to enroll in the Air Force Reserve Officers Training Corps. There is a unit at the university in Austin, but none at any of the state-supported Negro colleges.

The University of Texas, when compelled to do so by the United States Supreme Court in 1950, became one of the first state colleges in the South to admit a Negro as a graduate student, when it accepted the application of Heman Marion Sweatt of Houston to enter the law school. Mr. Sweatt later dropped out, but it is estimated that since the high court decree, more than 300 Negroes have taken graduate work at the university.

The Walker petition has asked Judge Rice to decide:

1. Whether the University of Texas can require Negroes to take freshman work at another school after admitting that they are entitled to take professional courses at the university.

2. Whether Negroes can be rejected by the Austin school when courses offered at the two principal state-financed Negro colleges, Texas Southern University and Prairie View College, are not substantially equal.

3. Whether the university violates the United States Constitution in its restrictions on Negroes.

Miss Gloria Bradford, attorney for the Walkers, argued that under the Sweatt ruling the University of Texas has Negro students now in professional schools and that the first-year instruction sought by the Houston Negro would be in the professional category.

In outlining the objections of the University of Texas, Burnell Waldrop of the Texas Attorney General's office, said the present basis for deciding in such cases —separate but equal facilities— does not apply because of the Supreme Court ruling last spring outlawing segregation. He said a further court ruling is expected after new hearings by the high court on methods and timing of the ending of segregation in public education, and that the problem of admitting Negroes to the University of Texas could be defined later.

While no state-supported senior college in Texas has admitted Negro undergraduates, several municipal and county junior colleges receiving state aid have accepted Negro students. The Wichita Falls Junior College opened its doors to the minority race when ordered to do so by the Supreme Court. Even before the decision, Negroes had been enrolled in 1953 at municipal junior colleges in Amarillo and Corpus Christi, and Tom Green County Junior College. in San Angelo.

Other public junior colleges which are reported to have lifted the racial barriers are at Victoria, Odessa, Borger, and Edinburg. The Wharton County Junior College in Wharton enrolled 14 Negro students in the current session. There was some public opposition, but after a hearings, the board stood by its decision.

News Briefs

AUSTIN — 17-year-old John W. Walker of Houston, one of six Negroes to be refused admittance to the University of Texas here within the past few weeks, has filed a suit to force the university to admit him. The June graduate of Jack Yates high school was first admitted and then rejected to the university's undergraduate school.

* * *

HOUSTON — The school board here voted Monday to turn over the White Longfellow school to Negro students, it was learned early Tuesday.

Dr. Jones urges integration at University of Texas fete

AUSTIN, Tex. — At a recent luncheon meeting of the Personnel Association of the University of Texas, Dr. William H. Jones, executive vice president of Huston - Tillotson College, urged complete integration for colored students on all levels at the institution.

He stressed the fact that too often in interracial education, the colored student has been limited to classroom activities and atmosphere. That policy will not suffice, he said. He recommended that they be allowed to participate in the total life of the university—religious, social, athletics, and cultural activities.

'My suggestion is that the colored student be treated in every respect just as any other student—with no more indifference, no more solicitousness, but with no less concern, and I will predict that your contributions to successful integration will be deserving of merit,' he added.

* * *

DR. JONES said that his personal creed on segregation and integration consisted of eight basic beliefs. First of all, he said, the U.S. is in a definite ciety to an area of non-segregated national life. No element of our national population, he stated, will be restrained by law from enjoying full citizenship.

Among other convictions, Dr. Jones pointed out that legal segregation is an unmitigated social evil ;that the May 17 Supreme Court decision was the only just decision; that if it is wrong, so are our conceptions of Christianity, democracy and brotherhood.

According to all trends and indications, race will be more vivid and significant in the future, the Southwestern educator explained. As a strong advocate of complete integration with all the trimmings, he concluded, that the step will be long, rough, and rocky before the goal is obtained.

Dr. Jones expressed hope that the institution would join in with other Texas colleges in serving the educational needs the 15 or 16 thousand colored men and women in Texas interested in obtaining an education above the high school level. Arne Nowotny, dean of the University, presided over the luncheon. Boston P. Grant, guidance director of Anderson High School of Austin, gave a brief address.

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UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

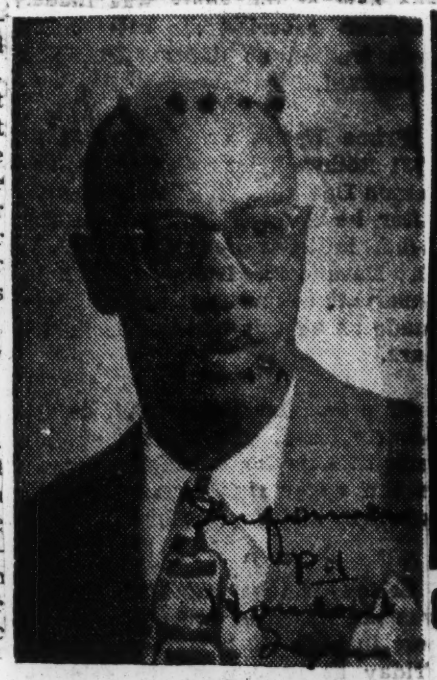
U. Of Texas To Accept Youth It Had Rejected

HOUSTON — The University of Texas this week accepted the application of Marion Ford, Jr., 1954 graduate of Phillis Wheatley high school. The university previously rejected the application of the outstanding honor graduate, who plans to major in Chemistry Engineering.

The university's requirement for chemistry majors is 15 units. Yet it at first rejected young Ford's application although he has 22 units. He said that university officials advised him to enter Texas Southern University.

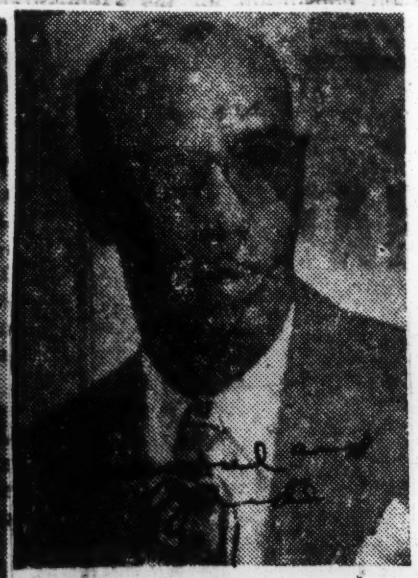
During the rounds of correspondence between the student and University of Texas officials Mr. Ford contended he wanted the best education he could get and that he wanted it in his native state because if he had to go outside of the state to study and later wanted to become an instructor he would have to go to further expense and time to study Texas history.

Young Mr. Ford was named last year by the American Chemistry Society as the most outstanding chemistry student of the year. He was one of the small group of Wheatley graduates to receive a gold stamp on his diploma by the National Honor Society for scholastic ability. He has also been cited for the highest scholastic averages on Wheatley's athletic teams.



GETS MASTER- Herman Marion Sweatt, the plaintiff in the famous "Sweatt Case" which resulted in the opening of the University of Texas to Negroes has been awarded the Master's degree in Social Work from Atlanta University.

Mr. Sweatt has been employed as Industrial Secretary by the Urban League of Cleveland.



GRADUATE Heman Marion Sweatt, the plaintiff in the famous NAACP "Sweatt Case" which resulted in the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court to outlaw segregation at the University of Texas, was awarded the master of social work degree from the Atlanta University School of Social Work recently.

Mr. Sweatt was the first Negro student to enter the University of Texas and is considered a martyr to the cause of equal education in the South. He has been employed as industrial secretary by the Urban League of Cleveland.

Texas U. Defers Entry Of Negro

AUSTIN, Texas—(I N S)—The University of Texas reversed itself Thursday and denied admission to a young Houston Negro student, who had said he would try out for the freshman football team.

Registrar H. Y. McCown cancelled the previous acceptance of Marion George Ford, Jr., a prospective chemical engineering studnt, on the ground that Ford can obtain his required freshman courses at Prairie View A and M, a Negro school.

McCown advised Ford that he can apply again at Texas after he has completed his freshman work, which will be transferrable.

Ford had previously been notified that the University of Texas would admit him. He told newsmen he planned to be the first of his race to go out for football at Texas

McCown said in a letter Thursday to Ford that University officials have ascertained that his freshman courses, pertaining to chemical engineering are available at Prairie View. He said it is the school's policy, set by the Board of Regents, to refuse admission to any Negro undergraduate who can obtain the same work at either of the two state universities for Negroes.

Negro graduate students have been admitted to Texas since June, 1950, when the Supreme Court directed the law school to admit Heman Marion Sweatt.

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UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
DISCRIMINATION

U. of Texas Bars Negro

AUSTIN —(AP)— The University of Texas Thursday canceled a notice it had sent to Marion George Ford, Jr., Houston Negro, accepting him as an undergraduate student for the coming year.

Ford, an honor student in high school, had said he planned to try out for the university's freshman football team.

The only Negroes attending the University of Texas now are those taking studies not offered at the state's schools for Negroes. There have been no Negroes on the school's football teams.

Registrar H. Y. McCown, who is also dean of admissions, sent a letter to Ford advising him that the freshman courses he would need in his chosen field of study — chemical engineering — are available at Prairie View A&M College, a state school for Negroes.

Texas College, In Reversal, Bars Negro

Austin, Sept. 2 (AP)—The University of Texas today canceled a notice it had sent to Marion George Ford, Jr., Houston Negro, accepting him as an undergraduate student for the coming year.

The only Negroes attending the University of Texas now are those taking studies not offered at the State's schools for Negroes.

Registrar H. Y. McCown, who is also dean of admissions, sent a letter to Ford advising him that the freshman courses he would need in his chosen field of study—chemical engineering—are available at Prairie View A. & M. College, a State school for Negroes.

McCown advised Ford that if courses desired by Negro students are offered at either of the two State-supported institutions for Negroes, "it is not our policy to compete with them for Negro students."

Negro Honor Student Barred by Texas U.

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 3 (AP).—An honor graduate of a Negro high school sought "some other method" today to enter the University of Texas after his accpetance notice was canceled by mail.

Marion George Ford, Jr., of Houston, the student refused admission, said he would attempt to contact the University's board of regents for an explanation.

"In a few years there will be hundreds of Negro students at the university," he said. "Why hold me back for this one year."

After a recent United States Supreme Court ruling that segregation should end in public schools, the Texas Education Agency first announced it would abide by the decision but later said it would take at least a year for Texas to comply.

Gov. Allan Shivers, recently nominated for a third term, said in his campaigns that segregation would continue in Texas "as long as I am Governor."

The letter to Ford advised hi mthat the freshman courses he would need in his chosen field, chemical engineering, are available at Prairie View A&M College, a state school for Negroes near Houston.

Ford disagreed that the work was available for him at Prairie View. He said: "The courses are not in the catalog. They're just setting up a one-man class for me."

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UNIVERSITY OF TOLEDO

Eleven graduated from Toledo U.

Ap American

TOLEDO, Ohio (ANP)—Eleven colored graduates were among the 309 who received degrees from the University of Toledo last Friday in the commencement exercises in the Glass Bowl.

Sat. 6-26-54

Among the graduates was Miss Jean Chase, a Gunckel School teacher of Washington, who received her Master's degree in education.

Others included Oscar B. Griffith Sr., Wyatt M. Johnson, Phyllis J. Battle, LeMaxie Glover, Rose M. Goodwin, Wanda L. Green, Calvin Jeffries, Ethel M. Metley, Benjamin J. Adams, Youngstown, and Andrew Stockard.

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VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY

Poll shows Vanderbilt ready for mixed classes

NAHSVILLE, Tenn. — A poll of 93 Vanderbilt University students recently revealed that, whereas they voted 2 to 1 for the principles of segregation, the opinions were almost evenly divided as to whether or not colored students should enter Vanderbilt's undergraduate school, according to an editorial published in "the Hustler, student newspaper at the University.

If Vanderbilt was in a desegregated area, it should open its doors to colored students in line with the public schools and colleges, despite the fact that the University is a private institution, the poll showed.

However, one factor that is a block to such a movement is that Vanderbilt students are on the whole from families with strong objections to desegregation, especially as it immediately affects their children. The rapid change in admission policy might hurt the University's enrolment as far as white students are concerned.

Sat. 12-18-54

ANOTHER complication is that Nashville is the site of an excellent colored university, Fisk which in many respects is equal to and better than Vanderbilt, especially in the fine arts.

The answer according to the poll lies in what is for the best interest of both Fisk and Vanderbilt students. It was generally agreed that the two universities should, along with Peabody and Scarritt Colleges, unite in an educational exchange program similar to the Vanderbilt - Peabody-Scarritt setup.

Colored students would take courses at Vanderbilt which are offered at Fisk and vice versa. In this way, both universities would benefit greatly from the interchange of students. Vanderbilt students are ready for this step, the poll indicated.

★ The Young South . . .

ON DESEGREGATION

(Reprinted from the Vanderbilt Hustler, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 22)

A poll of 93 Vanderbilt students last week revealed that, whereas they voted 2 to 1 for the principle of segregation, opinions were almost evenly divided as to whether or not Negroes should enter Vanderbilt's undergraduate school.

If this poll is to be taken as representative of student opinion — and we see no reason why it shouldn't be — about half the students here are willing to go along with the Supreme Court's rejection of the "separate but equal" doctrine, while at the same time most of them feel uneasy about discarding all facets of segregation.

Under other conditions (i.e., if Vanderbilt were in an already desegregated area), the course of the University would be clear. It should open its doors to Negroes, in line with the public schools and colleges, despite the fact that the University as a private institution is not legally bound to do so.

But there are complications.

One factor deterring such a violent move is that Vanderbilt students are on the whole from families with strong objections to desegregation, especially as it immediately affects their children. The rapid change in admission policy therefore might hurt the University's enrollment as far as white students are concerned.

However, this reason must be discarded in the face of what is stronger — that eligible persons of all races and creeds deserve the chance to receive top-rate educations.

Another complication, perhaps the chief one, is that Nashville is the site of an excellent Negro university, Fisk, which in many respects is equal to and better than Vanderbilt, especially where the fine arts are concerned.

In considering the admission of Negroes to Vanderbilt, the Board of Trust must weigh two questions: Will this action harm Vanderbilt? Will it harm Fisk?

If it were to harm Vanderbilt's white enrollment, while at the same time lowering Fisk's enrollment, due to a shift to Vanderbilt, then the policy would not be worth the risk.

However, the most important consideration facing the Board will be, "How can both Vanderbilt and Fisk receive the full benefit of Nashville's fine colleges?"

The answer, coming from this melting pot of problems — the welfare of Vanderbilt and Fisk, the best interests of white and black students — is so obvious as not to be obvious. The answer has been with us for several years, and many of the problems connected with it have already been worked out.

This newspaper believes that Vanderbilt and Fisk universities along with Peabody and Scarritt colleges, should unite in an educational exchange program similar to the Vanderbilt-Peabody-Scarritt setup.

Both Vanderbilt and Fisk would benefit greatly from the resulting interchange of students. There are studies here which Fisk lacks, and certainly Vanderbilt must be humbled by the many cultural opportunities at Fisk.

This does not mean that Negroes would matriculate at Vanderbilt. They would merely take courses here, and Vanderbilt students would take courses at Fisk

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VICTORIA JUNIOR COLLEGE

Victoria Junior College Agrees To Admit Negro Students Beginning Next Fall

Informer P.1

VICTORIA — June 14 the board of trustees of Victoria Junior College voted to admit Negro students, after a well-planned, quiet movement led by the three largest Negro organizations here.

The NAACP, headed by Dr. George M. Wilkins; the Citizens Committee, headed by C. R. Callis; and the Progressive Voters League, headed by Francis Williams Jr., together with Miss Dorothy Mae Hobbs and her mother, Mrs. Hobbs, went to the office of the president of the Junior College and presented Miss Hobbs, an honor graduate of the F. W. Cross High School of Victoria.

The president received the group cordially. After a bit the dean came over and introduced himself and took part in the conference. The president pointed out that the matter would have to be taken up with the school board, which would meet June 14, one week from the 7th, the date the committee went to visit the president.

The president promised to notify the committee of the board's action.

On June 15 the committee was notified, and also the president made public announcement;

That in view of the recent Supreme Court decision, regarding the illegality of segregation in schools; and in view of the several church denominations' vigorous support of the Supreme Court's decision, the board of trustees had decided unanimously to admit Miss Dorothy Mae Hobbs to the Victoria Junior College as of September 1, 1954 and all other qualified graduates of accredited high schools;

That the makeshift setup for junior college training for Negroes, which had heretofore existed at the Cross High School, would be abolished simultaneously with the admission of Negroes in September.

The above information was sent in by Dr. George M. Wilkins, who gave unselfish praise to both Mr. Callis and Mr. Williams, heading the Citizens Committee and the Progressive Voters League, respectively.

Also the story reflected that all of them worked evenly and together, and avoided the trap of bickering to see who should get the most glory. The result was complete victory for everybody concerned.

Dr. Wilkins ended his letter of communication by saying that he hoped Negroes in other communities would follow their example and be as successful.

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VIRGINIA POLY INSTITUTE
BLACKBURG, VIRGINIA

14e(1)

VPI CADET—Cadet Irvin Peddrew, 18-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Peddrew, Hampton, Va., is a student at the Virginia Poly Institute, Blackburg. All of the other 3,512 students at the institution are white

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Whites Denied Entrance To College For Negroes

PETERSBURG, Va., Oct. 23. —(AP)—For many years Negroes have been making news by applying for admission to colleges in states where segregation laws barred them.

The news was reversed when more than a dozen white applicants were denied admission to Virginia State College, a school for Negroes. The college turned them down after being advised by the State Board of Education that they could not be admitted under Virginia law.

President Robert P. Danile of the college said the white applicants were from the area near the college and were mostly interested in part-time courses as day students.

Virginia State Turns Down White Applicants

Petersburg, Va. — Officials at Virginia State college here last week bowed to state law and refused to admit 12 white persons who applied for entrance at the college.

The officials turned them down after being informed by the State Board of Education that they could not be admitted under Virginia law.

The prospective students lived near Virginia State and wanted to enroll as part-time students, Robert P. Daniel, president of the college, said.

W. Va. State To Initiate Prexy

INSTITUTE, W. Va. — Dr. William James Lord Wallace will be inaugurated as president of West Virginia State college in ceremonies here April 9.

John A. Hannah, assistant Secretary of Defense and former president of Michigan State college, will be principal speaker.

Dr. Wallace served as administrative assistant to the president of West Virginia before being appointed acting president in 1953.

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Dr. L. Foster to be honored

Va. State tribute to late president

PETERSBURG, Va.—Virginia State college will honor a former president, May 5, when its college and student center building will be named an dedicated in honor of the late Dr. Luther H. Foster, who served for 36 years as business manager and president.

A native of Halifax County, Dr. Foster was business manager for 29 years and president for seven years.

The building provides offices, classrooms, eating facilities and lounges to accomodate student activities and interests, and will serve also the faculty and visitors to the college.

Dedication Ceremonies

The deciation ceremonies will take place at the building. The principal speakers include Dr. F. D. Bluford, president of North Carolina A. and T. College; and J. H. Bradford, director of the budget, Commonwealth of Virginia.

Dr. Luther H. Foster Jr., son of the late Luther H. Foster, and president of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., will also speak. The acts of dedication will be administered by the college president, Dr. R. P. Daniel.

A special feature of the dedication program will be a conference on audio - visual programs of instruction in teacher education, jointly sponsored by the Conference of Presidents of Land Grant Colleges and Teaching Film Custodians.

Dr. L. H. Foster To Be Honored At Dedication

PETERSBURG — Virginia State College will honor a former president May 5, when its college and student center building will be named and dedicated in honor of Dr. Luther Hilton Foster, who served the college for thirty six years as business manager and president.

A native of Halifax county, Dr. Foster was business manager for twenty nine years and president for seven years. The building, which will serve the college as a student and college center, provides offices, classrooms, eating facilities and lounges to accommodate student activities and interests, and will serve also the faculty and visitors to the college.

THE DEDICATION ceremonies will take place at the building. The principal speakers include Dr. F. D. Bluford, president of North Carolina A. and T. College; J. H. Bradford, director of the budget, Commonwealth of Virginia, and Dr. Luther H. Foster, Jr., son of the late Luther Hilton Foster, and president of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

The acts of dedication will be administered by the college president, Dr. R. P. Daniel.

* * *

--A SPECIAL FEATURE of the dedication program will be a conference on audio - visual programs of instruction in teacher education, which will be jointly sponsored by the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges and Teaching Film Custodians, the organization through which the Motion Picture Association of America supports educational developments related to the use of audio and visual teaching materials.

The president of Virginia State College, who is also president of the Negro Land Grant College Association, will serve as chairman of the conference.

* * *

THE FORMAL ceremonies will begin at 1 p. m. on Wednesday, May 5, with a college ROTC formal parade honoring the college president. The dedication ceremony will follow at 3 p. m., and the audio - visual conference will open with a banquet at 7 p. m.

The audio - visual conference will continue through Saturday morning and will entertain leaders in teacher education in the major institutions of higher learning for Negroes which have teacher - training programs.

Foster Hall Dedicated At Virginia State

PETERSBURG, Va — Luther Hilton Foster hall, Virginia State college's new activities building, was dedicated with appropriate services Wednesday, May 5.

The building, which is to be a campus center for students, staff, and visitors, is named in honor of the late Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Virginia State college from 1942 until 1949, and before that its treasurer-business manager for 29 years.

Remarks were made by Dr. Luther H. Foster, jr., president of Tuskegee institute and son of the former Virginia State college head.

It's the Law

Va. Negro College Bars 12 Whites

PETERSBURG, Aug. 24 (AP).—More than a dozen white persons have applied for enrollment at Virginia State College for Negroes in recent weeks, President Robert P. Daniel said today.

Dr. Daniel said these applicants were informed the school is forbidden under Virginia laws to accept them. He added he had made inquiries of the State Board of Education before transmitting the decision to the applicants.

Most of the applications came from Petersburg, Hopewell and Colonial Heights. The applicants indicated their desire to take part-time courses at the college as day students.

Dr. Daniel said occasional inquiries had been received by the college in prior years from white applicants, but he attributed this year's total, the highest he could recall, to the Supreme Court's May 17 decision holding segregation in public schools unconstitutional.

College Turns Away White Applicants

RICHMOND, Va —(ANP)—"More than a dozen" white students have been denied admission to Virginia State college for Negroes during recent weeks because of their race.

Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president, told reporters that all white applicants to the school were informed the school is forbidden under state segregation laws to accept them.

Dr. Daniel said he made inquiries of the state board of education before transmitting the decision to the students. Nearly all of the applicants were from nearby communities. They indicated they wanted to take part-time courses at Virginia state as day students.

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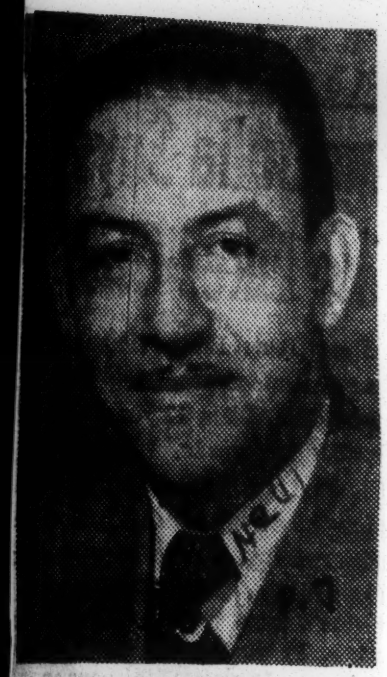
VOORHEES SCHOOL



JOHN F. POTTS, South Carolina educator, will become president of Voorhees School and Junior college, Denmark, S. C., July 1, the board of trustees has announced. Current president of Avery high school, Charleston, S. C., Potts has been obtained for the position by the two dioceses of the Episcopal church in South Carolina.

Mixed schools work in Mo.

Afro-American

St. Louis educators meet no problems

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Integration of pupils has been accomplished without a hitch in the college here, according to the dean of students at Washington University.

Baltimore

Dean Arno J. Haack, addressing the Nursery Foundation this week on the subject of interracial classes, not only pointed out that that there had been no problems in the classrooms, but that also an absence of tension had been noted.

The dean was one of several speakers representing four educational systems in the St. Louis area who stated they had ended racial segregation without difficulty.

Little Friction

All declared that interracial classes in this area have been successful with the least amount of friction.

"We are on the threshold of a solution to the problem of full integration in schools," said the Rev. James T. Curtin, diocesan superintendent of Catholic high schools.

The Rev. Mr. Curtin believes, however, that the process will be a lengthy one.

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WAYLAND COLLEGE

Another Texas College Proves Integration OK

PLAINVIEW, Texas — Integration of Negro and white students at Waylan College here has been a reality for the past three years since students, faculty members and trustees voted to admit Negroes in 1951.

Eleven Negroes from Texas, Louisiana, Nigeria and the Bahamas Islands were among the 450 students to enroll this fall, A Hope Owen, the school's president, said.

Included in the number of 1954 graduates at Wayland were George May and Bonnell Williams of San Andres Island, Columbia, South America. Both were among the first Negroes to enter the college after the color bar was dropped.

According to reports, students from Nigeria and South America were admitted to the school at the request of white Southern Baptist missionaries in these areas. It is also believed that they are responsible for the decision of Dr. J. M. Marshall, then president of Wayland, to present the matter to the students, faculty and Board.

The Board held heated sessions but the vote to admit Negroes went through.

Most of the Negro students at Wayland are studying for teaching and medical professions and the ministry. They take an active part in student affairs. One student from Columbia was voted "class favorite".

Some sing in the choral groups and are occasionally invited to speak or sing before white church and civic groups here and in neighboring towns.

Negro students also become members of white Baptist churches of which most of the college's students belong and take an active part in church activities.

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WESLEYAN COLLEGE (WEST VIRGINIA)

Full integration

BUCKHANNON, W. Va. — Colored students enrolled for the first time at West Virginia Wesleyan College here are fully integrated into the life of the school, it was announced last week.

The Rev. Levi B. Miller, executive secretary of Christian Education for the Washington Methodist Conference, made the announcement. The school is supported by the Methodist church.

School Bias End Fought In West Va.

Phila Bulletin 8-19-54

PHILIPPI, W. Va., Aug. 18 (AP) —Police were called to restore order last night when the Barbour County school board assigned a white teacher and a dozen white students to what has been an all-Negro school.

Chief of Police James Paugh estimated that 200 angry white parents jammed the board's meeting room and the hallway of the building. Others stood outside on the street.

It was the first mass protest since West Virginia school boards set out to eliminate segregation this fall in line with the Supreme Court's decision of May 17.

Chief Paugh said no blows were struck. There was no violence. No attempt was made to molest the three school board members. There were shouted protests and threatening talk.

9 Families to Resist

Chief Paugh said someone hurled several pop bottles onto the walk and lawn at the home of Burton Levicki, school board president, while he was presiding at the meeting.

Members of nine families announced they would not send their children to Hanging Rock Elementary School, which has been for Negroes only. The board retained E. E. Adams, jr., a Negro, as principal at Hanging Rock and appointed Mrs. Patricia M. True, a white teacher, to the staff.

The board explained that twelve white pupils would be going to Hanging Rock as the result of school consolidations worked out before the segregation decision.

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WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY

West Virginia Opens Colleges To Negroes

By The Associated Press

Charleston, W. Va., June 9.—The West Virginia Board of Education threw open the doors of nine State colleges today to all qualified students, white or Negro.

The action was in line with this border state's expressed intention to abide by the United States Supreme Court's decision that racial segregation in public schools is unconstitutional.

West Virginia is one of 17 states that have maintained separate school facilities for whites and Negroes. The State Constitution says, "White and colored persons shall not be taught in the same school."

University Not Affected

Today's action did not affect West Virginia University, which has its own board of governors. However, State Attorney General John G. Fox is understood to have advised the university to do likewise.

The Board of Education has jurisdiction over nine smaller State colleges, two of which—West Virginia State and Bluefield State—are now exclusively Negro institutions.

The statement by the board did not mention an effective date, but Secretary H. K. Baer said there was no delay intended and the action was effective immediately.

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WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE

Inauguration of Dr. William J. Wallace at West Virginia State attracts throng

14e(1)

INSTITUTE, W. Va. — The inauguration of Dr. William J. Wallace as fourth president of West Virginia State college last Friday, witnessed by a capacity audience of students, national, state, university, and college dignitaries.

Dr. John A. Hannah, assistant secretary of defense and former president of Michigan State college, was the main speaker on the inaugural program.

Dr. Wallace was actually appointed president June 1, of last year. A graduate of the University of Pittsburgh, he received hi master's degree at Columbia University and the degree of doctor of philosophy at Cornell University.

Dr. Hannah Speaks

Dr. Hannah declared in his address that a single idea has more force than any manipulation of physical forces. n support of that idea, he listed three ideas:

1. That man has a soul; that he has an inherent dignity and indestructive worth, and has the right to work out his own destiny in God-given freedom;

2. That man have the right to govern themselves as stated in our Declaration of ndependence; and

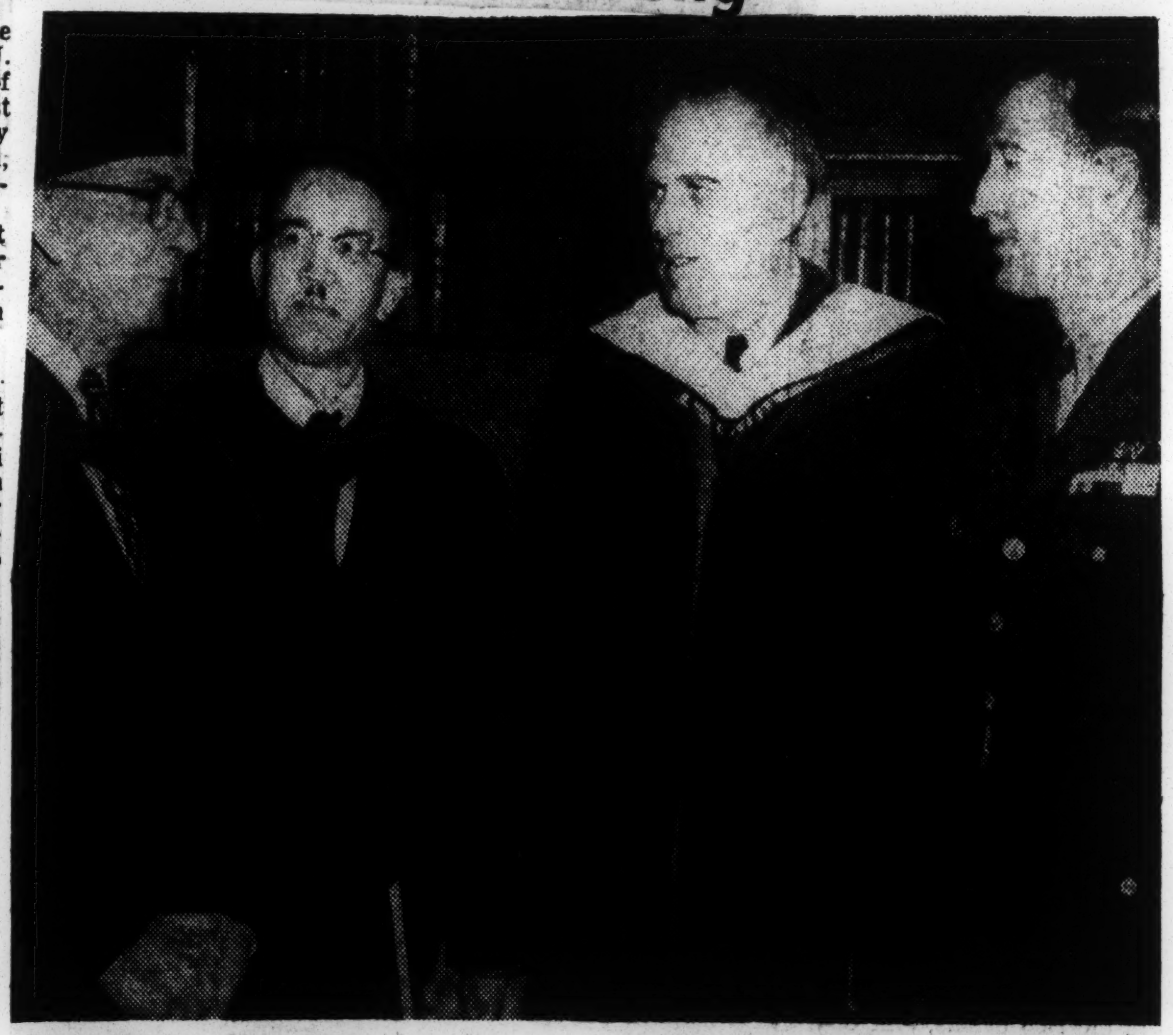
3. That higher education should not be restricted to an aristocracy, but should be used to help the common man help solve his problems.

Others On Program

Other speakers on the program were Governor Marland, who presented brief greetings and Charles Williamson, president of the State Board of Education, who formally installed Dr. Wallace as president.

Speakers appearing on the program at the inaugural luncheon were Wendell Chiles, assistant superintendent of Fayette county schools; James Whitfield Ree president of the student council; Drue E. Culumns, president of the Alumni Association;

Also Dr. Lorena E. Kemp, chaman of the department of Tnglish; Eannis S. Belcher Jr., of the department of drama, and the TOTC Glee Club, under the direction of Dr. P. Ahmed Williams.



PRESIDENT INDUCTED—Notables at induction of Dr. Wallace as fourth president of West Virginia State College, Institute, April 9 included Mr. Williamson, president of the state board of education; Dr. Wallace, Dr. Hannah, assistant secretary of defense, speaker, and General Fox, state adjutant general. 14e(1)

Four White Boys On W. Va. Team

14e(1)

INSTITUTE, W. Va.—Four white boys are trying out for regular positions on the yellowjacket football squad at West Virginia State College, the Courier learned this week.

NATURAL — That's what observers say integration at West Virginia State College. Freshmen enjoy a get-together on the campus Barbara Macklin, Orange, N. J.; Barbara St. Albans, W. Va.; Samuel Wing, NYC. Back, Nathaniel Brooks, Memphis; Thomas Carter Jr., student council president, Montgomery, W. Va.; Joyce Pitrel, Richmond, Va.; and Etta Bonner, Montgomery, W. Va. This integration on the college level is accompanied by mixed grade schools.

West Va. State now mixed

● No problems at all, say officials

● School urged to drop out of the CIAA

By JAMES L. HICKS

INSTITUTE, W. Va., (NNPA) —If you drive west over the mountain wall on route 60 leading into Charleston and ask a white Charlestonian where West Virginia's "colored" college is located, he'll give you explicit directions on how to get to West Virginia State College at Institute.

But before he is through talking to you, he will say to you with pride in his eyes:

"By the way, mister, it's not a 'colored' college anymore."

And it isn't!

This was the pleasant surprise which greeted this reporter as he drove into Charleston this week and asked a white stranger for directions on how to get to the "colored" college, at Institute.

And more than that the daily papers are already calling for the school to quit the CIAA in athletics and join the West Virginia State Conference composed of all white colleges in West Virginia!

— o O o —

LOOK AT THE figures again! Last year NO white students! This year, 183 out of a total of 983

How did this happen?

That is the West Va. State Story!

It began in the highest American tradition this fall when school opened after the Supreme Court decision this Spring.

When the 182 white Americans showed up at the former all colored college to register, Registrar Daniel Lincoln and his stuff didn't bat an eyelash.

They simply admitted the white students to the cirriculum just as they did the colored ones.

— o O o —

IN THIS action, Registrar Daniels had the full backing of 46-year-old, North Carolina born (Salisbury) President William James Lord Wallace, who took over the leadership of the college when Dr. John W. Davis went to Liberia on a government mission.

With the traditional shyness for publicity shown by all educators, President Wallace did not rush to the newspapers with the West Virginia State story.

On the contrary, and still in the odd tradition of educators, he more or less suppressed it. To this date, the college has not yet issued any official press release telling of the admission of the white students.

— o O o —

GRADUALLY THE story of the West Virginia State Story began to leak out. Last Thursday, I virtually wrung from President Wallace one of the few statements he has made on the unusual situation.

"From what I hear" he said to me, "we are moving along very efficiently. And so far no problem has developed which we have not been able to solve. We are trying to move normally into this situation without any great upheavals."

Let's "read" the West Virginia State story:

Of the 182 white students enrolled, 71 are day students and 111 are night students.

There are approximately 16 women enrolled in that number and six of the women are married.

Many of the night students have had previous college training in other colleges of the state and have transferred to West Virginia State.

— o O o —

WHERE DID they come from and why are they here?

They come from the surrounding communities and counties near the school and they are at State because they have long known that it could provide them with the type of education they wanted, were it not for the segregation law which prevented them from going there and getting it.

....

Registrar Daniels summed it up this way: "What has happened here has come from the people of West Virginia. We have made no effort by any type of advertisement to attract people here.

....

"I believe we are humbly proud of the fact that they sought our educational facilities and that the authorities of the state have not opposed the use of educational institutions for the people of the state."

— o O o —

AND HOW is it working?

Ask Dean James Kelly Jr., dean of men, who says: "It's moving along very smoothly without incident. The white students have lost their identity. We don't know they are here.

"There is a very candid relation on the part of the students and an anxiety to make it work. The white students who have come to us have shown no reservations.

"They had thought the whole thing through before getting here and thus they were not

meeting the situation for the first time. Many are veterans and much of their adjustment has been facilitiated by military service."

Or ask the dean of women how it is working:

—o O o—

DEAN RUSSELL, whose white women students include a former WAC studying under the GI Bill says: "We simply have found no problems."

Or better still—ask one of the white students.

I walked up to Kenneth Turner standing on the formerly all-colored campus and asked him if he would mind answering a few questions about his attendance at the school.

Kenneth was born and raised in Nitro, nine miles from the college and consequently had never gone to a mixed school before. He told me he'd gladly answer any questions.

I asked him why he had selected State as his college.

—o O o—

HIS ANSWER was direct: He could attend State with less money than he could go to some other schools and it was near home. (The cost to state students is about $125 a year).

How had he arrived at his decision?

He had long heard about the school as being a good one and when he announced his intentions to his parents they knew it was a good school also and warmly endorsed his decision.

Had he ever had any prior close association with colored people? Yes, he was in a mixed unit in the Army and found them the same as anyone else.

And lastly; How is Kenneth finding things? No problems at all. Just school work.

That's the way the West Virginia State story reads.

—o O o—

THERE ARE some phases possibly more spectacular than others. But every story has its high spots.

Take the football team. When Coach Mark Cardwell of State called his first scrimmage, eleven white faces answered the call along with the brown ones.

Coach Cardwell went about his job letting blocking and tackling and running with the ball govern the selection of his team. Injuries took their toll and good stiff competition did the rest.

With the team facing Howard University as this is being written it now appears that four of the white students have won berths on the squad and that one, and possibly two, will wind up on the first team.

—o O o—

WHEN THE team took the field against Kentucky State here on September 18 it made history in West Virginia when some of the white boys saw action. They lost the game 21-12 but history was made.

And more history may yet come, for liberal sports writer A. L. Hardman of the Charleston Gazette has already written an article calling for State to leave the CIAA and join the West Virginia Intercollegiate Conference now composed only of white schools!

Says Hardman: "Certainly State belongs in the West Virginia Conference and it doesn't belong in the CIAA which is spread out over several States and does not provide West Virginia State with natural rivals.

He continues by saying, "So the end of segregation may bring about some relief to this end at West Virginia. To deny the Yellow Jackets admission to the State Conference would seem to be in utter defiance of the segregation ruling passed down by the U.S. Supreme Court."

The integration at West Virginia is complete—the faculty is integrated. There are even 13 whites in the Reserve Officers Training Course. And both races in West Virginia are proud of it

—o O o—

THAT'S THE West Virginia State Story. It's being acted by 983 American students on a stage which gave birth to a new state when the life of the Union was threatened in the Civil War.

The "props" which the actors in the story use stem from the Land Grants Act of 1890 which set up the school. In 1915, State began offering degrees.

Today it offers courses leading to a degree. As Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science; degrees in elementary education, agriculture, business administration, home economics, technical sciences, mechancial arts and a bachelor's degree in music.

Ask a white man in Charleston how to get to the "colored" college at Institute.

He'll tell you how to get there all right—but he'll also tell you that it just isn't "colored" anymore!

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WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY

SHIRLEY A. HUGHES, 1953 graduate of Central State college, is now studying law at West Virginia university in Morgantown and is the first and only Negro woman to enroll in the university's law school. The school has graduated one Negro student and at present there are two enrolled. Miss Hughes majored in Political Science at Central State.

Wilberforce Marks 98th Anniversary

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — A full week activities marked the 98th anniversary of the founding of Wilberforce University beginning with February 22 and ending March 2.

The Ohio school, founded in 1856, has plans already underway for a immense centenial two years hence. This year efforts are being made to raise a Founder's Day quota of $10,000 which will go toward the erection of a gymnasium for the health and physical education program. The $10,000 drive is already underway with final reports expected by mid-March

Highlights for the observance was a library Semi-centenary on Feb. 22 with Paul Bixler, librarian of Antioch college, Yellow Springs, Ohio as principal speaker. Bixler spoke from the subject, 'Freedom.'

On Wednesday, Feb. 24, Clarence W. Wright of the Department of Anatomy at Meharry college was principal Founder's Day Convocation speaker.

His subject: "Science and Its Role In A Liberal Arts College In the Atomic Age."

The faculty presented a play entitled, "To Be Continued," which featured Herman Moten, Marquita James, Rosalie Hill, Lucretia Parker, Relford Patterson, Bessie Carr, and Elinor Joell.

The Green and Gold Ball, an annual affair was held in the Student Union Building on Saturday.

Special worship services were conducted on Sun. Feb. 28, at the Wilberforce Holy Trinity church. Also on Feb. 28, a concert was given by the Music Faculty. Featured in this affair were Relford Ware and Martha Jones, pianists. The observances concluded with a 3rd District meeting bringing together ministers from three different states on March 2.

Bishop Asks Peace at Wilberforce

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Bishop A. J. Allen, chairman of the board of trustees of Wilberforce University, told the Courier this week that an all-out attempt is being made to peacefully settle the bitter dispute between President Charles L. Hill and Bishop D. Ward Nichols that seriously affects the future of the historic school.

Bishop Allen, presiding prelate of the Third Episcopal District of the AME Church, expressed grave concern over the fact that the dispute which occurred during recent commencement exercises at Wilberforce has come to the notice of the press.

He felt that it was a situation that could have been ironed out without any undue publicity.

"The matter is now in the hands of the executive committee of the board of trustees," Bishop Allen said, "and we are certain that the problems involved will be worked out to the satisfaction of everyone concerned."

THE BISHOP indicated that he, along with President Hill, stood squarely behind Mrs. Helen Baile, white sociology teacher whose dismissal had been requested by Bishop Nichols.

It was over this matter that President Hill opposed Bishop Nichols, and as a result, the prelate left the campus.

Bishop Nichols heads the First Episcopal District which was pledged to contribute $30,000 to Wilberforce during the current school year. Bishop Nichols had, to date, already turned over $22,000 of this amount to the school.

It has been reported that the matter will be brought up before the AME Bishops Council which will convene in New York City this week.

Bishop Allen also indicated that the matter of Mrs. Bailee's fitness would be weighed by the professional committee of the National Teachers Association.

Bishop, College President Clash

Courier P.1 Pittsburgh, Pa. Date 6-19-54

WILBERFORCE, Ohio—The commencement walkout of Bishop D. Ward Nichols, one of the AME church's strong men, seriously threatens the existence of historic Wilberforce University on the eve of its one hundredth anniversary celebration.

Bishop Nichols, presiding prelate of the First Episcopal District, one of the embattled institution's major contributing districts, left the campus abruptly in the midst of commencement activities last week when he failed to reach agreement with Dr. Charles Leander Hill, scholarly president of Wilberforce, over the dismissal of a white sociology teacher, Mrs. Helen Bailee.

Bishop Nichols, who had led his district in the contribution of $22,000 to the support of the school, part of a pledged $30,000, stated that he felt Mrs. Bailee was a detriment to the school and had no place on the faculty of an institution which had pledged itself to the teaching of Christian principles to Negro youth.

Dr. Hill had refused to dismiss Mrs. Bailee after Bishop Nichols, chairman of the faculty committee of the school's board of trustees, recommended that she be released.

BISHOP NICHOLS stated that he had made the recommendation after he had been thoroughly convinced, through personal investigation, that Mrs. Bailee was unsuited for her position. He definitely stated that the fact that the teacher was white had nothing to do with his decision.

Dr. Hill told the press that he resented the interference of the Bishop in school administration and did not feel that sufficient evidence had been presented to warrant Mrs. Bailee's dismissal.

Dr. Hill, who took over the presidency of Wilberforce University in 1948, after the school split with the state-supported part of the institution, threatened a "fight to the finish" with Bishop Nichols.

* * *

BISHOP NICHOLS stated that he felt that the situation seriously impaired the future of the school, but felt that some direct action needed to be taken against the administration of the university which allowed a person such as Mrs. Bailee to be a member of its faculty.

Following the refusal of Dr. Hill to act on his recommendations, Bishop Nichols left the campus before commencement exercises which had him scheduled to share the platform with Walter Reuther, president of the CIO.

Bishop A. J. Allen, chairman of the university board of trustees, of which Bishop Nichols is vice chairman, saw the walkout of his fellow-prelate as a damaging blow to the school.

Other Bishops present at the exercises had no comment to make to the press.

Hill back at Wilberforce

WILBERFORCE, O. — Dr. Charles Hill, who two weeks ago left the president's post at Wilberforce University to accept the pastorate of Ebenezer AME Church, Detroit, is back again.

However, the congregation of Ebenezer, along with Detroit AME ministers, waited on Bishop Baber in charge of the Fourth Episcopal District and secured retention of their pastor, Dr. M. Charleston.

Bishop Baber withdrew Dr. Hill's appointment and Hill returned to Wilberforce.

In the first faculty meeting of the school year, this week, the Wilberforce faculty expressed confidence in Dr. Hill.

The following statement said: "That we pledge to you our confidence and full support in your capacity as president of Wilberforce University."

Wilberforce U. Faculty Backs President Hill

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — In the first faculty meeting of the school year this week, the Wilberforce university faculty expressed confidence in Dr. Charles L. Hill, their president, in view of recent rumors indicating his resignation.

The faculty unanimously requested that the following statement be dent and released to the press: dent and released to the press::: "We pledge to your our confidence and full support in your capacity as President of Wilberforce University."

Reports were received from Springfield, Ill., several weeks ago to the effect that Dr. Hill would give the university's board of directors 30 days notice upon quitting the presidency of the school.

Winnipeg has grown to be Canada's fourth largest city.

Dr. Hill Out As Wilberforce Head

Afro American P. 1

Irked Bishop Nichols makes statement

Says school enrollment dropped from 600 to 200; has no rating

PHILADELPHIA

"Within a week, Dr. Charles Hill will no longer be president of Wilberforce University."

This announcement came from Bishop D. Ward Nichols, presiding bishop of the First AME District, trustee of Wilberforce and a member of the trustees' teachers committee.

"Dr. Hill's last official act was his open letter falsely charging me with permanently withholding contributions for the university, raised in the First Episcopal District," Bishop Nichols said.

He admitted that these funds were held up temporarily until the university got rid of an undesirable teacher and when that was done, the contribution, amounting to $8,000 was ordered sent to Wilberforce.

THE BISHOP said, that under Dr. Hill's presidency, "enrollment dropped from 600 to 200 students. This year's freshman class is only 65. Parents are not sending their children to Wilberforce because it is not accredited as a standard college."

"Indebtedness has jumped from $30,000 to $100,000, despite the fact that AME Church contributions of over $200,000 were sent to the university, which last year enrolled fewer than 200 students.

"President Hill has failed miserably as a president. He has been uneconomical, wasteful and unintelligent as to things financial, and inefficient as an executive, although he is a brilliant scholar."

IN THE PAST six years, Bishop Nichols said, the First District sent Wilberforce $227,000. In the 4 years before he took office only $57,000 was sent Wilberforce from the First District.

"Under Dr. Hill," he added, "Wilberforce is morally, spiritually and financially bankrupt and new leadership is required."

— o O o —

BISHOP NICHOLS did not say whom the trustees have in mind for a new president.

Reports are current here that President Hill will be offered a pastorate in a midwestern church.

He was widely mentioned some time ago as a candidate for the Governor's position in the Virgin Islands, but the appointment did not come through.

Row With Nichols Seen As Factor

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 10-9-54 P. 3

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — The heated dispute over the university funds between Dr. Charles L. Hill, president of Wilberforce university, and Bishop D. Ward Nichols of the AME church, came to an end Friday when it was announced that Dr. Hill will give the university Board of Trustees a 30 days notice and resign as president of the school. Closely following Dr. Hill's statement that he would resign from the university, Bishop George W. Baber announced here that Dr. Hill will take over the pastorate of Detroit's Ebenezer AME church.

Although Bishop Baber said his appointment would take place immediately, Dr. Hill said his present contract as professor with the university requires him to forward to its board of trustees a 30-day notice.

It was learned that Dr. Gilbert Jones, former president of the university, and currently dean of the school, is expected to be appointed acting president at a special meeting of the executive board Oct. 12.

Close associates of Dr. Hill charge that the university head was "eased out" of his position because of the squabble between him and Bishop Nichols.

Several weeks ago Dr. Hill had accused Bishop Nichols of withholding $8,000 of the university's funds — money, Dr. Hill said, that represented the final installments on the $30,000 annual budget for the school from the first Episcopal District. Bishop Nichols is presiding bishop of the first district and a supporting bishop of Wilberforce.

Defender

In reply to Dr. Hill's attack, Bishop Nichols said that the funds he is accused of withholding from Wilberforce were returned to the treasurer of the con-

ferences from which they were collected. "There is no law that determines how much the first episcopal district must give to Wilberforce," he said.

P. 3

Following the announcement Dr. Hill's resignation, five candidates, one a graduate of Harvard, filed application for the position. They were:

Sat. 10-9-54

Rembert Stokes, dean of Payne Theological Seminary, Wilberforce, Ohio; Rev. Charles Spivey, pastor of St. Stevens AME church, Detroit; Dr. S. L. Greene, jr., secretary of education for the AME church, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. Frank Veal, president of Paul Quinn College, Waco, Texas, and Dr. J. Julian Jenkins, professor of history and philosophy at Allen university, Columbia, S. C., Ph.D. graduate of Harvard.

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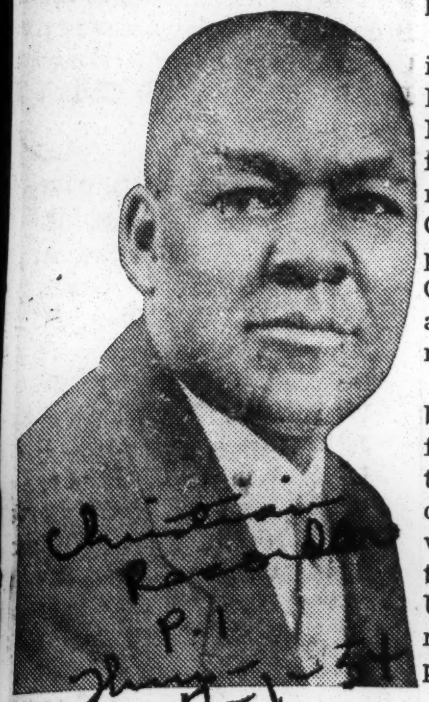
WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY

Statement Of The Bishop, Third Episcopal District



BISHOP A. J. ALLEN

CLEVELAND, OHIO

To the Springfield Daily News & Sun, Springfield, Ohio

Gentlemen:

The following is a STATEMENT from me as requested by you concerning the controversy arising between Bishop D. Ward Nichols and President Charles L. Hill over the question of a certain teacher being retained at Wilberforce University.

THE STATEMENT

First, speaking as an individual interested in Wilberforce University and its indestructibility as a citadel dedicated to scholarship and learning for Christian service, I deplore any publicity which may result in the crippling of the institution. I am not unmindful of the fact that in a democratic society like the one in which we live, constructive criticism and favorable publicity serve a wholesome purpose.

Second, speaking as Chairman of the Trustee Board of the said institution, I feel that the "flare-up" arising between Bishop Nichols and President Hill because of differences of views and decisions is being prematurely aired and unduly magnified in the public press.

The Trustee Board, after hearing the recommendation of the President concerning Mrs. Helen Bailee and the statement coming from Bishop Nichols, adopted the recommendation coming from the Committee on Teachers, that it be put in the hands of the Executive Committee for investigation and adjudication. That is where the matter rests at the present time.

The Executive Committee will be called in session in the near future. I feel sure at that time the dispute between Bishop Nichols and Dr. Hill will be settled with fairness to all concerned and to the best interest of Wilberforce University. When that is done a news release will be given to the press for publicity.

Thanking you for your interest, I remain,

Very truly,
Bishop A. J. Allen
Chairman of the Trustee Board
Wilberforce University

DR. C. L. HILL

"humble and ineffectual"

BISHOP NICHOLS

"his answer awaited"

Bishops' Council Action Is Urged

WILBERFORCE, Ohio—In an open letter this week to the Council of Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Dr. Charles L. Hill, president of Wilberforce University, charged that Bishop D. Ward Nichols of the First District has failed to turn over $8,000 owed to the AME School.

Dr. Hill also charged that the Bishop withheld another $8,000 due Wilberforce during the academic year of 1949-'50.

Dr. Hill says trouble started several weeks ago when he failed to dismiss a Wilberforce professor, Dr. Helena Bailie, at the request of Bishop Nichols. Dr. Bailie offered her resignation later and it was accepted by the executive committee.

Dr. Hill's open letter to the Council of Bishops follows:

c/o Rt. Rev. Greene, D.D., LL.D.
Senior Bishop and President
of the Council
1212 Fountain Drive, S. W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Fathers in God:

Grace, mercy, and peace from God our Father and from His Son our Lord Jesus Christ!

I trust that you will not regard this communication as a piece of gross presumption on the part of an Elder of the Church, but even at the risk of such a charge, I find it painfully necessary to lay before your sagacious and consecrated judgment, a valid complaint against the unorthodox behavior of one of your brothers in the Council to wit, the Rt. Rev. D. Ward Nichols, presiding Bishop of the First Episcopal District and one of the supporting Bishops of Wilberforce University.

The matter to which I refer relates to the act of withholding from Wilberforce University an amount of $8,000 which Bishop Nichols should have turned over to the University treasury as the last payment on his educational budget for Wilberforce University, which in total amounts to $30,000 yearly from the First Episcopal District.

Bishop Nichols asserts that this act was committed because I as president, failed to summarily dismiss Dr. Helen Bailie because of some alleged remarks that were made by her concerning the good Bishop, and these remarks are supposed to have injured his pride and to have done him irreparable harm in his District. Bishop Nichols informed the Board of Trustees that he would not turn over the $8,000 worth of certified checks made payable to Wilberforce University (which checks the Bishop showed me himself), so long as Dr. Bailie was connected with the institution. In the interim Dr. Bailie has resigned and her resignation was accepted by the executive committee. In spite of the fact that Dr. Bailie has severed her connections with the university, Bishop Nichols has not up to this writing released the $8,000 to the university, but has made further demands upon the president which I have already conveyed to the members of the Council in a copy of a letter which I addressed to him relative to the matter.

The purpose of this communication to the Bishops in Council is to seek answers to certain pertinent questions which strike at the very heart of the theological presuppositions of the AME Church. I and hundreds of Elders of the Church and thousands of the laity would like to know, by what authority does the Bishop of the First District have a right to withhold funds belonging to the school that have been collected in the name

of education, appropriated by several annual conferences of the First District, and made out to Wilberforce University in the form of certified checks?

We know what would happen to a Presiding Elder, if, after having collected claims from the pastors of his district, he should decide that he will withhold these funds from the conference on some flimsy excuse that he does not like such an such a Bishop. We know what would happen to a Pastor under similar circumstances. What now is to happen to a Bishop who is guilty of a similar civil, ecclesiastical, and moral wrong? Can it be that there is no authority vested in the Bishop's Council to chastise, remonstrate, and discipline a fellow Bishop for such a flagrant disregard for ecclesiastical law? Can it be that a Bishop transcends the law while enforcing the law upon all others of the clergy? Can it be that the Bishops in Council find themselves powerless to deal with a brother Bishop who has transgressed?

Moreover, this latest incident involving Bishop Nichols and the university is not the first of its kind. According to our books during the academic year of 1949-50, the same Bishop withheld $8,000 of his $30,000 budget for Wilberforce University.

Common sense and canon law would teach us that Bishop Nichols is simply a trustee of the funds earmarked by the Annual Conferences for allocation to various ecclesiastical departments and causes. It is not his money but belongs to the church. Why does he continue to hold it?

I am simply an humble and an ineffectual Elder in the Church. I am not in a position to force Bishop Nichols to release the contested amount. But, my Reverend Fathers in God, is there no ecclesiastical authority in the Church that can do so, or does the unrestrained will of a Bishop run its length with impunity and without any churchly restraint?

The issue is clear and fully drawn and it touches the very crux of our theological concepts of the Episcopacy.. The Church is entitled to an answer to the questions that are germane to the recent action of Bishop Nichols who, not content with defying the law of the Church and the righteousness of a good conscience before God and man, adds insult to injury by further senseless demands upon the president of Wilberforce University to which, if he submitted, would certainly place him in the light of some pertinent priest crawling on hands and knees to prostrate himself before the throne of his Bishop as though doing penance.

Ours is not a Roman Church. It is a free, evangelical Church that boasts of the liberty which the Son of God confers upon all of those who hear the voice of God in the forgiveness of sins.

Reverend Fathers in God, I trust you will not interpret this communication as the manifestation of an Elder in rebellion against the Church of Jesus Christ. I fear to rebel against the Church for the voice of God resounds in the Church. But, I do rebel against the selfish and over-weening pride of a Bishop who injures deliberately an institution of higher learning under the very transparent pretext that he withholds the Church's funds from the University because that unrestrained pride has been hurt by a remark of a woman.

I await with patience some clarification of the questions raised in this letter, and simultaneously repent for my sins and proclaim that God is love!

Your obedient son in the gospel.

CHARLES LEANDER HILL,
President

Denies Charge He Kept Funds Due Wilberforce

Courier P. 1
Sat. 10-2-54
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK—The Rt. Rev. D. Ward Nichols, presiding Bishop of the First Episcopal District . . . and generally regarded as one of the leading churchmen in America . . . categorically denied charges made against him by Dr. Charles Leander Hill, president of Wilberforce University last week.

In an exclusive statement to the Courier, Bishop Nichols referred to Dr. Hill's widely publicized open letter as "ill advised" and suggested that this was the educator's "parting words as president of Wilberforce University."

* * *

IN ANSWER to Dr. Hill's charge that he had withheld $8,000 from the university, Bishop Nichols stated that the matter had been discussed with Bishop A. J. Allen, presiding prelate of the Third Episcopal District of the connection, and chairman of the board of trustees of Wilberforce University.

"Dr. Hill was completely out of place in questioning me about financial matters," Bishop Nichols stated.

"The matter was one which should have been cleared through the board of trustees. I had discussed the matter of the money with Bishop Allen in Chicago in August. At that time I told Bishop Allen that the treasurers of the various conferences in my district would be instructed to forward the money to him.

* * *

"THIS CONVERSATION followed an assurance on the part of Bishop Allen that certain administrative matters which I had questioned had been satisfactorily adjusted—at that time I agreed to instruct members of my conference to forward the funds to the school.

"Dr. Hill indicated that I personally was withholding the money from the school. The funds referred to have been in the hands of the conference treasurers ever since I ordered the funds withheld following disagreement over the administration at Wilberforce.

"I SINCERELY regret that Dr. Hill has beclouded the issues at Wilberforce with this untimely blast . . . a matter that could have been adjusted with the board of trustees . . . or with the Bishops' Council.

"At the present time we sorely need to pull together to overcome the drop in attendance at the school since Dr. Hill took over. It was with this in mind that I attempted as a member of the board of trustees, chairman of the Teachers' Committee, and the presiding officer of a contributing district to straighten out certain administrative matters last week.

"My concern was obviously underscored by the fact that only sixty-five freshmen students enrolled at Wilberforce this fall and the overall student body has dropped from a high of 600 at the time Dr. Hill took over the presidency of Wilberforce . . . to 200 at this time.

"I AM INCLINED to believe that Dr. Hill's charge against me is a subterfuge to cover up other matters which he has no desire to be brought to the public attention.

"I am desirous that the public knows that I did not personally withhold the money from Wilberforce . . . that the $8,000 which Dr. Hill has suggested that I have is in the hands of the Conference Treasurers . . . and they were directed prior to the release of Dr. Hill's open letter to forward this money to Bishop Allen.

14e(1) 1954

WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY

Two Presidents At Wilberforce

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 10-30-54

Dr. Charles Leander Hill vigorously denied last week that he had resigned as president of Wilberforce University and sharply critized AME Bishop D. Ward Nichols for "unofficially" appointing another president, Dr. Gilbert Jones, to assume his duties at the church school.

Bishop Nichols is presiding Bishop of the first AME District and a supporting bishop of the university.

In a special interview just before he addressed the Chicago Branch of the NAACP, opening its annual membership campaign, at Olivet Baptist church, Dr. Hill told the Defender that rumors of his ouster and resignation were "false and erroneous."

"I have no intention of resigning my position at the university," he said, "and I have not received any notification from the board of trustees announcing my dismissal."

The board of trustees of the university is scheduled to meet in June, he said. "I can't say what will happen then."

Dr. Hill reportedly had resigned his position at the AME church university in Wilberforce, Ohio, upon pressure resulting from his accusing Bishop Nichols of withholding $8,000 earmarked annually by the church for the university.

Denouncing Bishop Nichols for "unauthorized actions against him," Dr. Hill charged that the AME prelate "disregarded the university board of trustees" and "arrogated unto himself the power to fire one president and appoint another in his place."

Dr. Hill said that Bishop Nichols had appointed Dr. Gilbert Jones, former president of the university and now dean of the school, to act as president until June, when the board will convene.

"No university can have two presidents," Dr. Hill said, "and I intend to carry out my administrative duties as president of Wilberforce."

It was learned that Dr. Hill is on unlimited tenure at the university. "On that basis," he said, "I cannot be fired or ousted unless there are charges placed against me and proof of those charges can be substantiated."

Dr. Hill, an AME minister who received his doctor of philosophy degree at Ohio State university, said the running dispute with Bishop Nichols started some months ago when the Bishop ordered him to fire Dr. Helena Bailie, a white associate professor of sociology at the university.

"There were no specific charges placed against her," said Dr. Hill, "so I refused to dismiss her." Bishop Nichols retaliated by withholding the funds from the university, Hill said.

Dr. Bailie resigned voluntarily from the university staff late last July, Hill said, "but we still have not received the funds from Bishop Nichols."

Sat. 10-30-54

Refuting rumors that he had appointed Dr. Hill as pastor of Detroit's Ebenezer's AME church, Rt. Rev. George W. Baber, prelate of the Fourth AME District, said last week that he had made "no such" appointment and that Dr. Hill was still president of the church's university since no notification of his resignation had been received.

In an earlier statement Bishop Nichols said that the funds which he is accused of withholding from the university were returned to the treasuries of the conferences from which they were collected.

He said there is no law specifying "any certain amount the First District is to contribute to Wilberforce."

Hill Says Bishop Nichols Ties Up Wilberforce Funds

Defender P.1 Chicago, Ill.

1400

XENIA, Ohio—Dr. Charles L. Hill, President of Wilberforce university here, has charged A M E Bishop D. Ward Nichols of withhloding $8,000 of the uniaversity's funds last week.

Sat. 9-25-54

Hill said the money represents the final installment on the $30,000 annual budget for the school from the First Episcopal District. Bishop Nichols is presiding bishop of the first district and a supporting bishop of Wilberforce.

Hill made his complaint in a letter to the Rt. Rev. Sherman L. Greene and the Conucil of Bishops of the AME church. Bishop Greene is president of the council.

In the latest move in a running battle between Hill and Bishop Ward, the university president accused the bishop of "selfish and over-weening pride" and deliberate injury to the school.

He said Bishop Nichols withheld a similar amount from the school treasury in 1949-50.

The latest battle between the Bishop and Hill arose from Hill's refusal to dismiss Dr. Helena Bailie from the university sociology deparment after Bishop Nichols fired a series of charges against her and demanded that she be fired.

Hill said the unpublished charges were not sufficient to warrant

Has No School Funds, Bishop Nichols Says

Bishop Nichols, reached at his Huntington, L. I., N. Y. home late Friday night, expressed surprise at Dr. Hill's "attack on me."

Defender

"This attack," the Bishop said, "is for publicity purposes only because he released the letter before the Bishops Council received it and before I was even appraised of his charges."

The funds which Dr. Hill has accused him of withholding from Wilberforce, the Bishop said, are not in his possessions, but have been returned to the treasurers of the conference from which they were collected.

Dr. Hill, he further declared, is simply a catspaw for certain forces which have thus far almost destroyed Wilberforce university.

Bishop Nichols explained there is no law that determines how much the first Episcopal district must give to Wilberforce.

Before he came to the district, Bishop Nichols declared, the average annual contribution of the district was $6,000 with the exception of one year when $9,000 contribution was made.

Since taking over, the Bishop asserted, no less than $40,000 annually has been given to Wilberforce and Payne Seminary.

He said that he "requested" and did not "demand" the dismissal of Dr. Bailie, and he added that he was well within his rights "not as a bishop, but as a member of the teachers committee, a trustee and a supporter" of the school.

Denying that he has ever had a ross word with Dr. Hill, the Bishop charged that "Dr. Hill is a complete failure as president of Wilberforce."

Elaborating he said, "Since Hill has been president, the student body has declined, money has been wasted by inefficient operation and the moral standards of the university have been lowered and today the school instead of being accredited is discredited."

Continuing the Bishop said "it is easy for a man to pretend he's being persecuted. Dr. Hill would like to lay his failure as president on somebody else's shoulders."

Concluding he characterized Dr. Hill's letter as "a flagrant, unethical, stupid and indecent attack" and declared that Dr. Hill annot try his case in the news apers.

14e(1) 1954

WILEY COLLEGE

Wiley Gets Marion Ford After Rebuff By Texas

MARSHALL, Texas — Marion Ford, jr., 17-year-old "Magna cum laude" graduate of Phyllis Wheatley high school of Houston, Texas, was among the 200 freshman students who registered at Wiley college this year.

Ford, who received numerous awards as an athlete and student during his high school career, had been admitted to the University of Texas, but his application was revoked when the daily papers across the state printed a story on August 22 of his acceptance at the university and his powess as a football player and free-style swimmer.

In a statement to administrators of Wiley college, Ford stated that it was known by University of Texas officials that he was a Negro and that he would have been the first to be admitted to the undergraduate school.

His successful coaching of the Finnegan Park AAU Junior Olympic Swimming team of Houston brought him to the attention to athletic officials in this Southwest. It was their contact with the press that broke the story.

Ford also stated that he had not made a formal statement regarding his desire to play football at the university, but his silence probably means that he would have tried out for the freshman team.

The accepance of Ford by the university was in a formal, personal letter from the registrar. The notice of cancellation was received September 3, though Ford was informed of it by the press on September 2.

He said the cancellation was probably due to Governor Shivers' recent campaign in which he declared he would keep Negroes out of the public schools of Texas.

Ford is taking courses at Wiley and stated that he will work toward a B. S. degree in chemistry. He will see action with the Wiley Wildcats this football season as a varsity member. Results from his freshman entrance examinations were exceptional.

He is holder of the 100 yard freestyle swimming record and was named the outstanding chemistry student in his class by the southwest division of the American Chemical society.

He is also holder of the McGruder award, an award made annually to the athlete graduating from Wheatley high school with the highest academic record.

14e(1) 1954

WHITE GRADUATES FROM NEGRO COLLEGES

Interracial College Cited

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On May 30 The Times carried an article headed "White Girl to Get Degree from Fisk." That article stated: "It is also believed that she is the first white person to win an earned degree from a Southern Negro college in fifty years or more."

These facts have been overlooked: Talladega College, Talladega, Ala., graduated a white girl in 1940 and a white man in 1950. Candida Kranold, daughter of a Talladega professor from Germany, was the 1940 graduate. William Beittel, son of Dr. A. D. Beittel, then president of Talladega, was the 1950 graduate. William Beittel is also a member of a national Negro fraternity, Alpha Phi Alpha, into which he was initiated during his undergraduate years at Talladega.

The interracial pattern of Talladega College is as old as the eighty-seven-year institution itself. That pattern is assured by a clause in the charter of February, 1867: "A school from which no one shall be debarred on account of race or color." The interracial ideal has been consistently practiced. The chartering group was interracial. From the beginning the trustee board has been, and still is, interracial. Until recently both elementary and high school departments were maintained on the campus for Negro and white students. An 1889 high school graduate whose name has since become famous is Lee De Forest, father of radio, and son of Dr. Henry Swift De Forest, president at Talladega 1879-96.

An interracial school through ninth grade is still in operation. An exchange program activated in 1949 has brought white students from Cornell College, Iowa; Oberlin College, Ohio, and Cedarcrest College, Allentown, Pa., for periods of study. A white student from Mobile, Ala., voluntarily enrolled for a year's study, 1951-52. A white student is at the college at present.

New York members of the present trustee board are Judge Hubert Delaney, Dr. Philip Widenhouse and Dr. William Frazier of the American Missionary Association offices on Fourth Avenue, and Charles M. Bliss, banker.

MARGARET L. MONTGOMERY,
Editor, Department of Public Relations, Talladega College.

Talladega, Ala., June 12, 1954.

14e(1) 1954

MERGER-MINER AND WILSON TEACHER COLLEGES

Teachers' Colleges Face Merger

Capital Takes Another Step Towards Full Integration

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 11-6-54 p 11

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE

WASHINGTON—Another step toward fuller classroom integration is scheduled to take place here next June with the merging of Miner and Wilson teacher colleges.

The two colleges will become one unit and will be located in the present Cardoza High School which is to be closed in June.

Rezoning of senior high schools in the District of Columbia has revealed such an overage of seating space that Cardoza can be closed and its pupils accommodated in the remaining senior high schools, freeing the Cardoza building for college use.

* * *

IT IS ALSO planned at the same time to open a junior high school unit in the Cardoza building to serve as a laboratory school for the merged colleges.

Both Wilson and Miner are teacher-training colleges operated by the District School Board.

Miner had been operating as an all-Negro college and Wilson as an all-white college, but the doors of both institutions were thrown open to all races this past September.

Some Negroes have enrolled at Wilson this school year but no whites are known to have enrolled at Miner.

* * *

WILSON HAS an approximate enrollment of 348 with thirty-eight white instructors and Miner boasts an enrollment of 583 with thirty-five teachers.

Elsewhere in the District, Catholic parochial schools have had integrated classes for several years.

White students have been attending Howard University for sereval years and George Washington University dropped all racial restrictions at opening sessions this fall.

The university had been accepting Negroes in its College on General Studies (evening classes) and in the medical school's post-graduate program

— ST and the BEST —

Fisk Grad Enrolls In Women's Med College

NASHVILLE — (ANP) — Miss Joyce Elaine Howell, a 1954 Fisk university graduate, last week enrolled in Women's Medical college of Pennsylvania as a first year student.

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WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE (WUS)

Help For Students—

Formal Education For All World University Purpose

14e(1)

By REV. URIAH J. FIELDS

Many people have heard of the World University Service (WUS) before, but chances are they have not become interested enough to investigate or seek to know of its unique functions.

WUS is a world-wide movement comprised of colleges and universities throughout the world. Students and teachers through a cooperate effort seek to increase international understanding through the process of education. Its chief purpose is to help students to acquire a formal education without regard for race, color, nationality, religion, status or political affiliation.

One may say truthfully without hesitation that the WUS is doing more to establish peace in the entire world than any other existing organization. Its history is brief, less than a decade, but its achievements and contributions are numerous. Students who never contemplated their dreams coming true have realize an education. From the dark continent of Africa to the glittering continent of North America the WUS has given service.

WUS helps African Natives to study medicine. A land where the health of the people is appalling—the incidence of tuberculosis is among the highest in the world, and many other infectious diseases are rife. There are far fewer doctors available for work among the Africans than are available for the more healthy European residents, who total only one-forth of the African population. Medical students who have no other means of assistance are turning to the WUS, created several years ago to help a few Africans complete their medical training.

G. S. Getz, chairman of the Scholarship Fund reports that three Africans received scholarships in 1953, bringing the total so far awarded by the fund to eleven. In expressing his appreciation for the support given the fund by World University Service, Mr. Getz said in part: "This assistance from students in other countries gives us heart for the continuation of our work which, on account of apartheid policy of our government is becomingly increasingly difficult.

Were it not for the magnificent support which we have received from our fellow students all over the world we could never have achieved as much as we have done. Your response has been quite beyond our appreciation. We hope that your efforts on our behalf will once again be so very successful.

Korean colleges, for more than three years "exiled" to Pusan where they were housed in huts, have in recent weeks returned to University Campuses.

The trip home was a hard one and the problem facing returning students and professors are overwhelming. Dr. George Pail, chairman of the WUS affiliate in Korea and president of Chosum Christian University, writes from Seoul "We are now repeating the life that we endured during the early phases of communist aggression, as far as unsettled state of affairs are concerned. The housing situation in Seoul is beyond description. Many students cannot come up to Seoul because they cannot get accommendation. Those who have come to Seoul room in crowded quarters. The lack of employment is highly conspicious. Furthermore, inflation of our national currency and the rise of prices make it almost prohibitive for students to have the proper clothing and food. I believe every college and university in Seoul faces a decline in student enrollment. I feel that we must do something immediately to relieve the student situation in Korea".

Yes, the colleges and universities in America also feel that something must be done to relieve this condition. Students and Educators are understanding of the fact the future of the world rest in the hands of the students of today. Therefore they throughout America are working hard to help the unfortunate student.

Among these colleges and universities, Alabama State College is foremost. Student-body and faculty have already united in an effort to secure funds for the WUS.

The Student Christian Association and College Sunday School are sponsoring a fund-raising campaign which extends over the period April 5th through April 11th. Charles Jackson, president of the SCA is chairman of this financial drive. Faculty members who are hard at work in this effort are Dr. R. D. Corckett, chief advisor; Prof. Felix James, Prof. Johnny Jones and Miss Grace Jackson members of the Advisory Board.

We, of the Alabama State College feel that a liberal education available for all is the answer to Americas and the world's great understanding, and understanding upon education. It is therefore, in the spirit of this belief that we put forth a deliberate and sacrificial effort in supporting the World University Service movement.

14e(1) 1954

XAVIER UNIVERSITY

XAVIER STUDENTS TO ATTEND SEMINAR

Two Xavier university students will attend the international biennial study week and seminar of the World Federation of Catholic Young Women and Girls in New York April 20-26.

Named by Sister M. Helene, dean of Xavier, to attend the seminar were Marva Parks, a junior student from New Orleans, and Jerry Darensbourg, junior from Baton Rouge.

During the study week, problems of students and Catholic youth in various countries will be considered.

14e(1) 1954

Integration At Auburn: Two Views

(From The Montgomery Advertiser)

Two staff members of API's student newspaper, THE PLAINSMEN, last week debated the question of possible integration at Auburn. In side-by-each editorial page columns, Managing Editor Ronald Owen argued for the preservation of an all-white Auburn; Associate Editor Carmer Robinson favored mingling of the races.

Calling attention to the integration disturbances in Baltimore and Washington, Owen said:

Should a Negro be admitted to Auburn, he's going to be subjected to a form of segregation. A lot of barriers will be present, some that he won't be able to break down. He will not be accepted in the dorms, and he won't be wholeheartedly accepted at many campus social functions. He will still be expected to observe "Jim Crow" laws off campus.

Auburn should remain white — for as long as it takes to convince the entire student body that integration is the only way to solve the Southern Negro's problems.

Robinson disagreed, taking the view that segregation is per se discrimination and therefore violative of the American way as expressed in the Constitution. Said Robinson:

"All men, both white and black, have poured sweat, shed blood, and yielded tears in forging this great nation of ours. Yet all men have not enjoyed the basic elements of freedom and justice in equal proportions ..... because one man was born white, another born black.

Are our people to be handicapped at birth by a difference in skin pigment? ..... Can a person scream white supremacy and read and believe in the teachings of the Bible? ..... Can we allow passion to override reason? ..... Can prejudice, which is the child of ignorance, disembowel our philosophy of the American way of life? I think not."

True, there is nothing novel or remarkable in either of these arguments. But the very fact that student opinion at Auburn is divided on the question of integration is a notable commentary on changing Southern attitudes.

AUBURN API

DISCRIMINATION

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14e(1) 1954

COLLEGES- ALABAMA
DISCRIMINATION

Alabama Bars 129 From Studies Offered In Its Institutions

Journalism: 1
Fine Arts: 1
Totals — 129

Jim Crow Scholarships Send Students To Out Of State Universities

BY EMORY O JACKSON

Alabama has nine tax-supported institution of higher learning, yet during the school year 1953-54, the state paid for the education of 129 Negro persons to study in fields provided in its own schools.

The reason for this is that seven of these above-high-school institutions ban Negro students and equally these 129 Jim Crow Scholarships are given to those who apparently are not interested in using the NAACP-fashioned legal key to unlock these illegally closed doors.

These 129 who used the Jim Crow Scholarships attended 35 different out-of-state institutions. Some 38 were enrolled at Meharry Medical College and 23 at Howard University in Washington, D. C. They covered 14 professional and other fields.

Despite the fact that the Birmingham Medical Center has an excellent school of medicine and dentistry a total of 54 used the Jim Crow Scholarships to prepare themselves in these fields. Eleven overlooked the fine law school at the University of Alabama.

The 129 used Jim Crow Scholarship aids taken from tax money for education to get training which taxpayers have already provided within the state. Dr. Austin R. Meadows, State Superintendent-elect, has proposed a $150 million bond issue to meet the educational needs of this state. It has been suggested that the City of Birmingham enact an "earning tax" to meet its expected $1 million dollar deficit for 1955-56.

Suppose for each Jim Crow Scholarship some $500 is provided. That would add up to $64,000 annual given for these 129 persons to enjoy the special privilege of getting advance training outside of Alabama. Frankly, some of these used this money because they ranked the state-supported institutions as being inferior to the Eastern universities. Here are the names of persons listed by the State Department of Education doing advance study on the out-of-state aid program:

Heraldine McCurty, American University; Raymond C. Williams, Cornell University; Fred J. Finch, Jr., Harvard University; Jimmie M. Jackson, Manhattan School of Music; Mence L. Bonham, Michigan State College; Coretta Scott King, New England Conservatory of Music; Joseph W. Reid, Jr., New Mexico Highlands University; Charles S. Conley, New York University; Zettie Mae Wheaten, Homer G. Phillips Hospital; George W. Franklin, Purdue University; Amy E. Bush, Syracuse University; Noah Robert Calhoun, Tuft's Dental College; Robert B. Williams, University of Dayton; Jerry Dee Hill, University of Detroit; Henry L. Van Dyke, Jr., University of Michigan; Orlando McGruder, University of Toledo; Vernon Z. Crawford, Brooklyn Law School; Hagalyn H. Seay, Woman's Medical College of Penn.; and Lewis W. Exum, Youngstown College.

Ernest H. Wright and Henrietta M. Cooper, Boston University; William E. Moultrie and Robert O. White, Fisk University; Lewis A. Gist and William H. McArthur, Iowa State University; Carl A. Morgan and Carrie C. Robinson, University of Illinois; Sue Frances Gibson and Richard Madison, University of Penn.; Eunice W. Moore and Gilbert A. Sams, University of Southern California; Charles W. Harris and Jacquelyn M. Johnson, University of Wisconsin;

George C. Washington, Doris L. Holland and William M. Martin, Indiana University; Lonnie H. Bridges, Raymond Bridges and Imogene M. Ford, Ohio State University; Ernest J. Foster, Fred G. Gray and Robert C. Burton, Western Reserve Univesity.

Jewell L. Gresham, Charles T. McKinney, Louella J. Moore, and Charles W. Orr, Columbia University-Teachers College.

Eddie Lee Clemons, Oscar W. Crosby, James H. Finley, Beverley Ann Gibson, Isaiah O Pinkney, Iona Taylor, Willie J. Whisenhunt, Morris Fitts, Nathaniel Benn, and Coleridge T. Franklin; Xavier University.

Wilbert H. Christian, Thomas E. Crittenden, Jr., Ruth E. Cummings, David Eaton, Samuel L. Harrison, Walker B. LeFlore, Mabel E. Lockhart, Pauline R. Montgomery, Mary E. Quarle, Hobson Thompson, Jr., Chaney P. Washington, Herbert L. Williams, Atlanta University.

Eleanor R. Allen, Yvette V. Shedrick O. Davis, Jr., William O. L. Chestnut, Jr., Lowell L. Davis, Shedrick O. Davis, Jr., WilliamO. Davis, Robert T. Dibble, Christopher Dotson, Jr., William H. Dotson, Inez O. Hastings, Lawrence Hundley, Jr., Oscar J. Jackson, Winston B. Jackson, Eddie Jones, Thomas A. Jones, Willie J. Mills, Julian C. Perry, ohn C. Richardson, Alfred E. Rogers, Joseph W. Samuels, Jr., Toussaint T. Tildon, Jr., and James Wilson; Howard University.

Earl P. Battle, Joel S. Boykin, Ivy O. Brooks, Nathaniel Burks, George C. Busby, Charles W. Cannon, Albert Carey, Andrew J. Carr, Lucy C. Chapman, Raymond E. Clay, William N. Dansby, William B. Dinkins, Calvin R. Dowe, Anna L. Ellington, George W. Forney, Joseph E. Fuller, Samuel E. Harris, Sonnie Hereford, Carlie Hicks, John E. Hutchinson, Leslie C. Johnson, Vernon M. Jones, Minerva E. Lewis, James J. Mayes, Warner E. Meadows, Julius Pryor, Jr., Fountain Ragland, Howard K. Ragland, Edward W. Reed, Viola C. Rhoden, Henry W. Savery, Melvin Saxton, David Todd, Walter Washington, Bernard H. Williams, Clarice D. Willis, John H. Winston, and Henry L. Wood; Meharry Medical College.

Here are the major fields in which these 129 were listed as studying:

FOURTEEN FIELDS

Medicine: 34
Dentistry: 20
Sciences: 17
Education: 12
Law: 11
Pharmacy: 11
Library Science: 6
Business: 4
Music: 4
Engineering: 3
Technicians: 3
Govt Administration: 2

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EL RENO JUNIOR COLLEGE
DISCRIMINATION

Seeks Enrollment In El Reno College

Dispatch Okla City

Efforts of Joshua White to enter the junior college at El Reno were held up Wednesday morning despite the fact county attorney James B. Phelps in a letter to the city superintendent said that White was within his constitutional rights in demanding entrance.

White, who resides at 617 West Clark, El Reno, was in Oklahoma City Tuesday seeking assistance in his efforts to enter the all-white junior college and he indicated he might file a mandamus action in connection with his plan to further his education.

The county attorney said El Reno did not have a junior college for Negroes and under the law, as recently declared by the courts, he saw no reason why White should not immediately be enrolled.

Daily Ok 9-18-54

EL RENO TRIO SEEK ENTRANCE TO CITY COLLEGE; FILE ACTION BEFORE THREE-JUDGE TRIBUNAL

Judge Wallace to Hurry Hearing to Clear Up Situation in Canadian County Metropolis

TATE AND FISHER FILE ACTION

The Black Dispatch P.1

A suit sponsored by the Oklahoma Conference of Branches NAACP, involving three Canadian county boys, seeking enrollment in the El Reno college, was filed Friday morning by Ada Lois Sipuel-Fisher and U. S. Tate, Dallas.

A three-judge panel was invoked by Joshua White, Ulyssus S. Grant and Raymond Johnson, alleges the El Reno college is the only institution in their home county offering the advanced courses they seek, and requesting the court to give them immediate relief.

Sat. 10-2-54

The suit was not filed until after a lengthy conference held by U. S. Tate, Dallas, and Editor Roscoe Dunjee, last [illegible] at which time these NAACP officials sought to secure a different ruling by city superintendent Taylor.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

The three El Reno youths filed suit for themselves "and all others" in a similar situation. Last spring's state school census listed 128 Negro boys and girls aged 17 in Canadian county.

The petitioners ask for a three-judge federal panel in the case.

Wallace Gets Suit

The suit was assigned to U. S. District Judge W. R. Wallace, who is to ask for assignment of two fellow jurists by Chief Judge Orie Phillips of the U. S. circuit court at Denver. One of the members must be a circuit court judge.

The petition asks a hearing as soon as possible, to avoid losing class time for the youths.

It demands a temporary restraining order and permanent injunction preventing school officials from barring Negro applicant, and specifically requests a court order directing them to admit the three petitioners.

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FLORIDA STATE UNIVERSITY
DISCRIMINATION

From Campus

Bar Race Students

By ALBERT J. DUNMORE

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—A campus situation involving the right of Florida A. and M. students to visit Florida State University campus may blossom into a big issue here.

Students at the Florida State University (white) took deference to faculty action here when four students from Florida A. and M. University (Negro) were asked to leave the auditorium on the Florida State University campus as the latter were attending a performance of the Florida State University lab band.

* * *

FOLLOWING A series of protests to the situation which were printed in the Florida Flambeau, student publication at FSU, the student editor-in-chief, Bruce Golphin, and Larence Campbell, dean of the school of journalism, were called into conference by Vice President A. B. Martin who expressed concern over the "tone of campus publications."

Dr. Martin said it was possible the whole matter had been prearranged including the letter to the editor. In this case, the Flambeau might have been used as a "battleground" for extremists.

It was suggested that further faculty controls may be placed on the publication of the newspaper.

The letters in question all challenged the action of the faculty in refusing to allow the A. and M. students to attend the jazz concert.

* * *

ONE LETTER called attention to the fact that just a week previously approximately fifty students from FSU had attended a concert given by Lionel Hampton on the A. and M. campus and had been treated "most courteously."

"As students and future leaders of the United States, we should take the initiative that the older generation does not seemingly want to take and try to promote better relations among the two races."

"Don't look now, Deep South," another letter warned, "but I think your younger generation is ready to take a few more steps in getting over the racial barrier."

"Is this an official policy of Florida State University?" another letter asks. "If it is, I consider it disgraceful to the school and humiliating to the intelligent students attending the school."

* * *

"WE ARE setting an example and it is inexcusable to be so narrow-minded," another student wrote. "Our education is defeating its purpose if we can't practice good democratic principles on campus."

And from an aroused co-ed: "If that disgrace to the students at Florida A. and M. was caused by a personal prejudice, the person is the blame; if by school regulations, the school laws need revision. Let's do something about it!"

Each of these letters were signed by FSU students.

In the same edition of the Flambeau in which the meeting with Dr. Martin and the dean of journalism was reported, Editor-in-Chief Golphin presented his views on racial segregation in a prominently displayed signed article entitled "Condition Cause Change, Not Ideas," under a column headed The Free Lance.

14e(1) 1954

GENERAL
DISCRIMINATION

Schools Held Normal With Races Mixed

Despite predictions of violence more than 2,000 Negroes have attended nonsegregated colleges in the South in the past five years without a "single serious incident of friction," the president of the Southern Sociological Society declared here Friday night.

"There were some rather wild rumors in a few schools at first," Guy B. Johnson told a dinner meeting of the group at its 17th annual meeting at the Biltmore Hotel, "but they were soon dispelled."

Today, the sociologist said, there is little official discrimination against the Negro students, now attending colleges and universities in Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and West Virginia.

"In fact," Johnson added, "one can say there has already emerged a norm in which the administration takes pride, namely, that there is equality of campus citizenship."

The speaker said he believes the U.S. Supreme Court will "hold against compulsory segregation in public schools."

The speaker concluded that whether the court takes a flat stand against legal segregation or reaffirms the separate-but-equal doctrine, the net effect is going to be about the same.

14e(1) 1954

GIRARD COLLEGE
DISCRIMINATION

Girard College Faces Test Suit On Racial Bar

Inquirer

A suit testing the validity of Girard College's policy on student admissions will be started in Orphans' Court "before the summer court session," Councilman Raymond Pace Alexander announced yesterday.

The action will be filed by City Solicitor Abraham L. Freedman, acting as counsel for the City's Commission on Human Relations, with Alexander as co-counsel representing the mothers of six Negro children who were turned down for admission on the grounds they did not meet the requirements of Stephen Girard's will.

RESOLUTION PLANNED

To bolster the test case, Alexander will introduce a resolution into City Council's Law and Government Committee at its meeting next Monday condemning the practice of discrimination at the school. If the committee approves it, Council would be in a position to act upon it at its April 1 meeting.

Mothers of the six children, selected by Alexander as the test cases, received identical rejection letters yesterday on the grounds that the boys were not "poor white male orphans" as provided in the will.

WILL IS SPECIFIC

G. Curtis Pritchard, secretary of the Board of City Trusts, said the board of directors met last Friday and agreed it was powerless to admit other than white boys, since the will was specific on that point.

However, Alexander pointed out that Orphans' Court could make a "new interpretation of the will in accordance with the mores (customs) of the times" as it had done in other cases.

APPLIED IN NOVEMBER

Applications for admission of five of the orphans were made last November. They are Victor Arnold, 6, of 2420 N. 15th st., son of Mrs. Caroline E. Clark; Andrew N. Norris, 7, son of Mrs. Mabel Norris, of 113 N. Farson st., widow of a Methodist minister-editor; Robert, 6, and Ivan Felder, 8, sons of Mrs. Bertha Felder, of 1616 N. 25th st., and Herbert Guyton, son of Mrs. Rebecca Guyton, who live directly across the street from the college's stone wall at 2407 N. College ave. The sixth rejected application, that of William A. Foust, 7, son of Mrs. Guineveve Foust, was made two months ago.

Except for their race, Alexander said, the children meet all the requirements for admission.

City Solicitor Abraham L. Freedman, acting as counsel for the City's Commission on Human Relations, will file the action in Orphans Court to invalidate the term in the will with Mr. Alexander as co-counsel.

Mr. Alerander pointed out that Orphans' Court could make "a new isterpretation of the will in accordance with the mores (customs) of the times," as it had done in other cases.

Girard college faces test suit

Bar to admission on race basis hit

Afro-American

PHILADELPHIA

A suit testing the validity of the racial bars on student admissions to Girard College here will be initiated in Orphans' Court before the summer court session.

This was announced to the press by Raymond Pace Alexander, last week, after the six pupils seeking admission to the private, but tax-exempt institution, had received identical letters refusing to admit them because of their race.

5 of 6 Orphans

The children, five of whom are orphans, who were refused admission and their mothers are:

Victor Arnold, 6, son of Mrs. Caroline E. Clark; Andrew N. Norris, 7, son of Mrs. Mable Norris; Robert, 6, and Ivan Felder, 8, sons of Mrs. Bertha Felder; Herbert Guyton, 7, son of Mrs. Rebecca Guyton; and William A. Foust, 7, son of Mrs. Guineve Foust.

Sat. 4-3-54

Stephen Girard, in his will founding the school over 100 years ago, specified that it was to be for "White orphan boys only," G. Curtis Prichard, secretary of the City Board of Trusts, said, and this was the basis of the refusal to admit the children.

Resolution in Council

In order to bolster his test case, Mr. Alexander introduced into the City Council's law and government committee, Monday, a resolution condemning the practice of discrimination at the school.

Quaker City enters Girard College fight

Afro-American p. 6

PHILADELPHIA

The nullification of a provision in the will of Stephen Girard to allow the admission of colored boys to Girard College was the basis of a suit filed last week in Orphans Court here by Philadelphia's City Solicitor, Abraham L. Freedman.

City Solicitor Freedman said the city would contend in its petition that development of public policy and social changes since Girard's lifetime and since his will was probated are such as to change the views affecting the admission of colored youth.

Mayor Joseph S. Clark Jr. had signed the petition in behalf of the city, which will join with the Commission on Human Relations in the court effort to change the admission restrictions contained in the will, probated in 1831.

— o O o —

THE SUIT was authorized by a resolution of City Council adopted on May 28, expressing the sentiment of the legislators that all boys of the prescribed age should be admitted to the school without regard to race or color.

Sat. 10-2-54

The suit, City Solicitor Freedman said, will stress the abolition of slavery and the adoption of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the U.S. Constitution guaranteeing protection against discrimination of race or color.

The suit will also point to the abolition of segregation in the Pennsylvania public schools, the adoption of the City Home Rule Charter and the Supreme Court decision ending segregation in public schools.

Girard Trustees Call Color Bias Dictated by Will

Inquirer

Ask Court to Kill City Bid to End College Restrictions

The Board of City Trusts, opposing the city's attempt to force it to open the doors of Girard College to colored students, yesterday denied that it had turned down the "test" applications of six young orphans because they were Negro.

"A similar rejection would have been made," the board said, "in the instance of an application by a member of the yellow, brown or red races, or a member of the female sex."

CITES GIRARD'S WILL

As trustee of the estate of Stephen Girard, the board in asking Orphans Court to dismiss the city's petition, held it was bound by the provision of Girard's will that the school he founded admit only "poor, white male orphans" between the ages of 6 and 10.

The board's 18-page answer insisted that "no person eligible under requirements of the will of Stephen Girard was ever refused admission into Girard College because of his race or color."

In adhering to the letter of the will the board asserted it was "acting in full accordance with the law and with the public policy of the City of Philadelphia, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and the United States of America."

ARGUMENT DISCOUNTED

The board's answer, signed by its president, John A. Diemand, and its solicitor, Joseph P. Gaffney, denied the validity of the city's argument that Girard drew the will under conditions then prevailing, and most likely would not have included the "white" proviso were he doing it today.

The will's provisions cannot be changed by legislative act, the reply stated, "much less by any changing social conditions or educational practices."

"Nor," it added, "can such conditions and practices predominate over the declared intention of the testator which has been recognized and confirmed by the courts for over one hundred years."

STRESSES 'PLEDGE'

Nor would the board concede that the 14th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution had anything to do with the issue. There was no question of racial segregation or of discrimination, it said.

"The sole issue in this proceeding," it said, "is the obligation of the corporate trustee, named in the will of Stephen Girard almost 124 years ago, to continue its accepted pledge of administering the trust estate confided to its care."

14e(1) 1954

LOUISIANA INSTITUTE (Lafayette, La).
Discrimination

Court Weighs School Suit

NEW ORLEANS — A three judge United States District Court here Friday heard the petition of four Negro students asking that Southwest Louisiana Institute, Lafayette, La., be restrained from continuing its policy of denying them admittance on the basis of race.

The court took the matter under advisement and gave attorneys for both side fifteen days to file briefs.

The State Board of Education is also defendant in the case.

Plaintiffs are Clara Constantine, Martha Jane Conway, Shirley Taylor and Charles V. Singleton, all of Lafayette.

Three Judges Take La. Case Under Advisement

By JAMES B. LAFOURCHE

NEW ORLEANS — (ANP) — A three judge federal court last week listened to bitter arguments and took under advisement whether or not four Negro residents of Lafayette, La., can constitutionally be barred from attending Southwestern Louisiana Institute.

U. Simpson Tate, Dallas, attacked the constitutionality before the special court and asked the federal trio to stop the discriminating policy of barring Negroes from the institution.

Hearing the case were Judge Wayne G. Borah of the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, Ben C. Dawkins Jr., an Eisenhower administration appointee, and Edwin L. Hunter of the western district of Louisiana, Tate filed the suit in behalf of the Misses Clara Dell Constantine, Martha Jane Conway and Shirley Taylor and Charles Vincent Singleton. All are minors with the exception of Singleton, and the court action was filed by parents or guardians.

Attorneys for SLI contended that the suit was improperly brought as a class action.

The only legal roadblock set up by the defense was a motion to dismiss in that the suit was not properly before the court as a class action and that the question involved is only of fact which does not address itself to a three-judge court.

W. C. Perault, first assistant attorney general, Baton Rouge, said "It is only a suestion as to whether or not the distance from Lafayette to the Southern university constitutes an inequality."

He held fast that it would be unreasonable to insist on the state board of education furnishing a person a college education "right where he is." Perault saw no difference in a Negro in Lafayette traveling to Southern and a white student in New Orleans traveling to Baton Rouge.

3-Judge Court Hears Case Of Negroes Seeking To Enter White School

NEW ORLEANS (ANP) — A three judge federal court last week listened to bitter arguments and took under advisement whether or not four Negro residents of Lafayette, La., can constitutionally be barred from attending Southwestern Louisiana Institute.

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LOUISIANA
DISCRIMINATION

Tureaud Asks 3 Judge Court To Hear Case

14e(1)

Continuing the relentless statewide fight for the same educational opportunity provided white children of this state, four Negroes of Lafayette filed suit in Federal court in Shreveport Monday asking the constitutionality of rules at Southwestern Louisiana Institute of Lafayette which deny Negroes the opportunity to enroll.

Sat. 1-9-54

The action this week is a follow through of a series of similar actions to seek entrance for Negro students in state schools of higher educational levels. The suit was filed by Attorney A. P. Tureaud, Sr., prominent local lawyer and legal advisor of the local branch of the NAACP, and three other attorneys on behalf of Miss Clara Dell Constantine, a minor, by her mother, Mrs. Thelma Constantine; Miss Martha Jane Conway, a minor, by her guardian, Mr. Phillip Bourges; Charles Singleton, 21, on his own behalf, and Miss Shirley Taylor, a minor, by Mrs. Effie Taylor, her mother.

The first such suit was in September when A. P. Tureaud, Jr., 17, filed suit for admittance to Louisiana State University. The litigation is still pending.

According to the suit, the defendants are John L. Fletcher, president of SLI; James Stewart Bennet, registrar of the college; Mrs. Eleanor H. Meade, president of the Louisiana State Board of Education, and against the institute itself, the board of education and its members individually.

The petitioners aver that all Negroes similarly situated were being denied the advantages of higher education at SLI because of their race and color. According to the petition, this action by school and state officials constitutes a denial of property without due process of law.

The plaintiffs had attempted to enroll at SLI Sept. 15, but were denied permission to enter by the registrar even though they had the necessary high school credits and could meet health and fee requirements, the petition revealed.

The petitioners stated that after the refusal the matter was referred to their lawyer, Mr. Tureaud, who appealed to the state board of education and asked it to overrule the SLI authorities. Up until the time the suit was filed, the state board had not rendered a decision which led the plaintiffs to believe that the board had upheld the college, the petition showed.

In asking for a speedy trial, the petition asked for a trial by a three-judge district court. This would require the presence of an out-of-district judge as there are only two district judges assigned to the western district of Louisiana.

The other three attorneys' names on the petition were Robert L. Carter and Thurgood Marshall, both of New York City, and U. Simpson Tate, Dallas, Tex.

All-Out Fight

Six School Suits in Louisiana

14e(1)

WINNSBORO, La. — Negro parents here have petitioned the school board to open all public schools to their children. The petition charged inequalities in the education of Negro children as compared with white children.

The petition was filed by A. P. Tureaud Sr. for the petitioners. This is the sixth Louisiana parish in recent months to petition for integration.

* * *

THE ANNUAL Louisiana Education Department report lists for Franklin Parish the registration of 4,976 white students and 2,943 Negroes. The school board paid $630,528.15 for total instruction of whites and $220,094.99 for Negroes. Further, it invested $1,911,028 in sites and buildings for whites and $132,933 in buildings for Negroes.

Sat. 1-2-54

As far as school buildings are concerned, whites are housed in sixteen Type A Schools, four Type B, twenty Type C and thirteen Type D. Negroes are housed in one Type A School, seventeen Type 8, and fifteen Type D.

One full-time librarian and seven part-time librarians are employed in white schools, where there are 31,470 volumes. There are 7,441 volumes in Negro schools and no librarians.

Sat. 1-2-54

WHITE STUDENTS are taught an average of 177 days per school year and Negroes only 151 days per school year. Further, 6,407 seats are available, 4,976 for white students and only 2,133 seats are available for Negro students.

Also the Franklin Parish School Board operates fifty vehicles at a total cost of $121,624.97 for white children, averaging $27.04 per pupil; while only fifteen vehicles costing $34,808.70, averaging $14.97 per pupils are operated for Negroes.

All of the eight white schools are approved by the State Department of Education and four are accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools while only two of the four Negro schools are approved by the State Education Department. None is accredited by the Southern Association.

* * *

MOREOVER, THERE is maintained eight home economics departments costing $22,783.20 for whites, and four home economics departments costing $9,510.16 for Negroes. Further, there are for whites eight business education departments costing $22,412.20 for 389 students. There are no business education departments for Negroes.

Further, the petition stipulates that the school board has a practice and custom of hiring unqualified Negro teachers and hiring qualified white teachers, and insists upon paying Negro teachers the minimum salary while paying white teachers the maximum salary.

In conclusion the petition reveals that for the most part Negro schools are outmoded with inadequate classrooms, unsanitary and inadequate cafeteria facilities, void of gymnasia and lighted football stadia. Also they have old pit type rest rooms. Twenty-two inequalities were listed in the petition.

14e(1) 1954

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
DISCRIMINATION

LSU still fights Tureaud's entry

WASHINGTON (ANP) — The board of supervisors of Louisiana State University filed a brief with the U.S. Supreme Court, last week, opposing the admission of Alexander P. Tureaud.

The brief cited the Louisiana law which says "separate free public schools shall be maintained for the education of white and colored children between the ages of 6 and 16 years." It said only a three-judge court could overrule the statute.

The Louisiana school officials accuse the plaintiff with seeking to restrain state officers from enforcing state statutes on the ground that the threatened application of this statute will deny Tureaud his rights under the federal constitution and that the relief awarded by the District court judge was predicated on this ground.

14e(1) 1954

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
DISCRIMINATION

Court

Board Opposes Admission Of A. P. Tureaud

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The Board of Supervisors of the Louisiana State university filed a brief with the United States Supreme court last week opposing the admission of Alexander P Tureaud.

The brief cited the Louisiana law which says "separate free public schools shall be maintained for the education of white and colored children between the ages of six and eighteen years."

The Louisiana school officials accuse the plaintiff with seeking to restrain state officers from enforcing state status on the ground that the threatened application of this statute will deny Tureaud his rights under the federal constitution and that the relief awarded by the District judge was predicted on this ground. They claim that under such circumstances relief in the form of an injunction can be awarded only by a three judge court.

The case has this background: Tureaud applied for admission to the junior division of the college of arts and sciences at LSU in June 1953. He sought a combined curriculum leading to a bachelor of arts degree and finally to a bachelor of laws degree in a period of six years.

He furnished a transcript of his high school credits and filled out the customary application blanks. He possessed all the scholastic, moral and other lawful qualifications prescribed by the laws of the state of Louisiana and was willing and able to pay all lawful fees. He also agreed to conform to all uniform laws and regulations of the university.

The Board of Supervisors argued in its brief that equal facilities are afforded at Southern university for Negroes at Baton Rouge. The case was taken to court.

The District court decided for the plaintiff, and its decision was affirmed by the court of appeals for the fifth circuit.

The Louisiana educators claimed that the decisions made by the high court in the cases of Foister, Payne and Wilson could not be applied to this case.

Foister filed an application blank for admission to the school of medicine, department of nursing at Louisiana State; Payne applied for admission to the graduate school of the same university; and Wilson asked to be admitted to the law school.

In each case a preliminary injunction was obtained and each applicant was admitted. This was made possible because there is no state supported medical school or state supported graduate school for Negroes in the state of Louisiana, neither is there a law school for Negroes supported by the state.

14e(1) 1954

MISSOURI STATE COLLEGE
DISCRIMINATION

State Head Of NAACP Investigates

Southeast Missouri State College in Cape Girardeau, Mo., will admit qualified Negroes for the first time when the institution opens next week.

President W. W. Parker made the disclosure to Harvey E. Parham, 4131 Kennerly Avenue, president of the Missouri State branches of the NAACP, in a letter dated August 28. Parker's reply was to an inquiry sent by Parham three days earlier concerning the school's policy toward admitting colored students.

Parker said that "it is the plan of the Southeast Missouri State College to admit qualified Negroes at the opening of the 1954 fall quarter."

The college president added that "September 6 and 7 are Freshman Orientation days and general enrollment will be on September 8.

The Board of Curators of the University of Missouri in Columbia, and the Board of Regents of Southwest Missouri State College in Springfield acted earlier this summer to admit Negro students to their campuses.

14e(1) 1954

PIEDMONT COLLEGE (DEMOREST,GA.)
DISCRIMINATION

2

Piedmont College Prexy Sued for $140,000

14e (1)

Special to Atlanta Journal-Constitution

DEMOREST, Ga., Jan. 30—A former cheerleader at strife-ridden Piedmont College here Saturday asked for court awards of $140,000 from the school's president, charging he publicly and falsely accused her of being "a liar and a thief."

Miss Zenith Davidson, who was expelled from the North Georgia college on Nov. 18, charges in the suit that President James B. Walter wished her to leave school because he wanted "students whom he could control" as leaders of campus organizations.

The petition filed in Habersham Superior Court says she was president of the Gamma Chi Literary Society and an officer or member or other clubs. She had been cheerleader for two consecutive seasons.

MR. WALTER, the suit continues, "had been having considerable difficulty" with members of the faculty and student body for accepting funds from the Texas Educational Assn. TEA is sponsored by George Armstrong, self-avowed anti-Negro, anti-Semitic Texas cattle and oil magnate.

Miss Davidson claims slander and libel have deprived her of a college education and possible future employment. The petition, filed by Attorneys Irwin Kimzey and V. D. Stockton, asks $25,000 on each of four counts and an additional $40,000 in punitive damages.

* * *

MISS DAVIDSON contends the alleged false acusations against her stem from a controversial $2 bill. She says Miss Joel Bearden, a fellow student, on Nov. 14 gave her such a bill and asked her to buy her some food with it.

That she did, the suit continues, returning the change to Miss Bearden.

Then, on Nov. 18, it goes on, she was summoned before Mr. Walter who "displayed a $2 bill to her and asked if she had ever seen it before."

Miss Davidson says she told him, and a school employee present during the interview, about the bill which had been passed along to her by Miss Bearden. The suit said Miss Bearden was called in and she confirmed this explanation.

Mr. Walter continued to question her, Miss Davidson said, and finally told her: "I don't care to see a dramatic act from you. If you won't tell us you are stealing, perhaps officials can get the truth from you."

* * *

SHE CLAIMS Mr. Walter "publicly stated" to several faculty members and students she was "a liar and a thief." The suit says the college president made a similar assertion about Miss Davidson to an agent of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. Walter was not available at his office Saturday for comment on the suit. His office said he would be out of town for a week.

Cited in the suit is a letter from Mr. Walter to Miss Davidson telling her she was being expelled. It said in part:

"On information from the Georgia Bureau of Investigation and with the full approval of the administration committee of the faculty of Piedmont College, it is my most unhappy responsibility to advise you that you are expelled from Piedmont College as of today noon for unsatisfactory behavior."

The suit said the letter "by inference and innuendo charge the plaintiff was a liar and a thief and had misbehaved by lying and stealing from the students of Piedmont College."

Miss Davidson's suit was filed by her father, John Davidson as "next friend."

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PHILLIPS UNIVERSITY
DISCRIMINATION

PHILLIPS UNIVERSITY AT ENID WILL REFUSE NEGROES ON UNDER-GRADUATE LEVEL SAYS PRESIDENT

Tells Negro Committee Negroes Can Join His Church But Can't Study in Classes

WILL WAIT UNTIL OCTOBER DECISION OF COURT

14e(1)

ENID.—Dr. Eugene S. Briggs, president of Phillips university, told a committee headed by Rev. W. L. Humphrey, Saturday, that the university he heads will wait until after the October session of the United States Supreme Court before entering any Negroes in the university undergraduate classes.

Briggs said the Christian church in Enid was accepting its first Negro member Sunday, in the person of Miss Syble Brown, graduate of Jarvis college, Hawkins, Texas. "I am proud of our action in accepting the first Negro as a member of our church than I am of anything that has happened in our recent history," Dr. Briggs told the committee.

Humphrey told Briggs he had held a conference with state representative Richard E. Romang, who in turn had called state attorney geenral Mac Q. Williamson. Humphrey said Romang said Williamson said the matter was entirely up to the policy of the school, and if Briggs and his faculty desired to accept Negroes they were in the same category as the Catholic church.

Briggs said the board of regents were not together on the subject, and that the school operated under a state charter, which he was afraid would be violated if he enrolled Negroes. "We'll have to wait until the courts clear up this question in October," Briggs concluded.

Sat 9-11-54

Editor Roscoe Dunjee, who was in the conference, said he believed the school fell within the same classification as the Catholic church ,and if the Catholics could enroll Negroes in their schools in Oklahoma, the Christian church could do so also. The editor said the national legal staff of the NAACP would be delighted to defend in court the right of Phillips university to enroll Negroes.

The question facing Briggs relates to enrollment on the undergraduate level. Already, according to his statement, there are three Negroes enrolled on the graduate level, including Miss Lena Lois Henderson, of the Enid faculty. Miss Henderson was formerly executive secretary of the Oklahoma Association of Negro Teachers.

Atty. Ada Lois Sipuel Fisher was also a member of the delegation that talked with Briggs about the enrollment of Negroes in the institution.

14e(1) 1954

SOUTHWESTERN LOUISIANA INSTITUTE
DISCRIMINATION

NEGROES SEEK TO ENTER SLI

Four File Federal Court Action in Shreveport

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

SHREVEPORT, La., Jan. 4 — Four Lafayette Negroes filed suit in federal court here Monday attacking the constitutionality of rules at Southwestern Louisiana Institute of Lafayette which prohibit the admission of Negroes.

The suit asked the court to temporarily restrain and permanently enjoin college authorities from pursuing their policy and custom of admitting only non-Negro students.

The suit was filed by A. P. Tureaud Sr., New Orleans Negro attorney, and three out-of-state attorneys on behalf of Clara Dell Constantine, a minor, by her mother Thelma Constantine; Martha Jane Conway, a minor, by Philip Bourges, her guardian; Charles Vincent Singleton, 21, on his own behalf, and Shirley Taylor, a minor, by Effie Taylor, her mother.

Race, Color Cited

Named as defendants in the suit were John L. Fletcher, president of SLI; James Stewart Bonnet, registrar of the college; Mrs. Eleanor H. Meade, president of the Louisiana State board of education, and against the institute itself, the board of education and its members individually.

The petition said that the four plaintiffs and "all other Negroes similarly situated" were being denied the advantages of higher education at SLI because of their race and color. Citing the 14th amendment, the petition said that this constituted denial of property without due process of law.

The suit maintained that SLI is the only state-owned and supported school in Southern Louisiana.

According to the petition, the four plaintiffs presented themselves for admission to the college on Sept. 15, 1953, and were denied permission to matriculate by the registrar. The petition said that all plaintiffs possessed necessary high school credits, were able to meet health requirements and were able to pay whatever fees were required.

Trial Is Asked

After being denied permission to matriculate the petitioner's lawyer, Tureaud, appealed to the state board of education and asked it to overrule the SLI authorities. Up until the time the suit was filed, the petition stated, the state board had rendered no decision and therefore it was concluded by the petitioners that the board had upheld the college.

In asking that the court restrain the college from prohibiting all "Negroes who are similarly situated" from entering the school, the plaintiffs maintained that federal court procedure allows this and described the suit as a "class" action.

The suit asked for trial by a three-judge district court. This would require the presence of an out-of-district judge as there are only two district judges assigned to the western district of Louisiana.

The petition also asked for a speedy hearing.

Signing the petition as attorneys along with Tureaud were Robert L. Carter and Thurgood Marshall, both of New York city and U. Simpson Tate, Dallas, Tex.

A Far Reaching Decision

LAST week the eyes of the nation turned to Louisiana. Democracy was given another chance to mean the same thing to all citizens.

In the city of Lake Charles a decision of far reaching consequences, and one which will improve educational opportunities in Louisiana as well as Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama and Texas, was handed down by the Western Division of the United States District Court when it ruled that qualified Negro students must be admitted to Southwestern Louisiana Institute.

Over and above the signal victory for educational equalities it has also brought to the eyes of the nation as well as the world that we have capable attorneys to plead our cases in courts. It further shows that in order to gain those things that rightfully belong to us we must resort to the courts of the land.

Time and time again it has been proven that unless we are willing to fight for the things we justly deserve, they go unnoticed. Too many times we have been deprived of our rights because of the lack of "fighting power."

With this victory in the courts of Louisiana, the educational picture becomes a brighter one inasmuch as the law in effect has pointed out that the same educational facilities that are provided for whites must be at the same time provided for Negroes.

Significantly, Judge Edwin F. Hunter stated in handing down the decision: "The State of Louisiana has been most generous in its expenditures for public education. Expenditures of this state for the education of colored children have been extensive. This fact does not justify the exclusion of colored citizens alone from enjoyment of the facility here denied them. In this case, that facility is the privilege given to the white people in the area of Lafayette and denied the Negro citizens."

When others of us similarly understand that the law in effect says the same educational facilities provided whites must at the same time be provided Negroes, and seek those same educational opportunities, the sooner we will hasten the day when democracy will mean the same thing to all races, creeds and color in Louisiana.

Louisiana Institute Ordered To Open Doors

OPELOUSAS, La.— The United States district court for the western district of Louisiana, Friday ordered the Southwestern Louisiana Institute to open its doors to Negro students.

The decision was the result of a suit filed by four Negro students who sought admission to the college to study law and business administration. The students are Clara Dell Constantine, Martha Jane Conway, Charles Vincent Singleton and Shirley Taylor.

The suit was filed January 1954. NAACP lawyers in the case were: A. P. Tureaud, Sr., of New Orleans, La.; U. Simpson Tate, of Dallas, Texas; Thurgood Marshall, director-counsel, Legal Defense Fund and Robert L. Carter, assistant counsel, Legal Defense Fund, both of New York.

La. School Must Cancel Bias, Admit All Creeds

Students Courier Win Case Pittsburgh Pa. In Court

SHREVEPORT, La. — A special three-judge Federal Court ruled Friday that Southwestern Louisiana Institute, a state-operated college at Lafayette, must admit four Negro students who were turned away last fall. Sat. 5-1-54

The opinion was handed down by Judges Wayne C. Borah, Edwin F. Hunter and Ben C. Dawkins Jr., in the case of Clara Dell Constantine, Martha Jane Conway, Charles Vincent Singleton and Shirley Taylor, all of Lafayette, whose legal counsel, Attorney A. P. Tureaud Sr., New Orleans, filed suit in January. P. 1

This decision is of probable far-reaching consequences, and will possibly improve educational opportunities for Negroes in Louisiana, as well as in other Southern states.

In the opinion, Judge Hunter stated: "We are not unmindful of the fact that public schools cannot be brought to every man's door, and must be located where they would do the greatest good for the greatest number.

"Some differentiation in the enjoyment of public school facilities is inevitable. However, manifest inequalities in the treatment of Negro students by public schools may not be condoned, since under the Fourteenth amendment substantial equality is required."

* * *

HE CITED ALSO "the inconvenience and loss of time and money imposed upon Negro students by forcing them to attend distant schools; exacting a toll on such students and their parents which is real and severe."

The opinion pointed out that white children in Lafayette Parish "by the thousands" had enjoyed the economic advantages of going to school at home, but that the same privilege was being denied Negro students.

Suits were filed by parents or "next friends" of the four students Jan. 4, on the grounds they had been turned away because of race or color Sept. 15, 1953. The case was argued in Federal Court Jan. 27 by Attorneys A. P. Tureaud Sr. and U. Simpson Tate, at which time the matter was taken under advisement.

The opinion was handed down April 22 and was made public Friday.

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TEXAS STATE COLLEGES
DISCRIMINATION

Challenge Will Leaving Millions For Jim Crow

AUSTIN—A will leaving an estate valued at more than $3,000,000 for scholarship for "deserving white students . . . to attend . . . Texas state institutions which bar Negroes," is being challenged in Federal Court here.

The will containing the strange stipulations was left by the late Franklin Lindsay of San Antonio, a rich bachelor. It is being challenged by the dead man's sisters, Virginia L. Looney of Oklahoma and Erma L. Baker of Florida. The sisters contend that the will is not enforceable because of discrimination.

Mr. Lindsay died last May 1. His will would set up a committee to screen "deserving white students of either sex who may be desirous, but financially unable of obtaining college educations at any of the Texas state institutions . . . in which Negroes or those having any Negro blood shall not be entered."

The will was made in 1949.

The sisters contend that the trust is invalid and unenforceable and therefore, they aes heirs, are entitled to the estate.

Dallas 8-14-54

The suit allege that the provision barring aid to students in which Negroes are admitted is void on the basis that "there are no state institutions in which qualified Negro students may not enter, such discrimination being a violation of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the 14th amendment . . . and a violation of the due process clause."

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TEXARKANA JUNIOR COLLEGE

DISCRIMINATION

Bar Students At Texarkana Jr. College

TEXARKANA, Texas — A group of Negro students were thwarted last week in their first attempt to enroll in a white school since the U. S. Supreme court ruled public school segregation unconstitutional.

The dozen students attempted to enroll at Texarkana junior college here but were refused admission, Dean W. P. Aiken, explained, because he had received instructions from the State Education Commission of Texas to plan for continued segregation in Texas public schools for the 1954-55 school year.

The students involved are recent graduates of Texarkana's two Negro high schools, Washington high on the Arkansas side of the line, and Dunbar on the Texas side.

John J. Jones a Texarkana undertaker and spokesman for the group, said the students had no plans for further action.

Negroes Rejected By Texas College

TEXARKANA, Tex., June 2 (AP) —A group of Negro students were turned away when they attempted to enroll at Texarkana Junior College here.

Dean W. P. Akin explained that the Negroes were refused admittance because he had received instructions from the State Education Commission of Texas to plan for continued segregation in Texas public schools for the 1954-55 school year.

Akin said there were 12 or 14 Negroes in the group.

TEXAS COLLEGE CLOSES DOORS TO STUDENTS

TEXARKANA, Tex. (ANP) — Texarkana Junior College last week refused admittance to the first colored applicants who applied since the U.S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

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TULANE UNIVERSITY

DISCRIMINATION

Ask Admittance Of Negroes To Tulane Graduate School

14 e (1)

With the avenues of educational opportunities gradually opening, voluntarily and otherwise, to Negroes in the south, the forward step of recommending the admittance of Negro students to the graduate school of Tulane university by nearly 100 graduate school faculty members last week was not too surprising in that enlightened white southerners are realizing Negro southerners also need specialized training to help the south keep pace with technical and industrial growth.

The recommendation read:

"In view of the great need of all Southerners for opportunities to receive specialized training, the faculty of the graduate school recommends that steps be taken to clarify the policy of admission to the graduate school in order that admission of Negroes may be facilitated."

The resolution which had only two dissenting votes, asked the board of administrators that the recommendations be considered. It was reported that the resolution had been forwarded to Tulane President Rufus Harris.

The editorial stated that Negroes should be admitted freely and graciously and as early as possible.

Nat. 5-15-54

The complete text of the "Hullabaloo" editorial follows:

"Negro students should be admitted to Tulane. They should be admitted freely and graciously, as early as possible, before the air is tensed by a Supreme Court order demanding that the color line be dropped.

"And positive evidence that the faculty here is mentally prepared —and anxious for such a move— was voiced at an April 12th meeting of the graduate faculty.

"Quietly, without debate, ('It just seemed the logical thing to do,' said one member), the approximately [illegible] professors okayed a resolution which reads:

"In view of the great need of all Southerners for opportunities to receive specialized training, the Faculty of the Graduate School recommends that steps be taken to clarify the policy of admission to the Graduate school in order that admission of Negroes may be facilitated.' There were only two dissenting votes, it is reported.

"In the words of one professor, 'The resolution was an attempt to show the administration that we are ready to take in Negroes on absolutely the same quality basis as whites.'

"The Hullabaloo believes that the graduate student body also would welcome the opportunity to share their education with the Negro. The students know that white graduate school facilities are generally far superior to those of Negro schools.

"Morally, there should be no objection to removing the imaginary line that brands some men as second-class citizens.

"There is one objection, however, that ~~might be raised here at~~ Tulane. In 1882 the benefactor of the university, Paul Tulane, donated his New Orleans estate "for the promotion and encouragement of intellectual, moral and industrial education among the white young persons in the City of New Orleans. . . ."

"In answer, one could point out that non-white persons are, nevertheless, at this moment being educated at Tulane.

"Yes, the color line is fading away. Witness the following:

"Sewanee, Tenn., 1953, color bar dropped. Theological school votes 78-6 to give 'sincere and thorough consideration' to all applicants 'without regard to race.'

"Southern Baptist Theological Seminaries opened doors to Negroes in 1950. (This includes New Orleans seminary.) '. . . all academic rights and privileges.'

"University of Virginia, 1950, first Negro student admitted. U. of Texas, first Negro graduate, 1952.

"Five Louisiana colleges in the Southeastern Regional Interracial Commission of the National Federation of Catholic College Students: end of segregation urged.

"Loyola University, New Orleans, Negroes in classrooms for some time.

"There are many more cases. The 'New York Times' reported in '50 that a survey of 17 states whose laws require or authorize separate school facilities for white and black revealed: more than 1000 Negroes were attending classes with white students.

"Another survey points out that, "well over half of Southern States have admitted Negroes to graduate and professional schools of their once all-white state supported institutions of higher learning. . . .'

"Yes, the walls are definitely tumbling down. Some places they are being pounded down. Other places the builders are carefully taking them down.

"We should do that at Tulane and set the pace for the Deep South."

TULANE NEGROES URGED

Student Newspaper Demands Lifting of Racial Ban

Times

NEW ORLEANS, May 7 (AP)— The student newspaper at Tulane University published an editorial today favoring the admission of Negroes to the school "as early as possible."

Newyork

The editorial in the weekly Hullabaloo said the faculty was "mentally prepared" and offered as proof a vote of 100 professors of the Tulane Graduate School.

Nat. 5-8-54

The vote recommended that the school take steps to clarify its policy of admission to the graduate school to facilitate admission of Negroes, the editorial said.

The editorial urged the privately endowed university to admit Negroes before the Supreme Court demanded the dropping of the color line in public schools.

Students Urge Desegregation At Tulane U.

NEW ORLEANS —(INS)— The Tulane University student newspaper, "The Hullabaloo," came out editorially Friday in New Orleans, urging the immediate admission of Negroes to the University's graduate school.

Nat. 5-8-54

According to the unsigned editorial, a resolution has been made by the faculty and members of the graduate school to President Rufus B. Harris of Tulane, urging that Negroes be admitted as soon as possible.

Alexander

A vote was reportedly taken on the resolution by members and faculty of the graduate school and unanimously passed for the admission of Negro students.

Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge, La., has Negroes attending graduate school at present and also one undergraduate Negro student.

President Harris can now either submit the resolution to the Board of Admissions of Tulane, which meets next week, or can drop the matter, without submitting it.

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UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS
DISCRIMINATION

Students Tired and Are

Doing Something About School Segregation

University of Arkansas Committee on Interracial Relations, an organization to rid the university of all practices of racial segregation was organized Sunday on the campus. According to reports, twenty-five students, white and Negro participated in the formation of the organization. John Reynolds, graduate of Philander Smith college and William H. Hulsey, from Mt. Ida, were elected co-chairmen of the committee.

The Committee stated that its aims were to end segregation in the campus barber shop, in undergraduate admissions to the University and to "in some" theaters.

John Huenefeld of Gregory (Woodruff county), publicity chairmen of the group said the group comprised a "good cross-section of the campus" and was "pretty equally" divided between independents and Greek letter organization members, graduate and undergraduate students and men and women.

He said faculty and Fayetteville townspeople would "be welcomed into the Committee" but that only students, including two Negroes were at today's meeting. Several members of the American Campus Political League, an influential campus political organization, attended the meeting, he said.

Huenefeld said everyone who attended the meeting joined the organization.

College students fight segregation

FAYETTTVILLE, ARK. — A committee on interracial relations was organized at the University of Arkansas recently for the purpose of ending segregation on the campus.

Co-chairmen of the group are John Reynolds, graduate student from Little Rock, and William H. Hulsey, white, junior, from Mount Ida.

Segregation will be fought in all campus facilities and organi- sororities.

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UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA
DISCRIMINATION

South's real spokesman

For the second time within a three-week period the University of Georgia student publication, the Red and Black, has been left without editorial guidance.

One set of editors, faithfully mirroring the sentiment of the school's student body, published an editorial urging the admission of colored Georgians to the Athens school.

A member of the Board of Regents, Roy Harris, raged at this "betrayal of white supremacy" and threatened to cut off state support of the publication.

The editors were forced to resign.

A censorship board was created to make sure that their successors would not repeat that brash mistake of advocating the practice of democratic principles in a democracy.

Of course the new board didn't state its duties so frankly. It defined its job as preventing the publication of news that was "prejudicial."

When the board refused to give further definition to what was meant by "prejudicail," the new editors promptly turned in their resignations.

So Georgia's Red and Black remains rudderless.

No other students are willing to prostitute themselves, by parroting the benighted racial beliefs of Gov. Herman Talmadge.

We doff our hats to these valiant and resurgent young people, who refuse to be cowed by the bullying tactics of wool hat politicians.

They, not the Talmadges, are the real spokesmen for the new South.

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UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
DISCRIMINATION

Mississippi OK's Law Aimed At Negro Ban For Med School

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 9 (AP)—Mississippi's legislature today passed a law it hopes will keep Negroes out of the University of Mississippi medical school, now under construction.

The House of Representatives also approved on second reading a proposed constitutional amendment empowering the legislature to abolish public schools. The amendment is the foundation of the state's fight to keep racial segregation.

On another front, Gov. Hugh White said he plans to ask the legislature's special session to raise pension payments to old folks.

Increase Of $5

The measure could raise the maximum payment from $30 to $35.

The medical school bill was passed to correct a flaw unnoticed by the 1954 legislature. Legislators said the error probably would have forced the state to admit Negroes to the medical school when it opens for classes next fall.

The 1954 legislature abolished out-of-state scholarships to Mississippi students, with new scholarships to be given to the University of Mississippi medical school.

Negroes probably would have forced admittance to the new school because no other provision was made for them.

So today, the legislature amended the law to continue scholarships for Mississippi Negro students to attend Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tenn.

The controversial constitutional amendment passed today 108-22, almost identical to the 109-24 vote it received after a spirited debate yesterday.

Reps. Delos Burks of Pearl River County, Joe Owens of Union and Sam Johnson of Tippah opposed the measure on the floor today.

The measure is assured of rapid-fire passage through the legislature. Enough senators signed the measure as co-authors to guarantee its passage through that body.

The amendment must pass three separate times in each house. The House of Representatives will pass it a third time tomorrow.

The House also gave final approval to a resolution granting members an increase in pay—$7 per working day expense money for the first month if necessary, of the special session.

Amendment 'Premature'

The constitutional amendment "is several years premature, at least," declared Burks as he opposed it without hope of success.

He predicted the loss of federal funds the state now receives for vocational and agricultural education and free school lunches.

"It's apparent we're going to lose the federal money, and I'm willing to do that to maintain segregated schools," he explained.

But he contended the amendment is not necessary.

Johnson conceded that "I know that anything I say won't change a thing" but went on to oppose the amendment. He cited a statement made by Atty. Gen. J. P. Coleman that present laws "would keep schools segregated for years to come" and said the amendment isn't needed.

Rep. John Farese of Benton-Tippah counties once again tried to make a two-thirds vote necessary for the legislature to set up a local option of abolishing public schools. Again he failed.

The amendment would authorize the legislature:

1. Abolish schools throughout the state by a two-thirds vote.
2. Set up a local option plan where individual counties and school districts can abolish their schools, by a majority vote of the legislature.
3. Sell, lease or rent state-owned school property to private individuals.
4. Pay tution for students to attend private schools.

The amendment will be voted upon by the people Dec. 21.

The Senate adjourned for the weekend and will begin consideration of the amendment next week.

Medgar W. Evers Seeks Admission To U. Of Miss.

COLUMBUS, MISS. — (SNS) — Medgar W Evers, a 1952 graduate of Alcorn College, and Mississippi insurance executive, has filed an application to enter the September 1954 session of the School of Law at the University of Mississippi at Oxford.

Mr. Evers' action to pursue a law course at the all-white university was announced this week by Dr. E. J. Stringer, president of the Mississippi State Conference of N. A. A. C. P. Branches.

MARSHALL RETAINED AS COUNSEL

Evers, acting director of Agency of the Magnolia Mutual Life Insurance Company Mound Bayou, has signed a retainer requesting and authorizing Attorney Thurgood Marshall of New York and special counsel of the NAACP's Legal staff, to act as attorney in any way and all matters pertaining to the admission of the applicant to the university.

Negro Would Enter U. of Miss.

COLUMBUS, Miss. (ANP)— A Negro is daring to seek entry into the sacred white halls of the University of Mississippi Law School.

The hopeful applicant is Medgar W. Evers of the all-Negro town of Mound Bayou. A 1952 graduate of Alcorn A. and M. College, state school for Negroes, Evers wants to start law school in September.

Hidden Rule Bars Negro Applicant From University Of Miss. Law School

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 22 — The first Negro applicant for the University of Mississippi Law School was barred last week on what has been referred to in responsible quarters in the state as a "Hidden" rule, only recently enacted by the State Board for Institutions of Higher Learning.

The so-called hidden rule upon which the applicant was barred requires that all applicants for admission to the University must have character references from at least two Alumni of the University.

According to informed sources the applicant had no knowledge of the existence of the rule before he appeared before officials for consideration of his application.

The applicant was Meaders Evers of Mound Bayou, Mississippi, who with Attorney A. P. Tureaud of New Orleans, counsel for the NAACP recently conferred with Mississippi's Attorney General J. P. Coleman, in regard to the application.

No information regarding the future course of the applicant was immediately available.

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UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
DISCRIMINATION

NEGRO SEEKING OLE MISS ENTRY

Times-Picayune

Coleman Gets Application for Law School

(The Times-Picayune Capital Bureau)

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 22—An application by a 28-year-old Negro college graduate for entrance into the University of Mississippi law school has been turned over to Attorney Gen. J. P. Coleman, state college authorities said Friday.

Dr. E. R. Jobe, executive secretary of the board of institutions of higher learning, confirmed Friday that Medgar Wiley Evers, from the all-Negro town of Mound Bayou has sought entrance into the state's only law school at the all-white University of Mississippi.

The application was forwarded to him by chancellor J. D. Williams of the university, Jobe said, and he in turn has handed it to Attorney Gen. Coleman for review.

Evers' application also contained notice that he had authorized Thurgood Marshall, New York Negro attorney for the National Association for Advancement of Colored People to serve as special counsel for him.

The Negro student is a 1952 graduate from Alcorn A&M college, a state supported agricultural and mechanical college for Negroes near Fayette, Miss.

Misssissippi has never had a test on the admittance of Negro students to its white institutions of higher learning.

A move for entrance into the University of Misssissippi law school had been made last summer by George Dubra, a Negro minister from Gulfport, but was not carried through.

Evers is a director for an insurance company at Mound Bayou. He is formerly from Decatur. Miss.

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MISSISSIPPI

Nine Miss. Students Apply For Grants To Study Out of State

Black Dispatch

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP) — At least nine Mississippi Negro medical students have applied for state loans under an amended law dealing with the State Medical Education Loan program for rural doctors.

Sat. 10-16-54

A law enacted at the 1954 regular session of the legislature halted all medical education grants except to students who wished to enter the University of Mississippi.

p. 6

Negro students are not admitted to the school. As a result, the law was amended at the 1954 special session to provide funds to send Negro students to other medical institutions outside the state.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Most Negro students from the state attend Meharry college in Nashville, Tenn., but are not restricted to that school.

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OUT-OF-STATE TUITION (SCHOLARSHIP)
GEORGIA

Aid to Negro Collegians Is Paying Off

Advanced Study Prepares Teachers

By M. L. ST. JOHN

Persons holding master's degrees from top-ranking universities of the nation are beginning to pour into the ranks of teachers for Georgia's Negro colleges and common schools as Georgia's investment in Negro education pays off.

They are not "outsiders." They are the results of Georgia's 11-year program of educational grants-in-aid to Georgia Negroes.

The policy of helping a Negro student pay his tuition at an out-of-state college to obtain graduate training offered white students at the University of Georgia has skyrocketed.

MUSHROOMED

When the plan was first inaugurated in 1943, the state helped pay the tuition of only five Negroes to work on their master's degrees at Atlanta University, a private institution. The total cost was only $1,044.

This year, an estimated 1,925 Negroes will receive a total of approximately $175,000 in state aid, Secretary L. R. Siebert of the University System Board of Regents said.

All of those receiving aid are working either on their master's degrees, post-master's degrees, or on technical and professional degrees, Siebert said.

Aid is not offered on the bachelor level because bachelor degrees are offered at the three Negro colleges in the state, he pointed out.

MOST ARE TEACHING

Most of those obtaining grants are already teaching in Georgia schools, Robert Cousins, director of Negro education in the State Department of Education, reported.

"These people leave their classes to go to big universities in the North, the East, or the South and obtain master's degrees or post-master's degrees," Cousins stated. "Then they come back to teach in Georgia schools and colleges or serve as principals or supervisors. Yes, they come back and help improve the educational opportunity of the Negro children whom they teach or supervise. The program is having a most wonderful effect upon upgrading education in Georgia."

By far most of the students obtaining the state aid are interested in the field of education — as contrasted with medicine, engineering, journalism, social sciences and kindred fields.

278 ON GRANTS

There are 278 now training for the field of education on state grants. These 95 men and 183 women are obtaining their education in a wide variety of colleges. These colleges include Boston University, Cincinnati University, Columbia, Cornell, Florida A&M, Atlanta University, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan State, University of Michigan, New York University, North Carolina College, Ohio State, University of Pittsburgh, Roosevelt College of Chicago, Syracuse University, Temple, Tuskegee Institute, Wayne University, Western Reserve and Wisconsin State College.

Aside from education, the students are studying in the fields of agriculture, art, biology, business administration, French, health and physical education, history, home economics, industrial education, journalism, library science, mathematics, engineering, medicine, music and nursing.

TRAIN CHILDREN

A new field of grants just opened to Negroes is that of training exceptional children. Cousins said 15 Negroes have studied in this field. They are being used now to launch a program in Georgia for training the exceptional children.

In all of the fields of study, the students are attending 67 different institutions.

Many of the future doctors attend Meharry at Nashville. State-aided graduates now are practicing medicine in Georgia. Future doctors and future engineers do their preliminary studying at Fort Valley State College, Albany State College or Savannah State College before being given grants to get the technical training in colleges out of the state.

Not all who apply for grants receive them, Siebert pointed out. Fifty-one were turned down this school year because they were not citizens of Georgia. The state puts up the money only for Georgia citizens. To protect segregation in the University System, it gives to the Negroes the same higher educational opportunities — elsewhere — that the Georgia white students receive in the University System. As it works out, some educators observe, many Negroes obtain degrees from universities better than the Georgia University System.

STATE PAYS

The state pays the difference between the tuition costs of the out-of-state or private college and the costs to the white students at the University of Georgia. It also gives $100 as a differential in the cost of room and board for a 36-week period. It gives the student a train ticket once a year to and from his college.

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SECOND REGIONAL CONFERENCE OF STATE BOARDS OF EDUCATION

ATTENDS MEET OF SOUTHERN EDUCATORS

Attorney James Roland, who was appointed two years ago to the Board of Education for the State of West Virginia, is currently in Atlanta attending the Second Regional Conference of State Boards of Education and Other State School Officers being held at the Dinkler-Plaza Hotel.

The conference is sponsored by a south-wide organization for cooperative progress in educational administration for the Southern states. Atty. Roland is the only Negro attending the meeting. The organization has its headquarters at George Peabody (Teachers) College; its first meeting, which Atty. Roland also attended, was held in Daytona Beach, Florida.

Mes. 9-7-54

The meeting opened Sunday and will close today. Featured in Monday's sessions was a comprehensive report by Arkansas editor Harry Ashmore: "How the South Looks Today." (Mr. Ashmore recently authored an article for a popular national magazine on the May 17 Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation).

A four-person panel discussed "The Educational Picture in the Southern States" and presented comprehensive facts and statistics relating to the subject. There were also group discussions.

Two Educators From Tuskegee Attend Parley

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. Feb. 24 — Two members of the Tuskegee Institute faculty, A. Floyd, teacher trainer, agricultural education, and E. L. Donald, assistant teacher trainer, are in Washington this week attending the Southern Regional Conference for State Supervisors and Negro Teachers in Agricultural Education.

The theme of the conference is: "Improving Instruction of Vocational Agriculture for the All-Day Class." Seventeen states are represented at the conference. Meetings are being held at Howard University and at the Office of Education, Division of Vocational Education.

Floyd left the campus early last week to attend the National Advisory Council of the New Farmers of America meeting which was held in Washington on Feb. 18-19. He was designated by the Alabama Department of Education to represent the H. O. Sargent Section which comprises the states of Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee and Kentucky.

Both Donald and Floyd will play important roles in the conference proceedings of which will consist of exhibits, committee studies and reports, discussions, and series of panels. Floyd will appear on a panel to discuss the problem — "Is the Supervisor and Itinerant Teacher Trainer Responsible for the Quality of Teaching in the All-Day Class?"

Donald's panel will discuss the problem: "What can State Supervisors do to Improve the Quality of Teaching for the All-Day Class?"

F. T. McQueen, resident teacher trainer, remained at Tuskegee to supervise the senior students who are out on internships in the seven vocational departments over the state of Alabama.

DR. CLEMENT NAMED TO ADVISORY COMMISSION

President Rufus Clement of Atlanta University will serve on an advisory commission which will guide South-wide studies of mental health training and research being made by the Southern Regional Education Board.

MEETING SET

Initial meeting of the group is set for January 15 in Atlanta.

The Southern Governors' Conference requested the project at its meeting last November.

According to Dr. John E. Ivey, Jr., director of the Southern Regional Education Board, the governors want his organization to find out what should be done to promote mental health, where it should be done and how it should be done by the time they meet again next November.

The project is being financed in part by the National Institute of Mental Health.

OVERALL SUPERVISION

The commission of which President Clement is a member will give overall supervision. Governor Frank G. Clement of Tennessee is its chairman. Project director is Dr. Nicholas Hobbs, chairman of the Department of Human Development and Guidance at George Peabody College.

The states concerned are Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia.

The proposals to the governors based on the Southern Regional Education Board project will be aimed at expanding psychiatric and psychological training and research in the South. The chief obstacle in the way of developing satisfactory mental health programs in the region has been recognized as the lack of trained personnel and facilities for producing them.

The recommendations to the governors will be formulated at a Regional Conference on Mental Health to be held before the end of July. Participants from the sixteen states will concentrate on drawing up interstate agreements to help carry out desired improvements.

EACH STATE

The conference will base its recommendations on numerous studies scheduled to be completed within the next six months. They include a study of research and training facilities at Southern universities, individual surveys of mental health programs and institutions in each state, and opinions on specialized issues to be arrived at by panels of experts.

In addition each state will hold a meeting to develop recommendations for meeting its own local needs for presentation at the regional conference. Such meetings will be attended by legislators, budget officers, mental health officials and university representatives.

NEARLY COMPLETE

Membership of the supervisory commission is nearly complete. In addition to Governor Clement and President Clement, the following have agreed to serve:

Gordon Blackwell, Director, Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina; Robert Felix, Director, National Institute of Mental Health; Mrs. Laura Fitzsimmons, Chief Nurse, Veterans Administration Hospital, Augusta, Ga.; Frank M. Gaines, Commissioner, Kentucky State Department of Mental Health.

State Representative J. R. Hall, Miami, Oklahoma; U. S. Senator Lister Hill of Alabama; J. B. Hodges, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Greenville, South Carolina; William Malamud, Head, Department of Psychiatry, Boston University.

Charles Mitchell, Director, Division of Mental Health, Texas State Health Department; William T. Sanger, president, Medical College of Virginia; and Wilson T. Sowder, Florida State Health Officer.

Illiteracy In U.S. Held 'Shocking'

By Robert A. Poteete

The American people are enjoying extravagant and even harmful luxuries while they starve their schools and menace the national security by denying even basic education to millions of youngsters, a group of teachers was told yesterday.

John K. Norton, head of the department of educational administration of Columbia University Teachers College, said "billions are going into commodities and services which at best are extravagant luxuries and at worst lower our general well-being."

Mr. Norton spoke at a discussion session on "How Can We Pay for Good Schools?" at the Hotel Statler. It was one of forty-seven such meetings held in the city yesterday afternoon, on the third day of the five-day convention of the National Education Association which 20,000 persons are attending.

Mr. Norton said that 1,500,000 young men had to be taught how to read in the armed forces in World War II, that only half of American youth finish high school and only half of those go on to further training, that low-paid teachers are leaving the field, that 500,000 students are attending school in shifts and that a lower percentage of tax revenue is going to the schools now than in 1939.

'Woodshed' Opposed

At a session on juvenile delinquency at the Hotel New Yorker, five panelists agreed that "the woodshed"—hard discipline— is no preventive or cure for delinquency. A home in which the child feels warm, secure, wanted and loved, they concluded, is the way to avoid delinquency. An "insecure" home can promote delinquency, they said.

They rejected the theory held in some circles that comic books and radio and television programs cause delinquency—these only give "ideas" to delinquents, as other factors can, they said. Truancy, vandalism, aggressiveness and over-shyness may be signs of a tendency to delinquency, they said.

William S. Vincent, professor of education at Teachers College, was moderator.

Mr. Norton said that citizens should be made aware of these "shocking facts," that the Federal government ought to aid the schools, that new types of local school revenue should be found and that "tax limits which hamstring some communities in operating their schools" are unjustifiable.

Mrs. Roosevelt Speaks

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Dr. Earl J. McGrath, president of the University of Kansas City and former United States Commissioner of Education, were among the speakers at two sessions on "Education and the United Nations" at the U. N. General Assembly Hall, held as part of the N. E. A. convention.

Samuel Brownell, United States Commissioner of Education, addressed a general session of the N. E. A. convention in Madison Square Garden on "The United States Office of Education and You."

14f 1954

TENNESSEE

Memphis Group Finds Illegitimacy Prevalent in City

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(ANP)—For every case of illegitimacy among whites here, eight to ten cases occur among the Negro population.

This ten to one ratio was reported to Memphis' Community Council's Negro Welfare committee by an all-Negro subcommittee which has studied the problem for two years.

The group recommended a 12-point program to combat the problem.

The subcommittee, headed by Martello Trigg, instructor at LeMoyne college, recommended immediate improvement of slum areas, said to be a mojor factor in the high illegitimacy rate.

Other causes reported by the group are disorganization of families by war and military preparedness, family and sex-relation breakdown due to migrations from farm to city areas, "cultural patterns inherited from slavery," and lack of consistent enforcement of the law.

To combat the widespread difference in law enforcement between whites and Negroes, the subcommittee recommended that an ducational program be directed to the white community in Memphis on the importance of treating sex and family relations of Negroes with the same regard and constructive concern as those of whites.

The group also suggested that a special educational program be directed to the Negro community in Memphis "for the upbuilding of positive attitudes toward wholesome and enduring family life."

Advising the setup of a permanent organization with trained personnel to attack the problem on a long range, large scale basis the subcommittee recommended that an existing agency such as Family Service be expanded to include necessary professional time to work with the problem.

It was also recommended that the Memphis Urban League develop a plan to find and help incoming Negroes adjust to urban environment, and that a city-wide committee be formed to reduce adverse and restrictive factors affecting Negro life which underlie the difference in rates of illegitimacy between Negroes and whites.

14g 1954

LINDEN ACADEMY (ALABAMA)

Reach Agreement In Linden Academy Dismissal Wrangle

Courier p. 3

Pittsburgh Pa

LINDEN, Ala.—The "agreement" reached May 11 on the fifth day of the hearing in the "Austin Dismissal Case" before the five-member Marengo County Board of Education reveals that Prof. George P. Austin, thirty-three-year service principal of Linden Academy virtually gave up his job and agreed to pay up approximately $1,000 in an adult-shown "store counts listed."

Board Chairman N. W. McKee of Faunsdale announced to a packed courtroom of spectators May 11 that "We have reached an agreement satisfactory to the Marengo County Board of Education and George P. Austin."

Terms of the agreement were not disclosed.

* * *

THIS WAS to have been the fifth day of the hearings which began April 15. Hearings were scedued for 9 o'clock May 11 but did not resume.

Instead, a series of conferences were held between two contending parties and their legal representativs.

Other board members are T. A. Moseley of Thomaston, L. L. Simmons Jr. of Jefferson, J. M. Delocah, Dixon Mills, and Williand Harris of Putnam.

Since the dismissal case "agreement" was reached eleven teachers reportedly have been dismisesd by the Marengo County Board of Education.

* * *

A REQUEST statement on their dismissal has not yet come from S. D. McKnight, superintendent of Marengo County public schools.

Superintendent McKnight charged Professor Austin with insubordination, incompetence and misappropriation of funds Board attorneys J. C. Camp of Linden and G. E. Sledge of Greensboro, N. C., presented the case against Mr. Austin. Representing Mr. Austin were Atty. John W. Drinkard of Linden and C. H. Gilmore of Grove Hill.

Here are the full text of letters giving the official account and terms of the "agreement" reached in the "Austin Dismissal Case."

Linden, Ala.
May 11, 1954

Messrs. S. D. McKnight
and M. W. McKee
Linden, Ala.

Gentlemen:

I hand you herewith my resignation as principal of and teacher in the Negro elementary school at Linden, Ala., dated Nov. 1, 1954. If I produce satisfactory evidence that I have paid the so-called store accounts listed in the audit made by Mr. H. A. Gholston, dated April 12, 1954, totaling approximately $1,000, on or before Nov. 1, 1954, you are to return this letter of resignation to me; otherwise you may file it with the Board of Education and take such action thereon as you may desire.

The other letter of resignation is dated July 1, 1955. At any time after July 1, 1955, that you gentlemen agree that I have not carried out the instructions of the Superintendent of Education or the Board of Education in a satisfactory maner or satisfactorily performed the duties of my position, you may file this letter of resignation with the Marengo County Board of Education and may take such action thereon as desired.

George P. Austin
Linden, Ala.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 11th day of May, 1954.

Notary Public

* * *

THERE ARE 20,478 Negro persons and 9,016 white persons living in Marengo County. This county has 110 Negro voters and 5,940 white voters.

It needs $5,827,000 to bring the schools up to minimum building standards.

There have been recurrent reports that teachers were usually dropped in Marengo County before they achieve permanent status gained after three years of probationary teaching.

But Superintendent McKnight denies this and says only those are eliminated who do not show excellent teaching standards based upon a rating system he is using.

14g 1954

PRENTISS NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE

Mrs. Johnson Elected To The Presidency Of Prentiss Inst.

MRS. BERTHA L. JOHNSON

Mrs. Bertha LaBranche Johnson has been elected to the presidency of Prentiss Normal and Industrial Institute, Mississippi. In this position she succeeds her late husband Prof. Jonas E. Johnson who founded the school in 1907.

A 1902 graduate of Tuskegee Institute and mother of three children, Mrs. Johnson worked with her husband in developing the institution to a modern high school and junior college boasting 500 acres, 24 buildings and trade equipment, an enrollment of 700 students and 34 teachers.

Mrs. Johnson's prime interest, other than the school, has been club work, and more particularly, club work among the rural women. She has held many offices in state district and national club affairs. She is a member of the National Council of Colored Women, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority and the executive council Commission of Interracial Cooperation.

Tuskegee Institute conferred the honorary degree, Master of Science, upon her in 1941 for her activities in the field of human relations and the Southeastern Federation of Colored Women's Clubs established a trophy named in her honor upon her retirement as president of this group.

Perhaps the best known Negro woman in Mississippi, the newly-elected president was the first Negro to address a meeting of the Master Farm Homemaker's Guild with its membership of 500 women from 32 states.

Prentiss Institute is a non-sectarian school offering two complete years of college work; two years of practice and vocational offerings in teacher training with supervised Home Economics, vocational agriculture, shoe repairing, carpentry, auto mechanics, business and commercial, bricklaying, barbering, cleaning and pressing, beauty culture and other related subjects.

Mrs. Johnson has accepted the presidency in a sense of humility and asks prayers that "I may succeed in my heavy responsibility."

14g 1954

HUMBOLT, Tennessee, January 5—One of the finest addresses ever delivered in Humbolt was that of Dr. Arenia Conelia Mallory, President of the Saints Industrial and Literary School of Lexington, Mississippi, at Stigall High School.

Dr. Mallory, an internationally known negro educator, is also an outstanding church worker, during the course of her speech several examples given of her belief in the Bibical interpretation of "Faith" gave her audience an insight into the real Power back of her outstanding success since coming in Mississippi 28 years ago.

SAINTS INDUSTRIAL AND LITERARY SCHOOL
LEXINGTON, MISS.

Librarians Of Ala. Close 3-Day Meet

MONTGOMERY, Alabama — One hundred librarians from the schools of Alabama closed a three-day conference on Sunday. Held at the Alabama State College under the sponsorship of the Division of Special Services, Alabama State Department of Education, the work conference had as its theme "Achieving Educational Goals Through Maximum Use of Library Materials."

Main addresses were delivered by Miss Fannie Schmitt, associate professor of library science at the Florence State Teachers College and Dr. W. E. Anderson, director of testing and research at the host institution. Discussion leaders for the smaller work groups included the following: Mrs. Louvenia Brown, Selma; Miss Willie Mae Dansby, Uniontown; Mrs. Adelle Reagin Forte, Beloit; Mrs. Evelyn C. Harris, Camp Hill; Mrs. Rosa Malone, Georgiana; Mrs. Gladys Peoples, Camden; Mrs. Virginia D. Poole, Tuscaloosa; Mrs. Marian Russell, Birmingham; and Mrs. Mabel Whisenhunt, Atmore. Consultants were listed as follows: J. S. Abrams, Bessemer; Mrs. Ethel Bell, Monroeville; Miss Martha Blackshear, State Department of Education; Miss Ollie Brown, Montgomery; T. F. Burnside, State Department of Education; W. H. Coston, Montgomery; Dr. Zelia S. Evans, Montgomery; Mrs. Maggie Y. Forte, Montgomery; Bryant Foster, Eufaula; J. T. Gaines, Mobile; Dr. J. H. Hadley, Tuscaloosa; Dr. C. W. Hayes, Birmingham; V. C. Helms, Opelika; Mrs. C. Elizabeth Johnson, Montgomery; R. E. Moore, Auburn; Miss Frances Pollard, Montgomery; John T. Smith, Leeds; W. E. Thompson, Montgomery; Mrs. Bertha Pleasant Williams, Montgomery; Robert C. Johnson, Birmingham; George C. Bell, Birmingham and Dr. Frank Philpot, of the State Department of Education. Other program contributors were T. J. Mayberry, Montgomery; Dr. J. C. Blair, State Department of Education; Miss Doris Jean Gray, Sylacauga. Presiding at the sessions were Mrs. Jewette L. Anderson, Montgomery; Mrs. Chaney Washington, Tuscaloosa; and Mrs. Louvenia Brown, Selma; and Mrs. Floy S. Bonner, Autaugaville. Exhibits were arranged by Mesdames Ruby Byrd Foreman and Athalie P. Smiley, librarians at the local college. Mrs. Carrie C. Robinson, school libraries consultant, State Department of Education, was the conference co-ordinator.

Mrs. Ella Byrd McCain Elected President Of State Librarians

Mrs. Ella Byrd McCain, librarian at Wenonah High School, is the new president of the Alabama Association of School Librarians. She was elected unanimously recently at the business session of the State Library Conference which convened in Montgomery. She succeeds Mrs. Hattie B. Witt, also of this city.

MRS. ELLA BYRD McCAIN

Other officers elected include Mrs. Mabel Whisenhunt, of Atmore, librarian at the Escambia County Training School; Mrs. Espanola Greene, librarian at Tuskegee Institute High School, secretary; Mrs. Gladys Peoples, librarian at Camden Academy, treasurer.

Mrs. McCain holds a bachelor degree from Huntsville A. & M. College and a master's degree in Library Science from the University of Michigan.

Her professional affiliations include membership in the American Library Association, Southeastern Library Association, Alabama Association of School Librarians, Jefferson County Education Association, National Education Association, American Teachers Association, and the Alabama State Teachers Association.

She has served as a member of the reviewing committee in the evaluation of several schools in the state for their accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

During the past summer she was visiting instructor in the Library Service Department of South Carolina State College, Orange, S. C.

In addition to the presidency of AASL, Mrs. McCain is chairman of the Jefferson County Librarians' Group, financial secretary of the Jefferson County Education Association, special news editor of the County Mirror, corresponding secretary of Omicron Lambda Chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha Wives Auxiliary and an active member of Bryant Chapel A. M. E. Church.

100 Alabama Librarians in 3-Day Parley

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — One hundred librarians from the schools of Alabama closed a three-day conference on Sunday. Held at the Alabama State College, under the sponsorship of the Division of Special Services, Alabama State Department of Education, the work conference had as its theme "Achieving Educational Goals Through Maximum Use of Library Materials.

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Consultants were listed as follows: J. S. Abrams, Bessemer; Mrs. Ethel Bell, Monroeville; Miss Martha Blackshear, State Department of Education; Miss Ollie Brown, Montgomery; T. F. Burnside, State Department of Education; W. H. Coston, Montgomery; Dr. Zelia S. Evans, Montgomery; Mrs. Maggie Y. Forte, Montgomery; Bryant Foster, Eufaula; J. T. Gaines, Mobile; Dr. J. H. Hadley, Tuscaloosa; Dr. C. W. Hayes, Birmingham; V. C. Helms, Opelika; Mrs. C. Elizabeth Johnson, Montgomery; R. E. Moore, Auburn; Miss Frances Pollard, Montgomery; John T. Smith, Leeds; W. E. Thompson, Montgomery; Mrs. Bertha Pleasant Williams, Montgomery; Robert C. Johnson, Birmingham; George C. Bell, Birmingham, and Dr. Frank Philpot of the State Department of Education.

Other program contributors were T. J. Mayberry, Montgomery; Dr. J. C. Blair, State Department of Education; Miss Doris Jean Gray, Sylacauga. Presiding at the sessions were Mrs. Jewette L. Anderson, Montgomery; Mrs. Chaney Washington, Tuscaloosa, and Mrs. Louvenia Brown Selma, and Mrs. Floy S. Bonner, Autaugaville. Exhibits were arranged by Mmes. Ruby Byrd Foreman and Athalie P. Smiley, librarians at the local college.

Mrs. Carrie C. Robinson, school libraries consultant, State Department of Education, was the conference coordinator.

The South Is Opening Its Libraries

No wonder it is so hard for peoples across the seas to understand America and its paradoxes! It is difficult even for Americans in one section of the country to understand the customs prevalent in another section. Call p. 22

For instance, we here in the Middle West find it hard to believe that just a few hundred miles to the South, Negroes do not have unlimited access to public libraries. Out East and on the West Coast, citizens find it just as difficult to get accustomed to, if circumstances deem it necessary, our segregated school system. Kansas City Mo.

We are all familiar with the South's exclusive pattern of separate railway stations, the "white" and "colored" sections on street cars and busses and even of separate drinking fountains. We have heard much about these Dixie customs but, in comparison, little publicity has been given through the years to the matter of libraries being closed to citizens of color. Yet this is one of the most depressing forms of jim crow which besets the southern Negro.

Tri. 2-12-54

To deprive a person of the right to read a book is not only unjust and indecent. It is unthinkable in a country built upon the foundation stones of free speech, free thought and compulsory schooling.

We are glad to note that recent surveys show a gain in the number of southern cities which now give Negroes unrestricted use of public library facilities. Even though some state laws make separate schools mandatory, there few legal barriers to unsegregated library service. Therefore, cities with "lily-white" libraries do not have to wait upon a Supreme Court decision to change the pattern. And they are not waiting!

The survey made by the Southern Regional council found a remarkable change in the situation as it existed in 1941 and as it exists today. Thirteen years ago, only four southern cities permitted Negroes unrestricted use of their main libraries and 12 limited Negroes to separate library rooms. Today, 59 southern cities and towns have opened their main libraries to all citizens while 24 others provide limited service to Negroes at main libraries and 11 others have one or more branches which give unrestricted serivce.

Libraries are costly to maintain and it is out of the question for any one city to attempt to build two well-stocked libraries on the "separate but equal" theory.

This changing pattern in the South is heartwarming.

SOUTH'S LIBRARIES OPENING TO NEGRO

Two Surveys Show Extensive Trend in Recent Years, but Urge Need to Expand It

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 6—The Southern Regional Council issued today two reports on the subject of Negro access to public library facilities.

Both reports urged the need for more public library facilities for Southern Negroes and recorded a widening policy of allowing Negroes to use main public libraries.

The reports were by Miss Anna Holden, a staff member of the council, and Dr. L. D. Reddick, chief librarian of Atlanta University and former curator of the Schomberg Collection of Negro Literature at the New York Public Library.

council membership com- educational, business, n, labor and professional rs of both races in thirteen hern states.

ss Holden said that in 1941 only four Southern cities allowed Negroes unrestricted use of their main public libraries and twelve cities limited Negroes to separate library rooms.

Gains to 1953 Are Listed

In 1953, she reported, fifty-nine Southern cities and towns gave to Negroes unrestricted use of main public libraries; twenty-four gave limited service to Negroes at the main libraries, and eleven had one or more branch libraries giving unrestricted service.

The communities that had opened their main libraries for full service to Negroes were in Kentucky, Texas, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Florida, and Arkansas.

Miss Holden said that Negroes now sit on public school boards in nine Southern communities and on city councils in ten communities; but only Louisville, Ky.; Roanoke, Va., and Winston-Salem, N. C., had Negroes on library boards.

She declared that economic considerations played a big part in the decision of many cities to drop the color line in their libraries. These cities, she added, had "come to realize that a separate library system is prohibitive if any attempt is made to accompany the separateness with equal facilities."

Dr. Reddick noted that the American Library Association had declared that 24,000,000 Americans were without library service and 19,000,000 others had service so inadequate as to be termed "next to nothing." Most of these persons, he said, lived in mountain and backwoods areas.

The thirteen Southern states, he asserted, have about 10,000,000 Negroes, two-thirds of whom have no library service "even though over a million live in communities where library service is provided for white readers."

Most of the 3,000,000 Negroes who do have access to some sort of library, he added, live in communities that have "Negro" branch libraries, which, for the most part, are inferior.

His report declared that it would cost the South about $20,000,000 to build enough racially separate branch libraries to serve the potential Negro reading public. By extending present facilities without regard to race, it asserted, "a million Negroes who do not have library service today could receive it tomorrow without the outlay of a single dime in most instances."

Dr. Reddick said that, for the most part, Southern communities had few legal barriers to the extension of unsegregated library service and that library officials had "a greater freedom than almost any other group of public servants in the South to open the doors of their institutions to all."

He declared that the informed and thoughtful citizenry of the South was aware that "to deny a fellow human being the right to read a book is an indecency of which none of us personally would want to be guilty."

Southern Libraries Show Liberalization Of Service

In 59 cities and towns in the South Negroes have free use of the main public library according to a recent survey conducted by the Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Ave.

Main libraries give limited service to Negroes in 24 communities, the survey shows. In 11 localities in the South one or more branches give service to patrons regardless of race. Three library systems have Negro representatation on their boards.

"Since the middle 40's this library has been open to Negroes on the same basis as to whites," wrote the downtown public library in Burlington, N. C. "A resolution of the Board of Trustees set this as a policy. I can truthfully say that they have had this service in actnality as well as in the letter of the law during the past four years."

The librarian in Miami's new million-dollar central library said:

"Negroes use the library freely, children's room, as well as the adult department. Negroes also attend programs."

Limited service to colored patrons in main libraries means anything from regular use of all facilities, except reading rooms, to special service on "rare occasions," the survey points out.

In the January issue of New South, Dr. L. D. Riddick, librarian at Atlanta University, writes:

"The American Library Association tells us that 24 million Americans are completely without library service. Some 19 million more have service that is so inadequate as to be termed 'next to nothing.'

"The Southern Negro is perhaps the most forlorn of all those 43 million sons and daughters of our country who have extremely poor library service, or none at all."

He says two-thirds of the Negroes in the South "have no library service whatsoever, even though over a million of these Southerners live in communities where library service is provided for white readers."

More Libraries Open To Southern Negro

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. — The public libraries of the South, closed for the most part to Negro citizens a dozen years ago, are rapidly changing their policies to make their facilities open to all.

The Southern Regional council made public this week the results of two surveys which show a remarkable trend toward the democratic use of public main libraries in eight southern states.

The two surveys were made by Miss Anna Holden, a staff member of the council, and Dr. L. D. Reddick, chief librarian of Atlanta university in Atlanta, Ga., and former curator of the Schomberg Collection of Negro literature at the New York public library.

Miss Holden reported that in 1941 there were only four southern cities in which Negroes were permitted unrestricted use of their main public libraries and 12 cities which provided separate library rooms for Negroes.

By contrast, in 1953, there are 59 southern cities and towns where Negroes have unrestricted use of the main public libraries and 24 which give limited service to colored citizens. Eleven other cities have one or more branch libraries giving unrestricted service.

The cities which have opened their public libraries to all citizens are located in the states of Texas, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Florida and Arkansas.

Miss Holden's report also showed that Negroes now sit on public school boards in nine southern communities and on city councils in 10 cities. Three southern cities, Louisville, Roanoke, Va., and Winston-Salem, N. C., have Negroes on their library boards.

Miss Holden attributed the change in library policies to the economic factor. These cities, she said, "have come to realize that a separate library system is prohibitive if any attempt is made to accompany the separateness with equal facilities."

In his report, Dr. Reddick said the 13 southern states have about 10,000,000 Negroes, two-thirds of whom have no library service "even though over a million live in communities where library service is provided for white readers."

He said that most of the three million who do have access to some sort of library live in cities which have "Negro" branches which for the most part are inferior.

Dr. Reddick estimated that it would cost the South about 20 million dollars to build enough separate branch libraries to serve the potential Negro reading public.

But by extending present facilities to all persons, "a million Negroes who do not have library service today could receive it tomorrow without the outlay of a single dime in most instances."

Although the reports showed a remarkable improvement in the library situation over the last few years, both pointed out the need for even more public library facilities and urged a still wider policy of allowing Negroes to use main public libraries.

Dr. Reddick said that the informed and thoughtful citizens of the South are aware that "to deny a fellow human being the right to read a book is an indecency of which none of us personally would want to be guilty."

Librarians needed: can start at $3,600

"Throughout the country today, librarians are getting better salaries than they did 15-20 years ago, and there is need for many professional librarians.

"The pay for librarians parallels what teachers and other professional workers in a community get. Trained people can expect to begin work at $3,600 a year."

That's the opinion expressed recently by Mrs. Josephine F. (Billy) Thompson instructor at the Atlanta University Library School on a visit to Baltimore.

Mrs. Thompson says credit for the increased pay for library workers is due the American Library Association.

No Wage Ceiling

While salaries in public libraries start at $3,600, Mrs. Thompson says there is no wage ceiling on what professional workers can expect in private industries or in government libraries.

She told of one industry's seeking a person with a library degree and some knowledge of chemistry to fill a $10,000 a year post.

Baltimore's Enoch Pratt Library could use six library school graduates now, she added. Librarians' jobs at private industries start out at $6,000 a year.

MRS. JOSEPHINE THOMPSON

Mrs. Thompson is a native of Lynchburg, Va., and a graduate of W. Va. State college and Atlanta U. Her husband is Robert H. Thompson, housing secretary of the Atlanta Urban League. They have an eleven-year-old daughter, Sylvia.

P. 11

5-1-54

14h 1954 GEORGIA

DIGNITARIES ATTENDING THE FORMAL opening ceremonies of the new $80,000 library in LaGrange, Ga. last week. The new structure is reported to be one of the most modern in the state. Reading from left to right, Mrs. Ethel Kight, Jean supervisor; Miss Margaret L. Walker, state library consultant; Miss Laura Scott, librarian in LaGrange; Fuller E. Calloway of the Calloway Foundation, which donated funds to the library, and Sam Turner, member of the library board.

New $80,000 Library Is Opened At LaGrange, Ga.

LA GRANGE—The La Grange Memorial Library held a formal opening Monday afternoon for its $80,000 Negro Branch Library. The library has for two years been a project of the Troup County Negro School System and was just completed last month.

A brief ceremony was held at the opening at which Mrs. Ethel Kight, Jeanes Supervisor for the Troup County Colored Schools, gave a speech in behalf of the principals and teachers of the colored schools and the colored citizens. White and Negro citizens attended the opening to inspect the modern and complete facilities of the new La Grange Negro Library.

The site of the library is conveniety located on Union Street and includes modern leather furniture for both the children's and adult reading sections, a collection of over 2,000 books, $500 in classical and semi-classical records, audio-visual equipment including projector, films and film-strips, an assembly room for PTA meetings and organization gatherings, a workroom and a lounge for the staff.

The site for the La Grange Negro Library was donated by the Callaway Community Foundation, the Building contributed by the Callaway Mills Company and the furnishings given by the citizens of the community. Miss Laura Scott, a graduate of Fort Valley State College and a native of La Grange, is the librarian.

The La Grange Negro Library is a part of the Troup-Coweta-Harris Regional Library for which Mrs. Evelyn H. Rutledge is director. The La Grange Memorial Public Library is headquarters for the Tri-County System.

Librarian Tells Of Honor To Atlantan At Columbia

BY MRS. A. A. McPHEETERS

With Low Library in the background, the faculty, student body and friends of the University gathered on the steps of the library and in the historic South Court of Columbia University, N. Y. City on July 20th at 10:30 A. M. to honor and pay tribute to the American teacher.

Among those six teachers honored was Miss Lennie C. Green of 557 Larkin Street, S. W., and a member of the Booker T. Washington High School staff, Atlanta, Ga.

KNOWN AND LOVED

Miss Green, well known and loved in her home city, was chosen as one of this year's outstanding teachers for identifying and personifying the best in her professional area. It was pointed out that this honor came for her work done in "guiding the mind, building the character, ministering to the spirit at the critical age—the high school age—in music and in an ancient language discharging with rare skill her academic responsibilities....contributing to the social and spiritual welfare of her students and their families in the community...richly represented by her students and teaching colleagues of Atlanta's Booker T. Washington High School... and honored today by Columbia."

FULL HONOR

This honor carried with it also a full scholarship to study at Columbia this summer where she is now enrolled in the field of Music Education, and is one that will enable her to continue contributing to her work as organist and director of the senior and youth choir at Providence Baptist Church, as a member of the YWCA Music Committee, and to the many students who study under her direction.

This occasion, the first of its kind at Columbia, [illegible] special university convocation [illegible] honor of the American teacher [illegible] and coupled with it was Columbia's [illegible] 200th anniversary celebration [illegible] theme of which is "Man's Right to Knowledge and the Free Use Thereof."

Lyman Bryson, Professor Emeritus of Education, Columbia University, was chosen as speaker for the occasion. In about fifteen minutes, Prof. Bryson with all the dignity, ease and poise of the veteran teacher that he is, delivered his tribute in praise of the American teacher. Prof. Bryson pointed out that in America we tend to praise our educational institutions rather than the teachers in them but that if each of us would look at ourselves we would see that we are the products of the teachers who taught us. He pointed out too the need of teachers to be free to teach, and that in our world today men need not only physical heroism but spiritual heroism.

AWARDS

Presentation of awards was made by John A. Krout, vice-president of the University, who observed that it was proper that we hail today these teachers who can trace their history of their profession back to the little colony of teachers in early Massachusetts. Each teacher honored here today, he said, is but a living symbol of all the teachers in this country.

Each honoree was presented an illuminated scroll and a silver medallion by Prof. Thomas C. Izard, Director of the Summer School session.

Other recipients of the awards were Fern Collier, John Marshall High School, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Harold C. Hand, Prof. of Education, University of Illinois; Theodore M. Greene, Professor of Philosophy, Yale University; Ada Shockley, First Grade College Elementary School, Ellensburg, Washington and Helen M. Trask, Third Grade, Munsey Park School, Manhasset, New York.

14h 1954

GEORGIA

Librarians Of GTEA Hold Third Annual Conference

Daily World Wed. 10-6-54

P. 1 Atlanta, Ga.

The Librarians Section of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association will hold its Third Annual Librarians' Conference, October 8-9, 1954 at Dean Sage Hall, Atlanta University. The theme of the Conference will be: "A Functional School Library—A Foundation for Intellectual Growth and Democratic Participation."

The program on Friday will include two panel discussions. At 10:00 o'clock the following educators will discuss a Functional Elementary School Library As Seen Through the Eyes of each in his or her own field: Coordinator—Mrs. Pansy Washington, Atlanta University School of Library Service; Principal— Mrs. Bettye M. Smith, Calhoun, Georgia; Librarian — Miss Sarah Dyer, College Park, Georgia; English—Mrs. Vivian Beavers, Oglethorpe, Atlanta; Creative Arts—Mrs. Beatrice Gore, Price High School, Atlanta; Social Studies—Mrs. Cathryn Johnson, College Park, Georgia; Exceptional Children—Mr. Melvin Hudson, Macon Georgia; Health Education—Mrs. Birdie B. Fuller, State Health Consultant; Parent—Mrs. Ruth Hodges Morris Brown College, Atlanta; Regional Librarian—Miss Cornelia Lowe, Columbus, Georgia; Supervisor—Miss Rebecca Davis, Consultant, Georgia Negro Elementary Schools; Audio Visual Aid—Mrs. Hazel C. Sherrill, Calhoun Company, Atlanta; and Student—McDuffie County Training School, Thomson, Georgia.

Daily World

The panel at 2:00 o'clock will discuss a Functional High School Library As Seen Through the Eyes of each in his own field. The following educators will participate: Coordinator—Mrs. Hallie B. Brooks, Acting Dean, Atlanta University School of Library Service; Principal, Mr. C. W. Daniels, Fair Street School, Gainesville, Georgia; Librarian—Mrs. Lucile Morris, Douglas High School, Thomasville, Ga.; English Teacher—Mrs. Grace Arnold, Turner High School, Atlanta; Naturlal Science—Mr. J. Q. Carruthers, Carver High School, Atlanta; Social Science—Mrs. Anna Robinson, Howard High School, Atlanta; Mathematics—Mrs. Gladys Richardson, Washington High School, Atlanta; Music, Mrs. Geraldine Moore, South Fulton High School, East Point, Georgia; Art—Mrs. Mattie Greenwood. Price High School, Atlanta; Guidance—Mr. Francis Long, Turner High School, Atlanta; Homemaking—Miss Daisy Lewis, Counseling Teacher, State Department of Education; Vocations—Mr. A. Z. Traylor, Itinerant Teacher, Trade and Industrial Education, State Department of Education; Library Supervisor—Mrs. Clarice J. Alston, Price High School, Atlanta; Dramatics—Mr. Ray McIver, Carver High School, Atlanta; Parent—Mrs. Ernestine Brazeal, Spelman College, Atlanta; College Librarian—Miss Louella Hawkins, Head Librarian, Savannah State College; Audilo-Visual Aid—Mr. Merle Wimmer, Chief of Audio-Visual, Utilization and Evaluation Section, U. S. Public Health Services; Student—Turner High School, Atlanta.

An added feature of interest to the librarians will be the Bulletin Board Exhibit which will include bulletins prepared by the librarians. Judging by the following outstanding artists will take place at 6:00 P. M. Miss Jenelsie Walden, Art Instructor, Spelman College; Mrs. Josephine F. Thompson, Atlanta University School of Library Service; Mr. Garfield Roberts, Art Teacher, South Fulton High School, East Point, Georgia; Miss Beatrice R. Stafford, Art Teacher, B. T. Washington High School, Atlanta; Mr. Dave Dunay, Display Department, Rich's, Inc., Atlanta; Mrs. Ann Crowder Public Relations Department, Atlanta Public Library, Atlanta; and Mr. Chestyn Everett, Atr Instructor, Clark College, Atlanta.

As a special treat on Friday evening at 8:00 o'clock the librarians are presenting Mr. Arna Bon-

14h 1954

LOUISIANA

Librarian Keynotes Southern Workshop

BATON ROUGE, La. — (ANP)— Miss Essie Mae Culver, state librarian, keynoted the opening session of the sixth annual workshop conference for Negro library assistants held at Southern university last week.

Miss Culver said, "The State of Louisiana has given us a wonderful opportunity for service. All through the years it has given commendable financial support to the program. Today people of many foreign countries come to study our library system."

14h 1954

NEW YORK

Brooklyn attorney named to library trustee board

Am. American p. 9
Sat. 11-6-54

BROOKLYN, N.Y. — Oliver D. Williams, prominent lawyer of 340 Halsey St., was sworn in last week at City Hall by Mayor Robert F. Wagner as a member of the board of trustees of the Brooklyn Public Library.

Mr. Williams, appointed on the recommendation of Assemblyman Bertram L. Baker of Brooklyn's Sixth A.D., replaces Herbert T. Miller, who has moved out of the city permanently. The first to hold the post, also recommended by Mr. Baker, was Dr. Chauncey Levy, who subsequently resigned.

A practicing attorney for almost 30 years, Mr. Williams maintains offices at 860 Fulton St., under the firm name of Williams and Pleus.

Baltimore Md.

HE IS AN officer and director of the Kings County Criminal Bar Association, member of the New York County Lawyers' Association and former president of the Brooklyn and Long Island Lawyers' Association.

A World War I veteran and chairman of the advisory board of Local Selective Service Board 179 in World War II, Mr. Williams has long been active in community affairs.

14h 1954

TENNESSEE

American U. Plans Library

Pittsburgh, Pa.
Courier p.16

MEMPHIS—Two of the country's leading law book publishers sent representatives to Memphis last week to assist American University in planning its law library.

Experts from West Publishing Company of St. Paul, Minn., and from the Michie Company of Charlottesville, Va., spent the greater part of three days in conference with the dean of the College of Law, Anthony A. Aspero and with the president of the university, Mrs. Nell Sanders Aspero.

The College of Law plans to open night classes in September, being the only law school which admits Negroes within a radius of 350 miles. Sat. 7-24-54

American University was recently granted its charter as a non-profit institution for all races and creeds.

Appeals jim-crow law library ruling

Afro-American 10-9-54

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA) —A Texas lawyer is asking the United States Supreme Court to review the judgment of Texas courts upholding racial segregation in the law library of the Harris County (Houston), Texas, Commissioners' Court. P.21

Robert W. Hainsworth of Houston is appealing from the decision of the Texas Supreme Court that the District Court committed no reversible error in denying him a writ of mandamus to compel the Harris County Commissioners to stop segregating colored lawyers and litigants using the law library. Baltimore, Md.

According to Hainsworth's petition, there is a special table in the law library, designated "colored," for the excusive use of colored litigants and lawyers. When more than one uses the library, they are restricted to the tables to which they are assigned by the librarian.

There is no showing that the table is crowded, they state, and no showing of any insulting or that the librarian or other attendants ever failed to assist Mr. Hainsworth in any way.

"In fact, there is not even any showing that petitioner is colored and under Texas jurisprudence a court will not take judicial notice of a litigant's color," the Harris County officials assert.

At most, they add, the record presents "mere abstractions regarding segregation and the dignity of man, but in no way related to any facts presented for consi-

Mr. Hainsworth, in his petition, said a special table, designated "colored," is set aside in the Harris County Law Library for the exclusive use of colored litigants and lawyers.

The law firm of DeLange, Hudspeth and Pittman, of Houston, is representing the county officials.

Houston Wants To Keep Bias At Law Library

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)—The judge and the commissioners of Harris County (Houston), Texas, Monday asked the United States Supreme Court to reject the petition of Robert Wendell Hainsworth, a lawyer, of Houston, Texas, to review the judgment of the Texas Supreme Court upholding racial segregation in the Harris County Law Library.

They contend that there is no evidence in the trial record to show any discrimination against Mr. Hainsworth or any inequalities suffered by him.

There is no evidence of any prohibition against Mr. Hainsworth or any colored lawyer using the books in the library, they say.

They add that there is nothing to show that the table assigned to colored people is less advantageously situated than other tables with respect to lighting, air, closeness to books, or any other particular, and no hindrance is shown to Mr. Hainsworth unlimited use of the library facilities.

Dillard U. Receives $200,000 NFIP Grant

NEW ORLEANS, La. — (ANP) — A 5 year grant totalling $200,000 was awarded Dillard university last week by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis to aid the school in expanding its nursing education program, according to an announcement made by Basil O'Connor, president of the foundation.

O'Connor presented a check for $40,00 as part payment on the grant to Dr. Albert W. Dent, the second such grant made to the university to aid the program.

In making the presentation, O'Connor said the grant represents an important part of the total research and professional educational progress of the National Foundation and I am happy that New Orleans will continue to be a vital center for this work."

Dr. Dent said the grant will enable the university's Division of Nursing to continue and expand its collegiate nursing course leading to a bachelor of science degree. He said the training which the nurses will receive under the program will enable them to increase their general intelligence and competency in their work in combating polio and other diseases.

Dillard U. Receives $200,000 Polio Grant

NEW ORLEANS — The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis has awarded Dillard university a $200,000, five year grant, Basil O'Conner, president of the foundation, announced last week.

"This grant represents an important part of the total research and professional educational progress of the national foundation," O'Conner said, "and I am happy that New Orleans will continue to be a vital center for this work."

Dr. Albert W. Dent, president of Dillard, accepted a check for $40,000 as initial payment on the foundation's grant. He said the grant will enable the university's division to expand its collegiate nursing course which leads to a bachelor of science degree.

The education, Dent added, will enable nurses to carry to hospitals and communities in which they work a more effective approach to the prevention and control of polio and other diseases.

ited by the National League for Nursing, Mr. O'Connor noted.

Dillard University Given $200,000 Polio Grant

NEW ORLEANS —Basil O'Connor, president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, announced recently that the National Foundation has made a 5-year grant to Dillard University here, totalling $200,000.

Dr. Albert W. Dent, president of Dillard University, received a check for $40,000 from Mr. O'Connor for the continuation and expansion of the nurse education program at Dillard. This amount is part payment on the Foundation's second 5-year grant to the Dillard nursing program.

* * *

"THIS GRANT represents an important part of the total research and professional educational progress of the National Foundation," Mr. O'Connor said, "and I am happy that New Orleans will continue to be a vital center for this work."

Dr. Dent said that the grant to Dillard in the total sum of $200,000 will enable the University's Division of Nursing to continue and expand its collegiate nursing course leading to a bachelor of science degree.

Jet. 1-16-54

EACH PHASE of the program, Dr. Dent said, is designed to increase the general intelligence and competency of nurses in modern practices. This type of education enables them to carry to hospitals and communities in which they work a more effective approach to the prevention and control of polio and other diseases.

Dillard's Nursing Division is one of fifty-one schools of nursing in the United States fully accred-

Meharry Receives $10,000 Gift From Widow Of Dr. Lloyd Miller

NASHVILLE — When a $10,000 check was donated to Meharry Medical College last week by Mrs. Emma B. Miller of Yazoo City, Miss., it was evident thas was the largest single contribution ever made to the school by an alumnus or relative of an alumnus of the famed Southern school.

Mrs. Miller presented the check to Dr. Harold West, president of the college, to be placed in a special fund named for her late husband, Dr. Lloyd T. Miller, a Yazoo City physician who graduated from this school over 60 years ago. The income from the principal sum will go to some deserving medical student each year.

Doctor Miller graduated from the school in 1893, and established his first sanitorium that same year. Almost 34 years later—1927 — this sanitorium, what started out to be a private clinic which provided medical service to Negroes in the South, transformed

MRS. LLOYD MILLER

into a modern hospital.

Located in Yazoo City, this hospital for almost a quarter of a century, under the direction of Dr. Miller, was the chief center of surgical services for Negro citizens of this area. He averaged 65 operations monthly.

In accepting the gift, Dr. West called the late surgeon, "Meharry's most distinguished alumni."

MILES RECEIVES $500,000 GRANT

A match fund $500,000 grant from the General Education Board to Miles College was expected to be approved yesterday by board members of the institution.

The GEB grant was expected to be the basis of a $1 million project. A campaign was expected to be launched locally to obtain the other half million dollars.

When raised, $300,000 is expected to be used for endowment and $700,000 in new facilities.

14i 1954

PINEY WOODS SCHOOL (MISSISSIPPI)

STORY ON TELEVISION

Negro School's Appeal Brings in $400,000

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Dec. 22 (AP)—A television appeal to help expand a Negro school in a small Mississippi community has brought an estimated $400,000 in a week.

NBC announced today that 66 bags of mail already processed contained $217,500 for the school of Dr. L. C. Jones, 70, who appeared Dec. 15 on Ralph Edwards' "This Is Your Life" Program.

Another 64 bags of mail are not yet processed. NBC said these are expected to contain an additional $200,000.

Edwards last week told the story of the Negro educator who started teaching two students while using a pine log for his out-of-doors desk.

His school now covers 16,000 acres and he has 500 students. Edwards made an appeal for one million people to send in one dollar each to assure expansion and continuation of the institution.

PROF. LAURENCE C. JONES GETS THE SURPRISE OF HIS LIFETIME ON NATIONWIDE TELEVISION PROGRAM "THIS IS YOUR LIFE"

Ralph Edwards Program Director Launches Million Dollar Campaign For Endowment Of School

Money Already Coming To School From Every Section Of The Nation

Piney Woods, Miss., Dec. 22.—(DSN)—Prof. Laurence C. Jones founder and principal of Piney Woods School here, a Negro educational institution which has already received widespread publicity in some of the nation's top magazines as well as other medium, because of its outstanding growth and contribution to Negro educational opportunity, got what may well be the greatest surprise of his life, when he, along with his work at Piney Woods School was featured on the nationwide television program, "This Is Your Life," in Los Angeles, California, last Wednesday night.

Having often received, and responded to invitations to address Rotary Clubs in the various sections of the nation, Prof. Jones was lured to Los Angeles for the television program under the pretext of an invitation to address the Los Angeles Rotary Club. Not given much to hurried traveling, especially travel by air, he had himself driven to New Orleans on Sunday where he took a train for the California city.

Among the things that contributed to what will undoubtedly remain as the surprise of his lifetime was the people whom he found there taking a part on the program with him in the portrayal of the enfolding life and progress of Piney Woods School since he held its first class in 1909, in the protective shade of a spreading tree.

While he was en route by train, Dr. J. R. Otis, president of Alcorn College, Alcorn, Miss., and Miss Bettye Mae Jack, of Forest, Miss., Scott County Home Demonstration Agent, two of the first graduates of the school; Mr. William F. Yancey, of Baton Rouge, La., a carpenter who assisted him in building the school's first building; Dr. Z. E. Chandler, present head of the academic department of the school; and Mrs. W. F. Mahaffey, and Miss Georgia L. Myers, a teacher at the school; were flown to Los Angeles to take part on the program. In addition to these classmates, instructors, and friends of his student days at the University of Iowa, were also flown out to take part in the program.

Ralph Edwards, director of the program, "This Is Your Life," televised over NBC, using the theme, "Keep Inching Along," traced the life of Professor Jones from his days at the University of Iowa and pointed up the great work that he has done at Piney Woods School, and at the close of the program appealed to the viewers to send to the school $1 each towards the creation of a million dollar fund for the permanent endowment of the school.

What will in all probability mark the event as the greatest surprise of his life is the fact that by Friday following Edwards' appeal, a torrent of letters containing one dollar bills, and even more began flowing to the school from every section of the nation, and by Tuesday the Deposit Guaranty Bank in Jackson had announced that the sum already in hand was in excess of three-quarters of a million dollars ($750,000.00) with the end not yet in sight.

The letters containing the money are first sent to the school and then sent to the bank in Jackson where the letters are opened and the money is counted. The bank set aside its board of directors room for this purpose, where there are some fifteen persons including a member of the staff of the school are engaged in opening the letters and counting the money.

Prof. Jones has not oeen available for comment since the program and school officials say he decided to spend a few days in California visiting friends before returning to the school.

$500,000 Is Sent to Negro Schoo

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 27 (AP)—Television viewers have sent an estimated $500,000 to the Piney Woods Vocational School for Negroes, the result of a plea for money made over a national television show.

A bank official where bags of mail are being opened said the total through Friday was $358,552 with another 44 mail bags on hand Monday and another 10 expected Tuesday. The bags contain an average of between $3000 $3500 each.

An earlier report that the total had passed $700,000 was an erroneous doubling of figures, the official said.

The founder and president of the Negro school near Jackson, Dr. Laurence Jones, appeared on a national television show (This Is Your Life) about two weeks ago. The master of ceremonies asked one million viewers to send $1 each to Dr. Jones' private school.

The mail began flooding in immediately and is still continuing although the peak is past.

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ROOSEVELT UNIVERSITY

$100,000
Philip Murray Memorial Foundation

SCHOOL GIVEN $100,000

CHICAGO — (ANP) — A check for $100,000 was presented recently to liberal Roosevelt University by the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation. The grant, will be used to establish a chair in international studies.

14i 1954

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

$1,000
Will of Mrs. Elizabeth C. Carter Brooks

Brooks will petition filed in Cook County

Afro-American

P. 6

CHICAGO, Ill. — Petition for admission to probate the will of Elizabeth C. Carter Brooks, widow of AME Bishop Sampson Brooks, who died July 12, 1951, was filed in the Probate Court of Cook County last week.

Mrs. Brooks left Mrs. Etta Graham and her daughter, Shirley (Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois) a house and lot at 412 Madison St., Chicago, (Glencoe).

Eight relatives and 34 other individuals, institutions and corporations were left sums of $50 to $3,000 in the Brooks will.

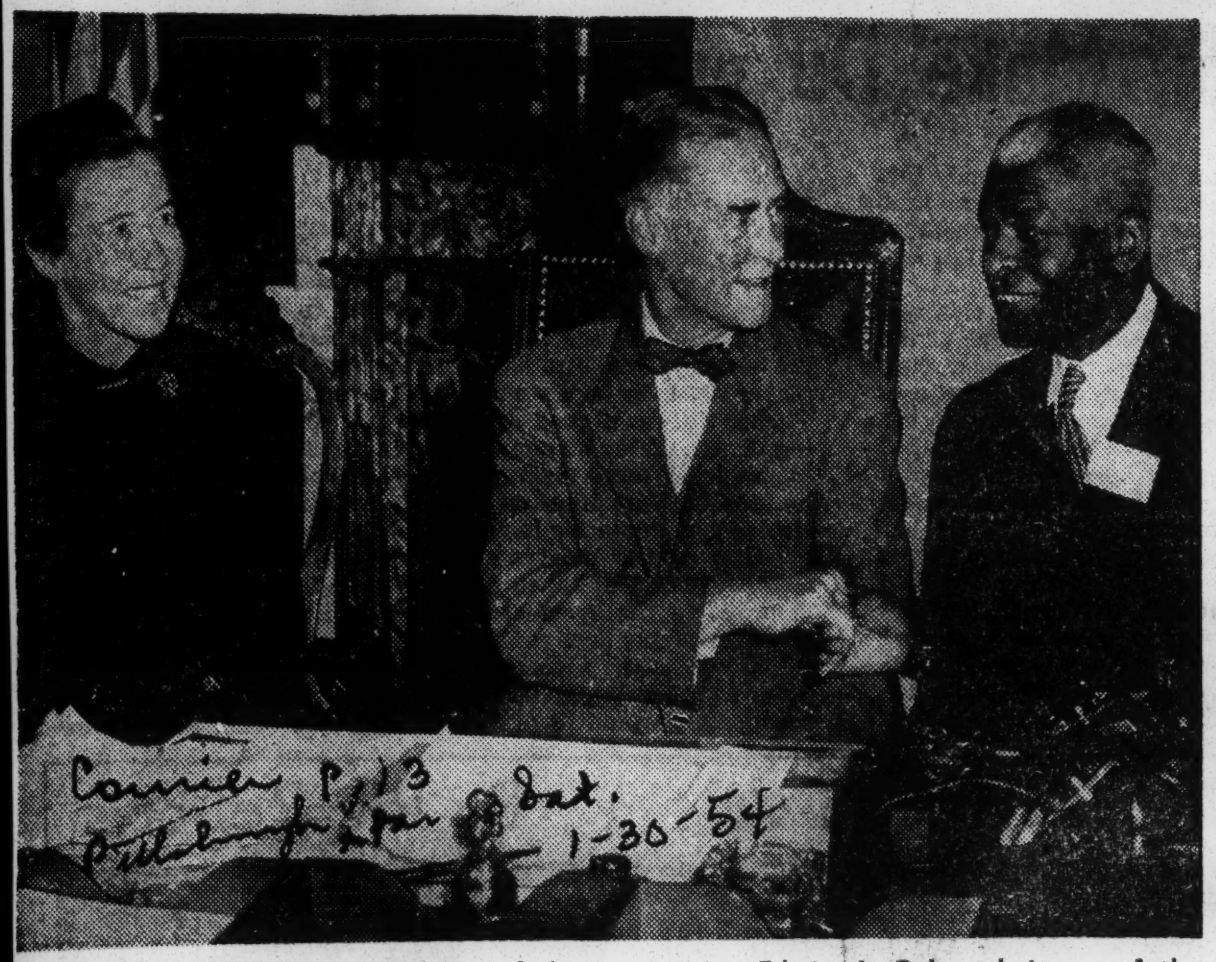
* * *

BETHEL CHURCH, New Bedford, received the interest in 3 houses and lots; New Bedford and lot; Wm. Gunthrope, house, and lot; William Gunthrope, house, land and contents; Anthony Gonsalves, one lot; Wilberforce University and the public schools of New Bedford each $3,000.

Hampton, Morris Brown and Tuskegee, $1,000; AFRO-AMERICAN, $1,000; Woman's Parent Mite Missionary and Foreign Missionary Society, $1,000.

Five Hundred dollars each to Bethune-Cookman College; Carney Memorial Home; The Tubman Home, Boston; St. Philips Junior College, San Antonio, Tex., and the State Union of Women's Clubs in Massachusetts.

College Presidents Attend First Convocation



Courier p. 13 Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 1-30-54

Welcome!—The presidents of thirty-one United Negro colleges, meeting for their first convocation in Boston, are welcomed by Gov. Christian A. Herter at a State House reception. Shown with Governor Herter, left to right, are Mrs. Edwin J. Cohn, chairman of the New England committee; Governor Herter and Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., and vice president of the United Negro College Fund.

UNCF Leaders—Dr. F. D. Patterson, left, founder and president of the United Negro College Fund, talks over convocation weekend events with W. J. Trent Jr., executive director, UNCF, and Dr. Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta University head, one of the thirty-one-member college presidents who attended the three-day meeting in Boston, Jan. 16-19. An overflow audience of 1400 attended the public convocation at John Hancock Hall, where Dr. Nathan M. Pusey, president of Harvard University, made the welcoming address. Dr. Patterson, recently returned from a three-month World Bank assignment in Nigeria, also spoke at the Monday night meeting.

Birmingham Drive For UNCF Nets Fund $17,187.03

The Birmingham campaign for the United Negro College Fund brought in $17,187.03 in 1953.

In maing the announcement Paul L. Ware, campaign director said, "Although the Birmingham area did not quite reach its goal of $25,000 the response from the public was most gratifying."

He said that of the total amount $2,117.63 was reported by the Testimonial Committee under the direction of Mrs. Belzora S. Ward president of the Birmingham Council of Negro Women. The report indicates that Mrs. Ward's Committee reported $1,348.68 from Mobile County; $510.95 from Etowah (Gadsden) County and $222 from Coosa County.

Mr. Ware expressed gratitude to the leaders, workers and donors "for a job well done." He added "We shall look forward to your fine cooperation in 1954." He invited "you to visit the campus of some of the colleges of the UNCF and see just what is being done with your contributions.

Other members of the campaign staff were: Mrs. A. G. Gaston, campaign chairman; Mrs. Margaret Little, co-chairman; Mrs. G. E. Anderson, treasurer; Clinton Lewis, co-chairman of the Bessemer division and Mr. A. J. Campbell, executive secretary.

Commenting further, Mr. Ware said in his prepared statement:

"Contributions came in from all walks of life. People of all creeds and colors, rich and poor alike, participated in this great effort. This was one of the finest spirits of democratic giving ever exhibited. Friends from as far south as Florida and as far north as New York, answered our request for contributions.

"As a result of the very generous spirit shown by each of you, the National Office came closer to the realization of their objectives which was $1,500,000.00 Perhaps the most humanly satisfying result of your interest and support is the extension of scholarships to more than 9,000 UNCF college students this year. These young men and women could not have continued their education without your help."

"An exrcerpt from the National Report reads as follows: (quote): 'Organized UNCF campaigns were conducted in 79 cities and towns, while county campaigns were organized in Vermont, New Jersey and Virginia. Final reports from all of the campaign cities are not available at this moment, but among those who have reported substantial gains over 1952 results are Detroit, Mich., which exceeded its quota for the second year, and led all major cities, this year by topping its 1953 goal by 23 per cent; Baltimore, Md.; BIRMINGHAM ALA.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Dallas, Texas; Dayton, Ohio; Florida State; Houston, Texas; Kansas City, Kan.; Kansas City, Mo.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Minneapolis, Minn.; New Orleans, La.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Providence, R. I.; Rochester, N. Y.; Washington, D. C.; Wilmington, Del.; Youngstown, Ohio.

"The National Office along with our local officers and co-workers, presidents and students of the member colleges wish to extend our sincere thanks to our sponsors, co-workers, and everyone who helped to make this an outsanding year for United Negro College Fund in Birmingham, Ala."

WASHINGTON, D. C. — UNCF INTER-ALUMNI Council officials set plans here for the Eighth Annual Conference of Alumni to be held at Howard University, February 19 and 20, on the theme, "Alumni Responsibility in Changing Educational Patterns." The National Council represents more than 75,000 graduates and former students of the 31 member institutions of the United Negro College Fund.

Seated, left to right are: Attorney Robert H. Campbell (Knoxville), Conference Chairman; Mrs. Bessie Clark Singleton (Spelman), President Washington Inter-Alumni Council; and Mrs. Katherine Johnson (Bishop), 2nd Vice-President. Standing: Wallace P. Gant (Dillard), Chaplain; Ellison V. Peppers (Wiley); Maryland D. Kemp (Johnson C. Smith); Henry N. James (Morris Brown), Council Secretary; and A. E. Simons (Benedict), Treasurer.

Weakness of U. S. Is in Its Ideal, School Presidents Are Told by Dr. Kimball

Boston, Mass.—The weakness of the United States today lies in its ideals, Dr. Lindsley F. Kimball, vice-president of the Rockefeller Foundation, last Monday night told a Boston audience of 1400 persons attending the United Negro College Convocation held in that city for the first time.

"In the very center of these considerations lie the 10 per cent of our population and the involvement of their institutions of higher learning," he said.

Education in the South, he said, is of national concern, not only because graduates of the 31 Negro colleges, all but one of which are located in the Solth, are conducting 30,000 businesses and raising the economic level of the country, but because of sheer justice and because 90 per cent of the leaders of the Negroes are graduated from these colleges.

Praises New England

Dr. F. D. Patterson, founder and president of the Fund, which helps to support the member colleges, praised New England as a constructive source of moral and financial support for these colleges. He pointed out that many of these colleges had their beginnings in the interest that New England pioneers had in the education of the Negroes in the South.

The process of the growth of the nation, he said, has resulted in a situation where youth, regardless of race and religion is expected to measure up to certain standards.

To do this, he said, all youth must have equal educational opportunities.

Now Waiting

"We are now waiting," he said, "to hear what the Supreme Court will say on the issue of segregation and whether it can find in the law the opportunity to say what we know in our hearts, that you cannot have democracy in education while having segregation."

President Nathan M. Pusey of Harvard, in welcoming the 31 presidents of the Negro colleges, said it is one of the needs of higher education to be more concerned with what kind of people are coming out of our colleges than with simply what there are fitted to do to earn a living.

Dr. Pusey said there is great need for institutions of higher learning, for history shows they have "influenced the whole settlement and development of our country."

Dr. Howard Thurman, dean of the chapel at Boston University, delivered the invocation.

The highlight of the evening was a group of musical selections by the famed Bethune-Cookman college choir under the direction of Stanley D. Kirton, native of Boston and graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music.

Venson Named To College Fund

NEW YORK, N. Y.— The appointment of John E. Venson as New England Director of United Negro College Fund campaign was announced today by W. J. Trent, Jr., UNFC Executive Director at the Fund's national offices here.

Mr. Venson, a native of Boston, is a graduate of Paine College, Augusta, Georgia, one of the 31 colleges and universities aided by the Fund's annual campaigns.

Prior to his UNCF appointment Mr. Venson served as Public Relations Director and Assistant to the President of Paine College until 1951, when he left to do graduate study at the Boston University Schol of Public Relations. In 1953, he was a member of the staff og the Massachusetts Heart Association, serving as assistant to the director of the Masachusetts Heart Association, serving as assistant to the director of its Commerce and Industry campaign division.

New England headquarters for the 1954 UNCF campaign are located at 126 State Street, Boston. Mr. Venson will direct the organization of volunteer committees for this year's appeal in more than a dozen communities in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

$100,000 Grant Received By College Fund

Durham, N.C.

NEW YORK

A $100,000 grant from the General Education Board has been received by the United Negro College Fund, it was announced today by W. J. Trent, Jr., executive director of the Fund. Sat. 1-2-54

The appropriation was voted by the trustees of the General Education Board, December 3, toward the Fund's annual campaigns for current operating funds for its member colleges, Mr. Trent explained, and is payable at the rate of $25,000 a year during the period ending December 31, 1956. P. 6

In 1943 a grant from the General Education Board helped to establish the United Negro College Fund, and to date the Board has contributed a total of $325,000 to the annual campaigns to new communities.

In 1951, the General Education Board contributed $375,000 toward the costs of financing the Fund's 5 year building campaign, known as the National Mobilization of Resources for the United Negro Colleges. Late in 1952 the Board made a further gift of $1,000,000 toward the building program goal of $25,000,000.

14i 1954

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND
National Council of UNCF Alumni

NEW YORK, N. Y. — DR. CONNIE YERWOOD ODOM, president of the National Council of UNCF Alumni, confers with Randall L. Tyus, UNCF national field director, at Fund headquarters here on plans for the Council's 8th annual Conference to be held in Washington, D. C., February 19 and 20. The Council represents more than 75,000 graduates and former students of the 31 member institutions of the United Negro College Fund. More than 100 delegates are expected to attend the 2 day meeting which will be held on the campus of Howard University.

Given Broadcasting "Know-how"

United Fund College Choir Directors Attend ABC Fete

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York was host to a group of distinguished musical directors when the choral conductors of 31 leading Negro colleges, members of the United Negro College Fund, attended a two-day recording and production conference here last week sponsored jointly by the American Broadcasting Company and the Fund. The institute was in connection with the weekly college choir series broadcast every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. over the ABC network.

A highlight of the conference was a luncheon meeting on March 8 at the Hotel Plaza. Speakers included ABC's John W. Pacey, director of public relations, Miss Ruth Trexler, manager of religious and educational activities, members of the Technical staff, and W. J. Trent, Jr., executive director of the College Fund. That evening, the choir directors joined Robert Shaw and the Collegiate Chorale in a reading rehearsal of Mozart's "Requiem."

AMONG THE CHORAL conductors attending the conference were Kemper Harreld, Atlanta University; Clarence E. Whiteman, Bennett College; John Derr, Bishop College; J. deKoven Killingsworth, Clark College; Nathaniel D. Williams, Huston-Tillotson College; Christopher W. Kemp, John C. Smith University; Newell C. Fitzpatrick, Knoxville College; Mitchell B. Southall, Lane College; and Orrin Clayton Suthern, Lincoln University, Pa.

Also Clark S. Coffin, Livingstone College; G. Johnson Hubert, Morris Brown College; Mrs. Ruby Thomas Robinson, Paine College; Otis D. Simmons, Philander Smith College; Harry Gil-Smythe Shaw University; Frank Harrison Talladega College; James E. Dorsey, Texas College; Gilbert Allen, Wiley College; and Norman Bell, Xavier University.

The UNCF-ABC weekly choir series originate in New York over station WABC and are heard over 170 stations of the network in the United States, Canada and Alaska.

Talladega College Receives $286,819.57 Grant From UNCF

TALLADEGA, Ala.—(S N S)—A total of $286,819.57 was received in 1953 by Talladega College from the United Negro College Fund, it was announced today by Dr. Gray, president of Talladega. The money will be used for both current operating and capital improvement purposes, Dr. Gray stated.

Of the amount received, $35,337.57 has been allocated for current budget expenses, including scholarship aid, teaching and laboratory equipment, library books, faculty salaries and student health program.

The balance, $251,482, represents a grant from the United Negro College Fund's five-year building campaign for $25,000,000 known, as the National Mobilization of Resources for the United Negro Colleges.

President Gray said that the capital funds received would be used for renovating present campus buildings and for the erection of new ones. Through the money received from the Fund's Mobilization program, Talladega has been enabled to make the following improvements; will erect a college union building; major alteration of men's dormitory; purchase of capital equipment for dining hall and laundry; and street paving and sidewalk construction.

President Gray explained that Talladega is one of the 31 private, accredited institutions participating in the United Negro College Fund, America's first educational chest. Since 1944, the Fund has conducted annual nation-wide campaigns in support of the current operating budgets of its member colleges.

The financial aid received each year from the UNCF by Talladega, Dr. Gray said, represented approximately ten per cent of its educational budget ,or that amount not met by income from endownment, tuition and recurring church board grants.

In 1950, the UNCF five-year campaign fo rbuilding funds was launched under the leadership of Dr. F. D. Patterson, founder and president of the United Negro College Fund, and a seven-man Board which includes such well-known business leaders as Harvey S. Firestone Jr.; Devereux P. Sloan, Jr.; Robert E. Wilson and Robert W. Woodruff.

Dr. Lindsley F. Kimball, vice-president of the Rockefeller Foundation, is national chairman of the Mobilization program, which to date has raised $13,315,000 for capital improvement purposes for the 31 United Negro Colleges.

UNCF sets goal for $1,750,000

NEW YORK — A larger goal will be sought this year by the United Negro College Fund in its annual nationwide campaign, to meet increased operating costs among its member colleges.

The quota for the 1954 appeal is $1,750,000, or approximately ten per cent of the colleges' combined operating budgets, John W. Hanes, national campaign chairman and vice-president, Olin Industries Inc. said here last week.

The campaign will open Tuesday, April 5 with a special meeting in the Terrace Room of the Hotel Plaza.

"This year's quota represents $250,000 increase over 1953," Mr. Hanes explained, because "the growing numbers of qualified high school pupils each year seeking education requires that the colleges increase scholarship aid and generally expand and improve their educational facilities."

DR. MATTHEW S. DAVAGE, president of Houston-Tillotson college, Austin, Texas, represented the 31 presidents of colleges of the United Negro College Fund at annual UNCF meeting in New York April 5. Recognized as one of the country's top educators, Dr. Davage was given the honor because of his contributions to Negro education in America over a long period.

BUNCHE SEES END OF SEGREGATION

Education Is in 'Critical and Thrilling' Transition, He Tells Negro College Fund

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche expressed the belief yesterday that education now was in the "critical and thrilling" period of transition from segregation to integration.

At the opening of the 1954 national campaign of the United Negro College Fund, Inc., Dr. Bunche, who is principal director of the United Nations Department of Trusteeship, said "full integration" was the issue in education today.

"That issue, in the natural and inevitable course of democracy, will be decided in the only way it can be decided in democracy," he declared.

Nowhere in his address before an overflow audience of 700 persons at the Plaza Hotel was there any reference to the Supreme Court, which has before it cases involving the constitutionality of state laws relating to separate schools for white and Negro children. He later said he had deliberately left out all reference to the court "because I am a U. N. official."

Dr. Bunche described the Negro college as "a means to an end." "Education—even education behind the walls of segregation—is an important vehicle in the advance of democracy," he declared.

Many educational doors are still closed to the Negro, but the day will come when they are open and the position of the Negro college will then be very clear," he said, adding: "The Negro college must then become a fully integrated college, or it will serve as a brake on democracy, even a negation of it, and cannot be tolerated. But that day is not yet."

The meeting marked the start of this year's campaign by the college fund for $1,750,000, the highest total in its eleven campaigns. The members of the fund are thirty one private, accredited Negro colleges and universities in twelve states, eleven of them in the South. They have an enrollment of 23,000 students.

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche

Another speaker was Dr. M. S. Davage, president of Huston-Tilloston College at Austin, Texas, one of the fund's member colleges. He declared that should the Supreme Court declare segregation in education unconstitutional, "it will have effectively challenged the major legal barrier to equality of educational opportunity in the United States."

He added that the outlawing of segregation would permit private Negro colleges to enter "a larger field of usefulness" by opening their doors to all qualified students. At the same time he noted that total integration—"that is, sociological and psychological integration, as well as physical integration"—was bound to be "a gradual process."

UNCF GROUP—NEW YORK—Visitors to the United Negro Colleges' Choral Directors' Conference, go over the score of Mozart's "Requiem" with Robert Shaw, director of the Collegiate chorale as they attend a reading rehearsal of the oratorio here last week. The choral masters were in New York to attend a two-day recording and production conference, jointly sponsored by the United Negro College Fund and the American Broadcasting Company. They are left to right: Gilbert Allen of Wiley College; Mrs. Romaine S. Lambert of St. Augustine's College; J. deKoven Killingsworth of Clark College; James E. Dorsey of Texas College; Mrs. Ruby Thomas Robinson of Paine College; G. Johnson Hubert, Morris Brown College; Mitchell B. Southall, Lane College; Henry N. Switten, Hampton Institute; Clark S. Coffin, Livingstone College; Norman Bell, Xavier University; Clarence E. Whiteman, Bennett College; Otis D. Simmons, Philander Smith College; Christopher W. Kemp, Johnson C. Smith University; Orrin Clayton Suthern, Lincoln University; James E. Derr, Bishop College; John W. Wittaker, LeMoyne College. Mr. Shaw (with book) and accompanist, John Wustman. The meetings were held in connection with the Negro College Choir series heard every Sunday over the ABC network, the programs originate in New York over WABC, 10:30 to 11:00 A.M. Choral Directors of 21 of the 31 United Negro College Fund member colleges attended the Conference. (ANP)

Choral Groups From Three Colleges Over ABC Radio

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The choral groups of three of North Carolina's outstanding private colleges, Bennett, Livingstone and St. Augustine's will be heard on ABC radio during the month of October. They are part of the line-up announced for that month for the American Broadcasting Company's college choir series presented in cooperation with the United Negro College Fund.

In addition the choir of Clark College in Atlanta will be featured on Sunday, October 3, the day on which the presidents of the 31 member colleges of the Fund meet in that city for their annual Fall Board Meeting.

The programs which feature the choirs of the UNCF colleges originate from New York, Sundays over WABC, 10:30 to 11:00 a. m., and are heard at local broadcasting time in some 140 cities throughout the United States and Canada.

The October schedule, as announced by executive director of the Fund, lists the choir of: Clark College, Atlanta, Ga., for October 3; Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C., for October 10; Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C., for October 17; St. Augustine's College Raleigh, N. C., for October 24 and that of Hampton Institute, Virginia for October 31.

College Fund body to meet

Fall session set for Atlanta Univ.

NEW YORK — The board of directors of the United Negro College Fund will hold their annual fall meeting in Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 3-4, it was announced last week by W. J. Trent, Jr., executive director of the fund.

The meeting, which will be held on the campus of Atlanta University, will be attended by the presidents of the 31 colleges and universities associated in the fund, and lay members of the UNCF board.

They include Thomas A. Morgan, retired president of the Sperry Corp. and board chairman; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune; George H. Burchum, assistant comptroller, Chase National Bank, and Charles I. Denechaud Jr., New Orleans, La.

— o O o —

ALSO JOHN H. Johnson, Chicago, Victor Labat, New Orleans, president of the UNCF National Alumni Council; Samuel D. Leidesdorf, New York City;

Mrs. Richard O. Loengard, New York City; Dr. F. D. Patterson, director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, New York City, and president and founder of the United Negro College Fund.

UNCF Member-Institutions Being Given $500,000

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The United Negro College Fund is currently distributing $500,000 to its 31 member colleges and universities, W. J. Trent, Jr., has announced.

This allocation is the second distribution of money raised in the Fund's 1954 campaign for annual operating purposes, and brings the total received by the participating colleges to date to $850,000. Final grants will be made after the official campaign closing Dec. 31.

* * *

THE MONEY IS used by the Fund's member colleges for student scholarship aid, teaching and science laboratory equipment, faculty salaries, library books and personnel and student health programs and other yearly operating expenses.

The 1954 UNCF campaign is being conducted in 83 cities and towns throughout the country, including the communities where the 31 member colleges are located.

National campaign officers heading this year's appeal are John W. Hanes, financial vice-president of Olin-Mathieson Chemical Corporation and Dr. DeWitt T. Burton, superintendent of the Wayne Diagnostic Hospital in Detroit.

New Buildings Among the Negro Colleges

SEE FRONT PAGE

Columbia, S. C.; Fisk, Nashville, Tenn.; Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.; Raleigh, N. C.; Tuskegee, Ala.; Virginia Union, Richmond, Va.

Those now building dormitories include Lincoln University, Pa.; Livingstone, Raleigh, N. C.; and Xavier University, New Orleans, La. Five others will start dormitory construction soon, including Hampton, Va.; Huston-Tillotson, Austin, Texas; Johnson C. Smith, Charlotte, N. C. and Philander Smith, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Other projects include 9 new buildings for classroom, library and office purposes, 7 physical education buildings, 3 student centers, 4 fine arts centers and 9 new science buildings.

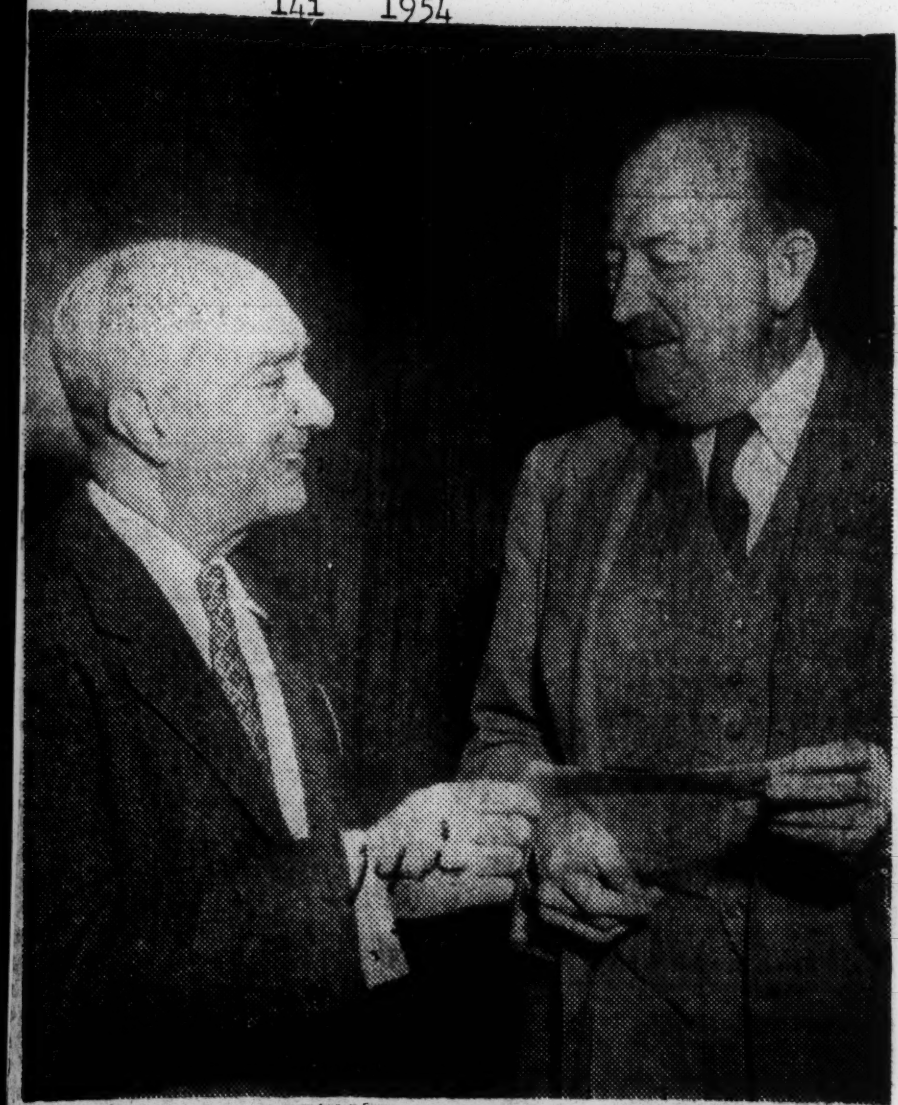
All 31 UNFC colleges are improving old and new faculty housing and most are expending dining facilities.

The $12,000,000 distributed so far represents all but $1,846,408 of the $13, 846,408 secured to date toward the Fund's five-year goal of $25,000,000. A new distribution, the sixth, is expected to be made before the end of the year, Mr. Trent reported.

EIGHTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE of Alumni is planned by United Negro College Fund Inter-Alumni officials. Meeting will be held at Howard university, Washington, D. C., Feb. 19-20. National Council represents more than 75,000 graduates and former students of the 31 member institutions of the UNCF. Seated left to right are Atty. Robert H. Campbell, Knoxville, conference chairman; Mrs. Bessie Clark Singleton, Spelman, president, Washington Inter-Alumni Council; and Mrs. Katherine Johnson, Bishop, 2nd vice president. Standing: Wallace P. Gant, Dillard, chaplain; Ellison V. Peppers, Wiley; Maryland D. Kemp, Johnson C. Smith; Henry N. James, Morris Brown, Council secretary; and A. E. Simons, Benedict, treasurer.

14i 1954

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND



UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND RECEIVES $10,000 GIFT — W. A. Hanway (right) president of the International Paper Company Foundation, presents a check for $10,000 to Dr. David D. Jones, president of Bennett College in Greensboro, N. C., who accepts it on behalf of the United Negro College Fund. The gift will aid the annual and capital campaigns of the Fund, which represents 31 institutions training 93 per cent of the Negro youth enrolled in privately supported Negro colleges and universities. International Paper Company, with plants and mills in 18 states, is the nation's largest manufacturer of pulp and paper.

College Fund gets $10,000

NEW YORK — The United College Fund last week and nounced receipt of a donation of $10,000 from the International Paper Company Foundation. The Foundation was established in 1952 for charitable and educational purposes by International Paper Company, the nation's largest manufacturer of pulp and paper, with mills and plants in 18 states.

The donation was presented by W. A. Hanway, president of the paper company foundation, to Dr. David D. Jones president of Bennett College in Greensboro, N.C., who accepted it on behalf of F. D. Patterson, president of the fund.

Dr. Jones said that the International Paper Company Foundation contributed represented $8,000 to be applied to the capital funds program and $2,000 to be applied toward current operat- g expenses

College Fund Gets $10,000 From International Paper

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The United Negro College Fund this week announced receipt of a donation of $10,000 from International Paper Company Foundation. The Foundation was established in 1952 for charitable and educational purposes by International Paper Company, the nation's largest manufacturer of pulp and paper, with mills and plants in 18 states.

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"International Paper Company Foundation is proud to participate in the United Negro College Fund," Mr. Hanway said. "We feel that it is immensely valuable for a Foundation such as ours to be able to contribute directly to increased educational opportunities for Negro youth through this agency. The Fund has already, in its 11 years of effort, accomplished tremendous improvement in the standards of education offered by its member colleges and in the educational and living facilities at these institutions."

He pointed out that International Paper Company, too, was particularly conscious of the great need served by the Fund since the company operates nine mills in the South and in addition depends for its primary wood supply on thousands of farmers and woodlot owners in 11 southern states, in many of which the Fund supported institutions are located.

The United Negro College Fund, according to Dr. Jones, is America's first educational fund operated on a "community chest" basis for the benefit of a number of institutions. The Fund represents 31 independent colleges and universities training 93 percent of the Negro youth enrolled in privately supported Negro colleges and universities.

The Fund is currently conducting a general drive for the support of the annual operating budgets of its 31 colleges and universities and concurrently raising funds for their reequipment and capital improvement.

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Tuskegee Choir Leads Off UNCF Broadcasts

NEW YORK. — The famed Tuskegee Institute Choir will lead off the November college choir broadcasts presented by the American Broadcasting company in cooperation with the United Negro college fund. The programs which feature the student choral groups of the UNCF member colleges are broadcast weekly over some 170 stations of the ABC radio network. They originate with WABC in New York on Sundays at 10:35-11:00 a.m. and are heard at varying local broadcasting times and dates throughout, the United States and Canada.

The November schedule as announced by W. J. Trent, jr., executive director of the UNCF is as follows: November 7, the choir of Tukegee Institute, Alabama under the direction of William L. Dawson; November 14, Wiley college, Marshall, Texas under the direction of Gilbert Allen; November 21, Texas college, Tyler, Texas with James E. Dorsey directing and November 28, Paine college, Augusta, Georgia directed by Ruby T. Robinson.

Mr. Trent said that the ABC-UNCF choral series, now in its fifth continuous year of broadcasting, has served to acquaint the American public with the program of the United Negro College Fund in helping to increase the numbers of Negro youth attending college through increased scholarship aid and other financial support to its member institutions.

Paper Firm Gives $10,000 To United College Fund

Journal & Guide p.2

NEW YORK — The United Negro College Fund last week announced receipt of a donation of $10,000 from International Paper Company Foundation. The Foundation was established in 1952 for charitable and educacational purposes by the company which is the nation's largest manufacturer of pulp and paper, with mills and plants in 18 states.

Norfolk Va.

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Sat. 11-27-54

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Dr. Jones said that the International Paper Company Foundation contribution represented $3,000 to be applied to the capital funds program and $2,000 to be applied toward current operating expenses.

UNCF RECEIVES $10,000 GIFT—W. A. Hanway, right, president of the International Paper Company Foundation, presents a check for $10,000 to Dr. David D. Jones, president of Bennett College in Greensboro, N. C., who accepts it on behalf of the United Negro College Fund.

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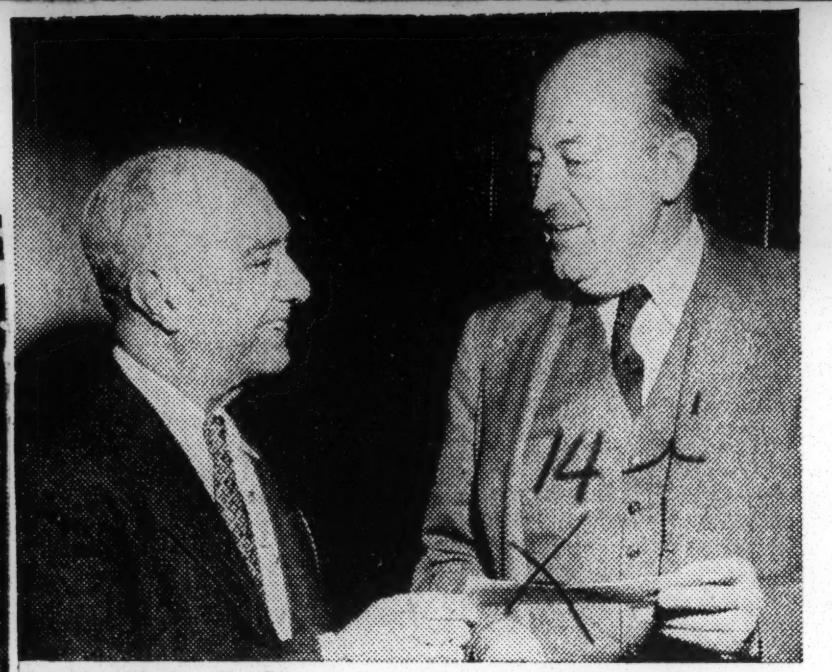
Baltimore Afro-American



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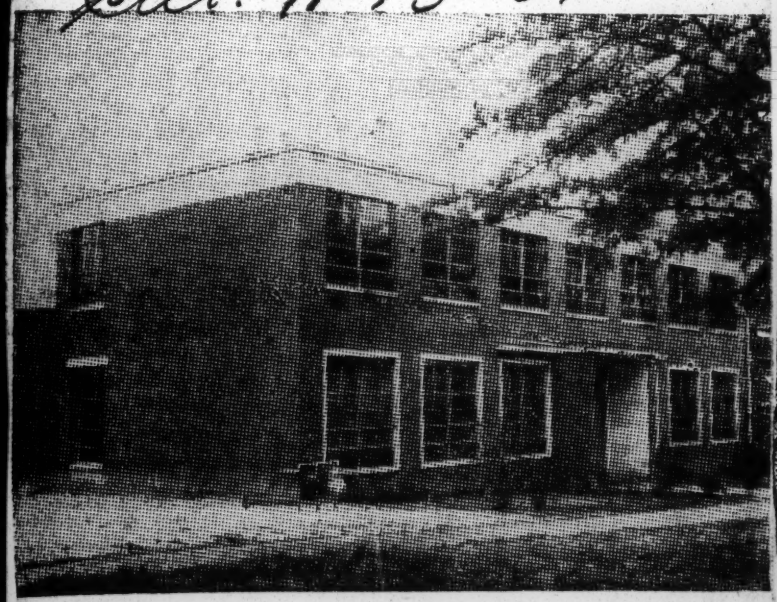
Courier 11-6-54

UNCF Colleges Build For Future Of Wider Service

Informer P. 13
Houston, Texas
Sat. 11-13-54



TUSKEGEE'S Engineering laboratory, part of a two-winged modern plant for the Institute's fine School of Engineering.

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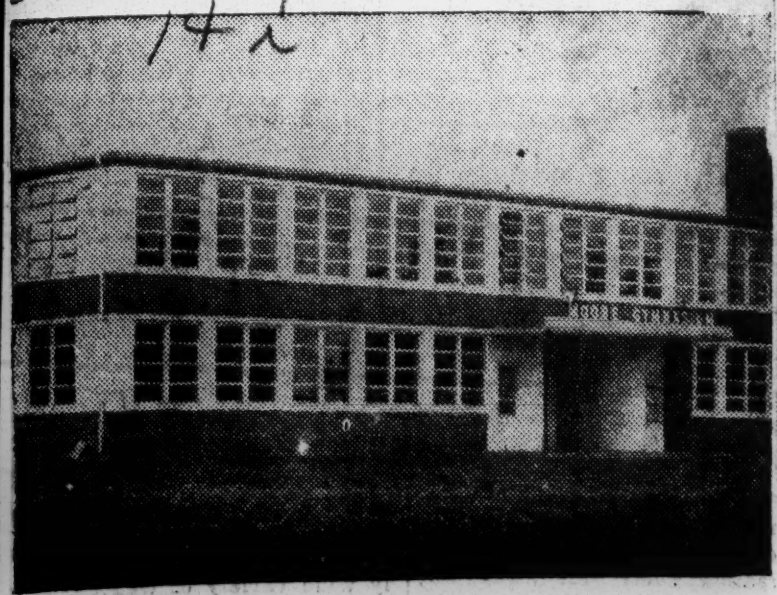
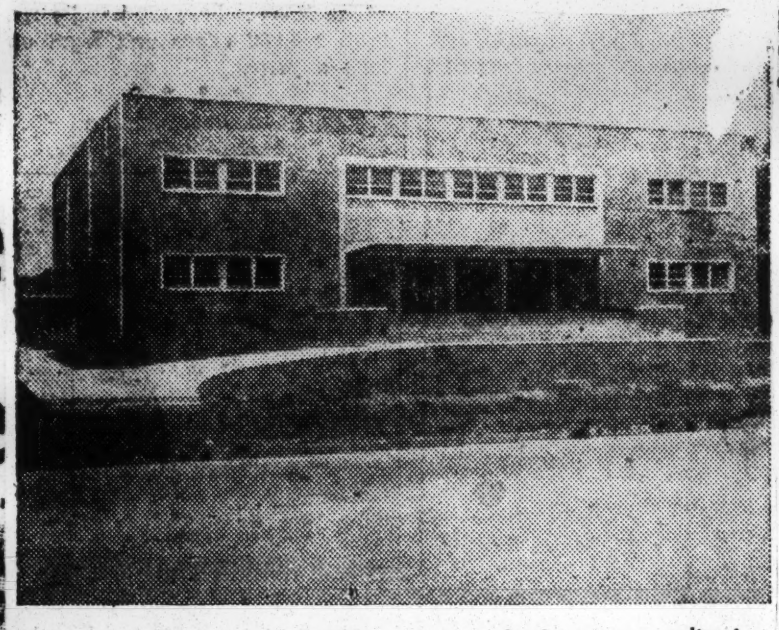


BETHUNE-COOKMAN'S modern physical education and health center was completed early this year at this Daytona Beach college.



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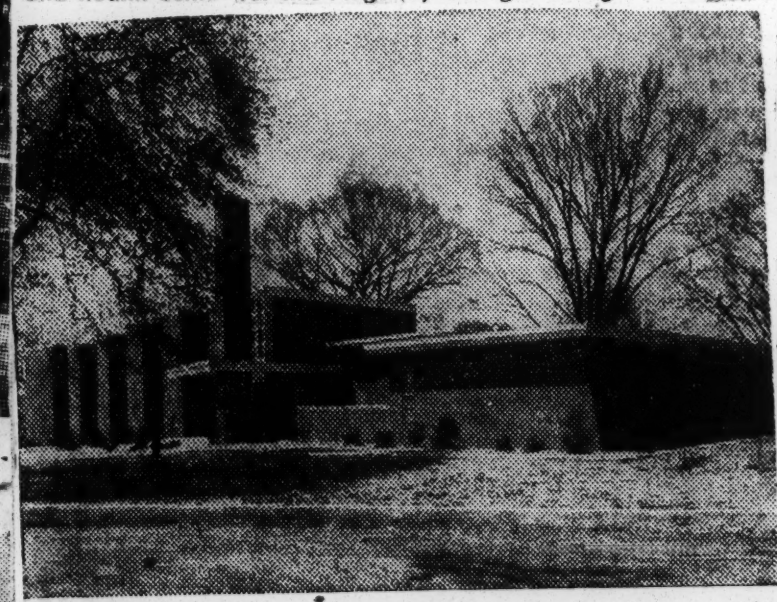
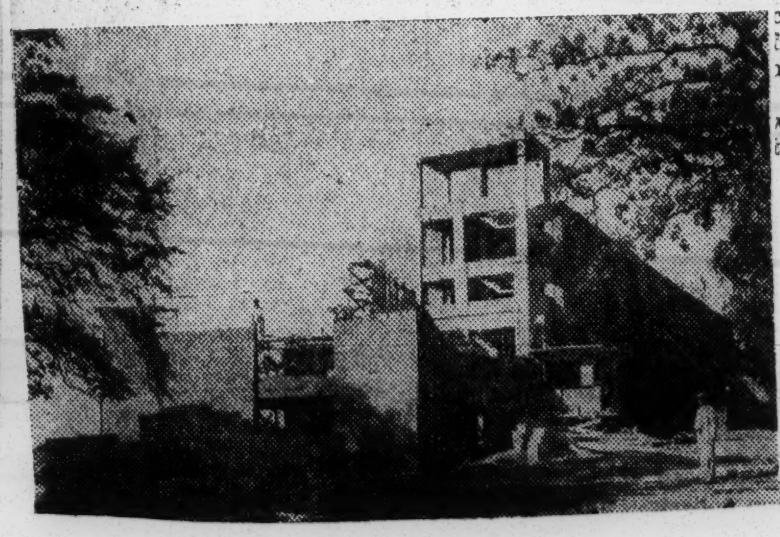


KNOXVILLE'S Fine Arts Center, a fine example of modern architecture, will be one of the best on any Southern college campus.



LIVINGSTONE'S modern men's dormitory, nearing completion will relieve overcrowded living conditions at this Salisbury, N. C college.

UNCF Colleges Gets $12,000,000

Informer P. 13

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NEW YORK, N. Y. — Nearly 200 capital improvement projects have been undertaken by the 31 UNCF colleges in their $25,000,000 five-year building program iniated in 1951 and known as the National Mobilization of Resources for the United Negro Colleges, W. J. Trent, jr., executive director of the Fund, announced today.

Houston

The Mobilizing program, which is considered to be the major college building effort going on today, is designed to provide improved and expanded educational facilities to meet present needs to enable the UNCF colleges to prepare for future service to the students of the South and the nation without restriction to race or color, Mr. Trent said.

Sat 11-13-54

Pointing out that all existing educational facilities and personnel will be needed, and more provided, to take care of the increasing college enrollments, Mr. Trent said "the UNCF colleges, as an integral part of this nation's network of independent colleges and universities, must help to meet this vast human need.

* * * *

DURING THIS transition period, as the South moves toward a democratic pattern of education, the Fund's capital improvement campaign is helping to strengthen these institutions so that they may compete on equal terms with all first class private colleges, for all qualified students."

The survey of the colleges, which was completed this month, shows that the UNCF funds received are being used for a variety of urgently needed projects. Because of inadequate housing, the largest single expenditure has been for dormitories.

The colleges reporting dormitory construction completed are Benedict, Columbia, S. C.; Fisk, Nashville, Tenn.; Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.; Shaw, Raleigh, N. C.; Tuskegee, Ala.; Virginia Union, Richmond, Va.

* * * *

THOSE NOW building dormitories include Lincoln University, Pa.; Livingstone, Salisbury, N. C.; St. Augustine's, Raleigh, N. C.; and Xavier University, New Orleans, La. Five others will start dormitory construction soon, including Hampton, Va.; Huston-Tillotson, Austin, Texas; Johnson C. Smith, Charlotte, N. C. and Philander Smith, Little Rock, Arkansas.

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Roy Wilkins to speak at College Fund session

NEW YORK — Despite higher incomes and better education, thousands of non-white families in NYC cannot secure housing "outside the still rigid ghetto sections," Roy Wilkins said last week in the opening address at the sixth annual United Negro College Fund symposium on "What of New York?"

Speaking before a capacity audience of 700 at the Hunter College Playhouse, Mr. Wilkins, NAACP administrator, said that there had been steady improvement in race relations since the 1935 Harlem riots, except in the area of housing, particularly private housing.

While the non-white group in New York now has more employment in better paying jobs, easier access to better education, much less humiliation in places of public accommodation and more public housing without segregation, there are still thousands of families who cannot secure decent homes of their choice and pocketbook level, he continued.

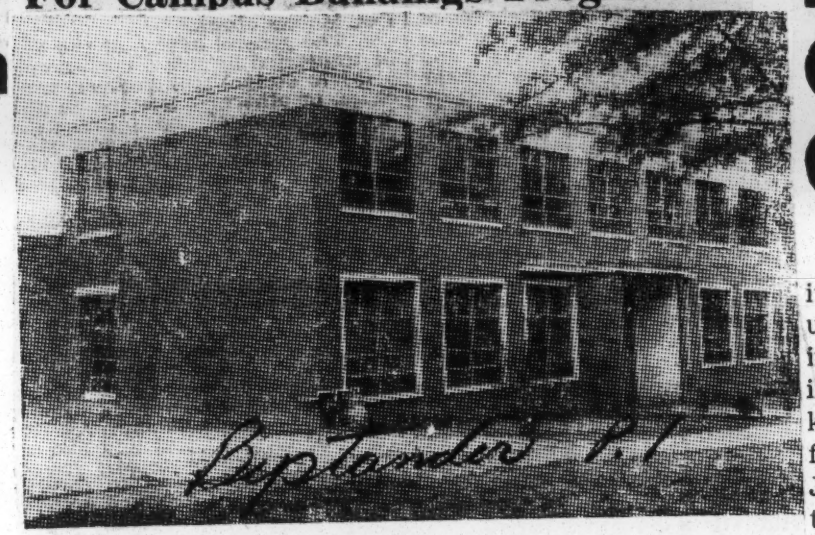
POINTING TO New York's leadership in fair employment practices and civil rights legislation, he urged that this city also take the lead in establishing equality of opportunity in housing.

"We must continue to be the city to which the rest of the nation looks for guidance in working out the democratic process," he concluded.

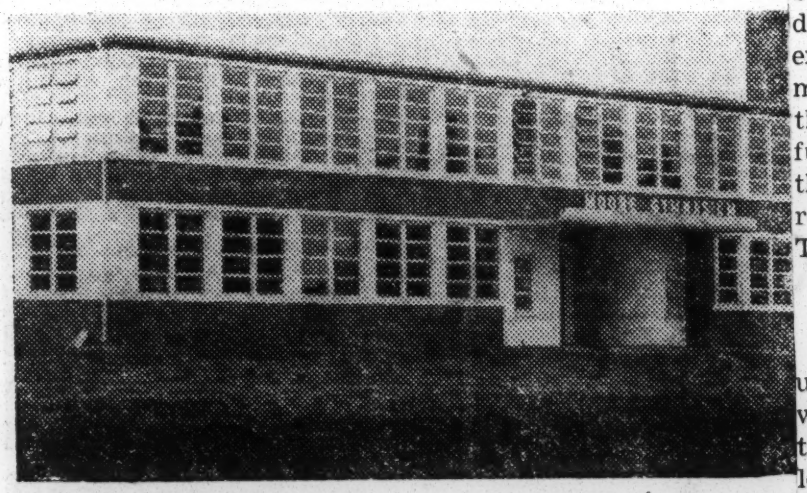
Dr. Buell A. Gallagher, president of City College, was moderator of the forum discussion which was devoted to the changes made in the status of colored in NYC since 1935 in the fields of civil rights, employment, education and housing.

Other panel participants were Ernest Angell, chairman of the board of the Civil Liberties Union, and Madison S. Jones, associate of the Correspondent Service Corporation, an organization which sponsors and obtains financing of housing for minority groups.

UNCF Colleges Receive $12,000,000 For Campus Buildings Programs



TUSKEGEE'S Engineering laboratory, part of a two-winged modern plant for the Institute's fine School of Engineering.



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Building Program for UNCF Colleges Show Nearly 200 Capital Improvement Plans

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The mobilizing program, which is considered to be the major college building effort going on today, is designed to provide improved and expanded educational facilities to meet present needs and to enable the UNCF colleges to prepare for future services to the students of the South and the nation without restriction to race or color, Mr. Trent said.

Vast Human Need

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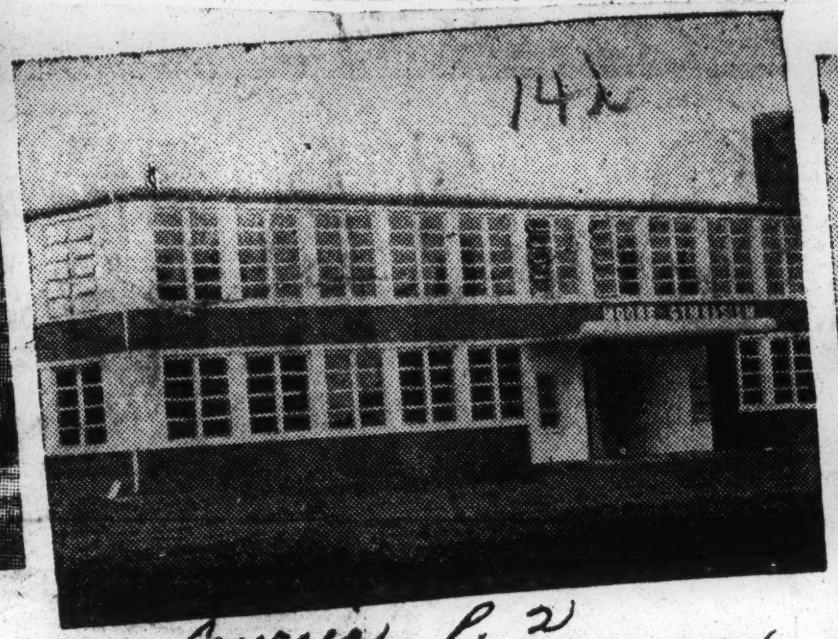
Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 11-6-54



Courier P. 2 Sat. 11-6-54

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5-Year Plan Bears Fruit

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Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 11-6-54
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Courier P. 2 Sat. 11-6-54

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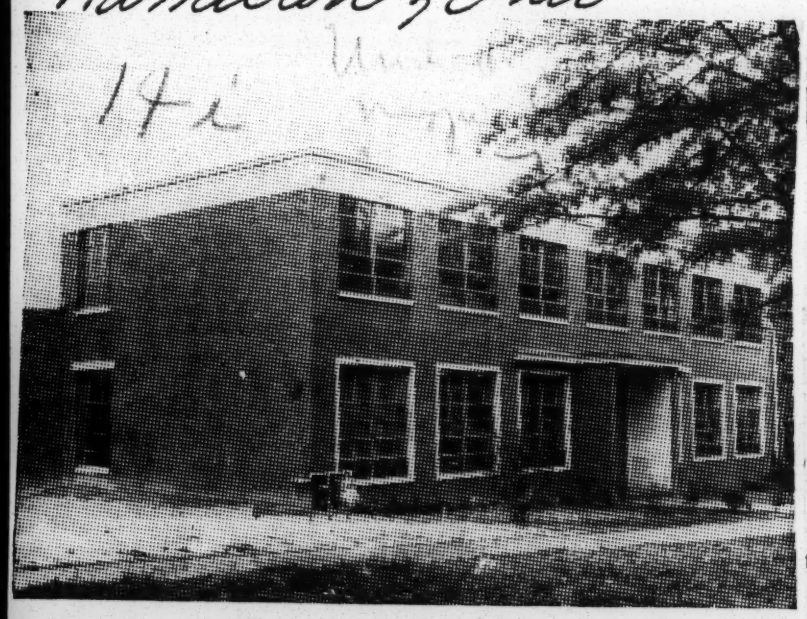
UNCF Colleges Build For Future Of Wider Service

Butler County American

Sat. 11-6-54 P.1

Hamilton, Ohio



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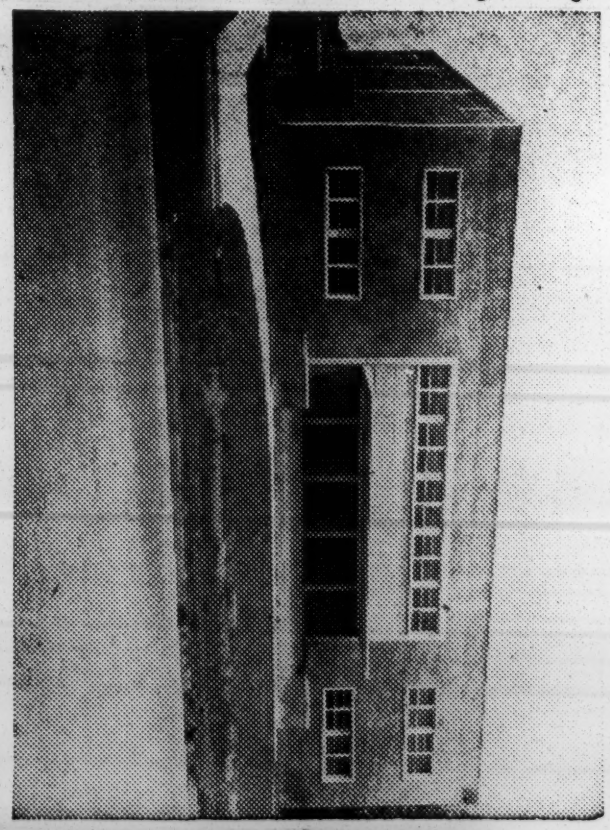

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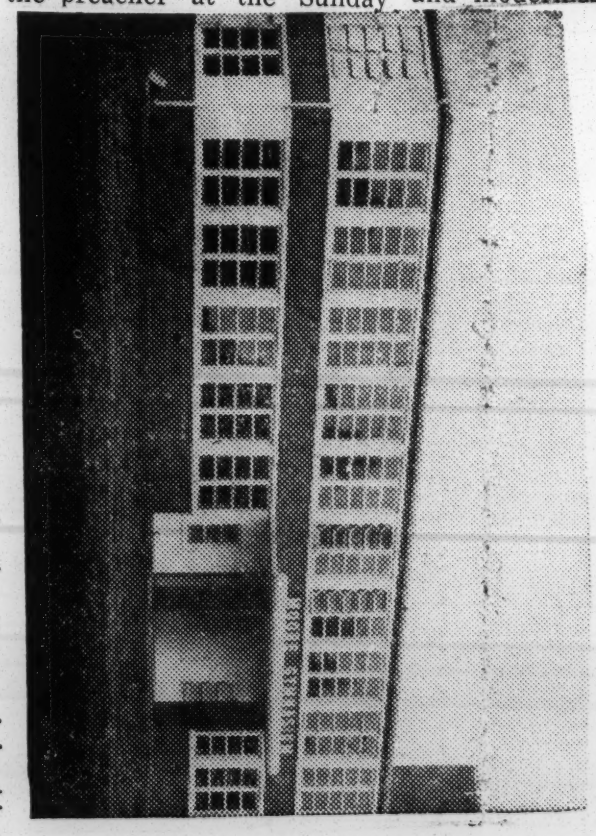

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ADD 2 MILLION TO FUND AIDING NEGRO SCHOOLS

Daily Tribune

Chicago, Ill.

Capital Account Rises to 14 Millions

Thur. 11-4-54

P. 7

BY THE REV. JOHN EVANS

Two million dollars toward the goal of $25,000,000 capital account fund of the United Negro College fund, was raised in the last year, bringing the fund up to $14,000,000. Of this $12,000,000 has been distributed among the 31 colleges of the fund, with scores of projects completed, under way, or on drawing boards. The capital fund is a five year project.

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse college for men in Atlanta, Ga., who has been in Chicago in interest of the capital fund, a large portion of which is being contributed by industry, made the report. He returns on Dec. 12, to be the preacher at the Sunday Evening club, Orchestra hall.

Also Raise Current Fund

What the capital fund has meant to the colleges visited by a Tribune representative last fall was reported by Dr. Mays The United fund also raises an annual current fund, this year $1,750,000, or a quarter of a million more than in 1953. Dr. Mays said the current fund for 1954 now stands above a million dollars. This is distributed annually under the fund's formula among the 31 colleges.

Of the $12,000,000 allotted to the 31 colleges, Talladega college, Talladega, Ala., has received $391,920. This has been used for modernization of the men's dormitory and the dining hall, has brought to the campus new scientific and laundry equipment, paving of campus roads, and a new sewage system. A new student union and recreation center, and alterations in the heating system, are in progress.

Used for New Buildings

Tuskegee institute, Tuskegee, Ala., has received $720,240. This fund has been used for the first wing of the new engineering building, new dormitory for faculty women and modernization of faculty housing. In progress is a new farm mechanization center. The second wing of the engineering building will soon be under construction.

Atlanta university, Atlanta, Ga., has been allotted $495,840 of the capital fund. New faculty housing, modernization of the school of social work, and a library addition, together with five faculty residences, have resulted. The total allottment for Georgia's seven institutions has been $2,597,880, including that for Atlanta university. Twenty-eight modernization and new projects have been completed on these campuses, with 16 projects under way or in immediate prospect.

Seven Georgia Schools

The seven Georgia institutions include Atlanta university; Clark college, Atlanta; Gammon Theological seminary, Atlanta; Morehouse college; Morris Brown college, Atlanta; Paine college, Augusta, and Spelman college, Atlanta. Four colleges in Tennessee received a $1,394,880 share of the $12,000,000 fund. Among these, Fisk university, Nashville, has invested its half million dollar share in a new dining hall-dormitory, and general campus improvements and modernization of campus structures.

This year's largest gifts to the capital fund have come from the United States Steel corporation and the S. S. Kresge Foundation. Each gave $100,000, Dr. Mays reported. Half that amount was contributed by the Karl S. Hoblitzelle Foundation, Dallas, Tex., he said.

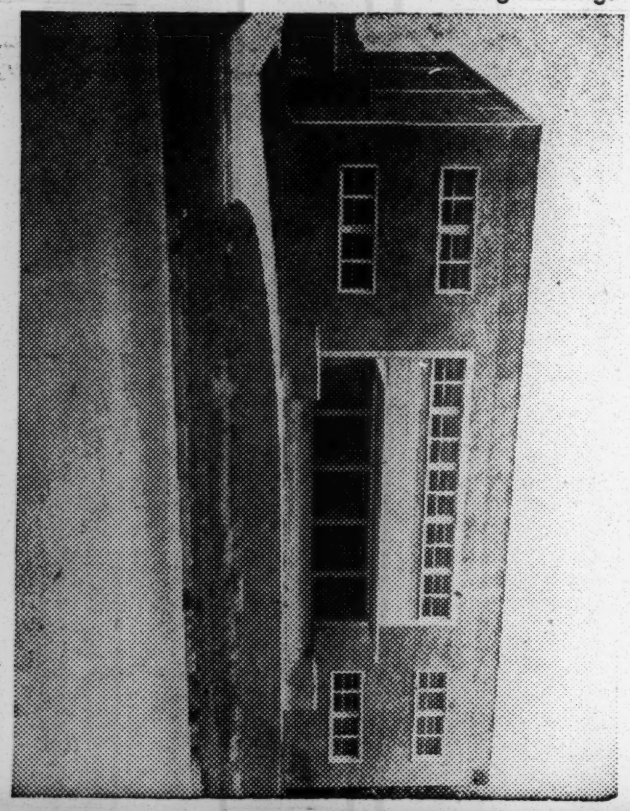
Kimball Account Chairman

Dr. Lindsley F. Kimball, chairman of the capital account campaign, is vice president of the Rockefeller foundation. The mobilizing board includes, John D. Rockefeller Jr., Devereux C. Josephs, New York insurance board chairman; Harvey S. Firestone, Akron, O.; Richard K. Mellon, Pittsburgh banker; Alfred P. Sloan, of General Motors corporation; Dr. Robert E. Wilson, chairman of Standard Oil company [Indiana], and Robert W. Woodward of Atlanta, chairman of the Coca Cola company. The Chicago office of the fund is 69 W. Washington st., with Charles H. Gale, regional director.

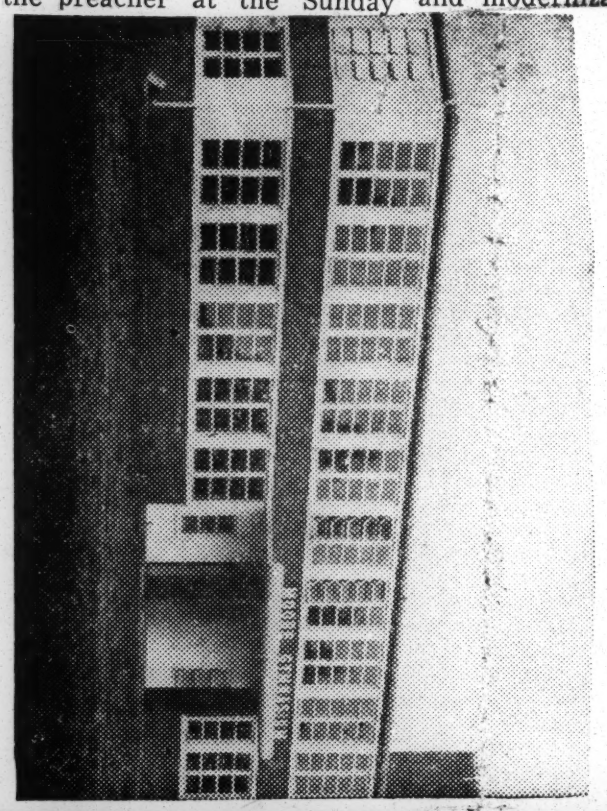
UNCF Colleges Build For Future Of Wider Service

Butler County American
Sat. 11-6-54 P.1
Hamilton, Ohio

TUSKEGEE'S Engineering laboratory, part of a two-winged modern plant for the Institute's fine School of Engineering.



PAINE'S newest campus addition serves both as an auditorium and health center for this Augusta, Georgia college.



BETHUNE-COOKMAN'S modern physical education and health center was completed early this year at this Daytona Beach college.

ADD 2 MILLION TO FUND AIDING NEGRO SCHOOLS

Daily Tribune
Chicago, Ill.

Capital Account Rises to 14 Millions

Thur. 11-4-54
P. 7

BY THE REV. JOHN EVANS

Two million dollars toward the goal of $25,000,000 capital account fund of the United Negro College fund, was raised in the last year, bringing the fund up to $14,000,000. Of this $12,000,000 has been distributed among the 31 colleges of the fund, with scores of projects completed, under way, or on drawing boards. The capital fund is a five year project.

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse college for men in Atlanta, Ga., who has been in Chicago in interest of the capital fund, a large portion of which is being contributed by industry, made the report. He returns on Dec. 12, to be the preacher at the Sunday Evening club, Orchestra hall.

Also Raise Current Fund

What the capital fund has meant to the colleges visited by a Tribune representative last fall was reported by Dr. Mays. The United fund also raises an annual current fund, this year $1,750,000, or a quarter of a million more than in 1953. Dr. Mays said the current fund for 1954 now stands above a million dollars. This is distributed annually under the fund's formula among the 31 colleges.

Of the $12,000,000 allotted to the 31 colleges, Talladega college, Talladega, Ala., has received $391,920. This has been used for modernization of the men's dormitory and the dining hall, has brought to the campus new scientific and laundry equipment, paving of campus roads, and a new sewage system. A new student union and recreation center, and alterations in the heating system, are in progress.

Used for New Buildings

Tuskegee institute, Tuskegee, Ala., has received $720,240. This fund has been used for the first wing of the new engineering building, new dormitory for faculty women and modernization of faculty housing. In progress is a new farm mechanization center. The second wing of the engineering building will soon be under construction.

Atlanta university, Atlanta, Ga., has been allotted $495,840 of the capital fund. New faculty housing, modernization of the school of social work, and a library addition, together with five faculty residences, have resulted. The total allottment for Georgia's seven institutions has been $2,597,880, including that for Atlanta university. Twenty-eight modernization and new projects have been completed on these campuses, with 16 projects under way or in immediate prospect.

Seven Georgia Schools

The seven Georgia institutions include Atlanta university; Clark college, Atlanta; Gammon Theological seminary, Atlanta; Morehouse college; Morris Brown college, Atlanta; Paine college, Augusta, and Spelman college, Atlanta. Four colleges in Tennessee received a $1,394,880 share of the $12,000,000 fund. Among these, Fisk university, Nashville, has invested its half million dollar share in a new dining hall-dormitory, and general campus improvements and modernization of campus structures.

This year's largest gifts to the capital fund have come from the United States Steel corporation and the S. S. Kresge Foundation. Each gave $100,000, Dr. Mays reported. Half that amount was contributed by the Karl S. Hoblitzelle Foundation, Dallas, Tex., he said.

Kimball Account Chairman

Dr. Lindsley F. Kimball, chairman of the capital account campaign, is vice president of the Rockefeller foundation. The mobilizing board includes, John D. Rockefeller Jr., Devereux C. Josephs, New York insurance board chairman; Harvey S. Firestone, Akron, O.; Richard K. Mellon, Pittsburgh banker; Alfred P. Sloan, of General Motors corporation; Dr. Robert E. Wilson, chairman of Standard Oil company [Indiana], and Robert W. Woodward of Atlanta, chairman of the Coca Cola company. The Chicago office of the fund is 69 W. Washington st., with Charles H. Gale, regional director.

Network Series Features Five Top College Choirs

NEW YORK —Five of the nation's outstanding college choirs will be featured in the Sunday concert series by Negro College Choirs during the month of May. The stirring musicals are heard each Sunday from 10.30 to 11 a. m., EDT.

Presented as a Public Affairs Department feature, the choirs are those of Hampton Institute, Johnson C. Smith University, Tuskegee Institute, St. Augustine's College and Wiley College.

The first and second concerts in the series were those of Hampton Institute, heard on May 2, and Johnson C. Smith on May 9. Scheduled for the remainder of the series are Tuskegee Institute, May 16; St. Augustine's College, May 23, and Wiley Colege on May 30.

NEGRO SCHOOLS TO OPEN THEIR DOORS TO WHITES

UNF Hails High Court Decision As Challenging Last Barrier

New York—The Supreme Court decision ruling segregation in educational institutions unconstitutional was hailed by the United Negro College Fund as effectively challenging the last major barrier to equality of educational opportunity in the United States.

In an official statement issued, W. J. Trent, Jr., executive director of the United Negro College Fund said that the 31 private, accredited colleges and universities associated in the Fund welcomed the opportunity by the decision to open their doors to all qualified students, without restriction as to race or color.

Mr. Trent pointed out that 30 of the Fund's member colleges are located in an area where all existing higher educational facilities are desperately needed, and that as fully accredited, first class institutions, they constitute an integral part of the whole educational system of the South. The decision permits them to enter upon a period of even greater usefulness, by removing limits on their services, based on race.

The removal of legal prescriptions will not, however, remove the economic barriers to education, nor will it in any way lessen the responsibility of these colleges to provide the best possible education for the Negro students now enrolled in them. Since implementation of the decision will involve many local actions and changes in social activities, the major responsibility for higher education of Negroes in the South will continue to fall for an indefinite period upon the colleges that have been serving them during the past years.

With growing numbers of qualified high school students of the South seeking higher education, Mr. Trent said that the Fund must increase its yearly financial support of the member colleges so that they may expand their facilities to meet the demand for their educational services. These are problems they share, he said, in common with all privately supported colleges and universities.

Mr. Trent added that graduates of the member colleges of the Fund had always been in the vanguard in the continuing fight for full citizenship, including Thurgood Marshall, an alumnus of Lincoln Univer., Penn., whose signal victory before the Supreme Court represents the most important national mandate in civil rights since the Emancipation Proclamation.

Local Colleges Receive UNCF Distributions

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The United Negro College Fund distributed $268,559.03 Saturday to its six member institutions located in Atlanta. Announcement of the disbursement was made by W. J. Trent, Jr., executive director of the Fund, who stated that the grants were allocated for both operating and capital improvement purposes.

The six Atlanta institutions sharing in the distribution are Atlanta University, Clark, Morehouse, Morris Brown and Spelman Colleges and Gammon Theological Seminary.

The total includes $59,339.03 toward operating expenses, the first distribution of money raised this year in the current United Negro College Fund campaign for $1,750,000 in support of 31 private accredited colleges and universities. The appeal, which opened nationally in April, is headed by John W. Hanes, financial vice president of Olin Industries, Inc, who is serving as national chairman.

The remaining $209,220 represents the fifth distribution of funds for capital improvements since the initiation of the United Negro College Fund's $25,000,000 building campaign in 1951.

Including today's grants, a total of $2,282,400 has been distributed by the United Negro College Fund among its Atlanta colleges for capital improvement purposes since July 1952, Mr. Trent said. Individual allotments made to date include $495,840 to Atlanta University; $338,040 to Clark College; $292,680 to Gammon Theological Seminary; $359,640 to Morehouse College; $377,640 to Morris Brown and $418,560 to Spelman College.

Dr. Lindsley F. Kimball, vice-president of the Rockefeller Foundation is national chairman of the Fund's five-year building campaign, which is known as the National Mobilization of Resources for the United Negro Colleges.

Harrison Jones, Atlanta business leader, is serving as chairman for the Southeast regional area. Ivan Allen, Jr., president of the Ivan Allen-Marshall Company of Atlanta, is chairman of the Georgia state campaign.

Serving as members of the seven man National Mobilization Board are such well-known business men and industrialists as, Harvey S. Firestone, Jr, Devereux C. Josephs, Richard K. Mellon, Jno. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Robert E. Wilson and Robert W. Woodruff.

$268,559 Given Negro Colleges Here

Six Atlanta Negro institutions of higher learning have received grants from the United Negro College Fund totaling $268,559.03, it was announced Sunday in New York.

Sharing in the funds, first monies raised this year in the drive, are Atlanta University, Clark, Morehouse, Morris Brown and Spelman Colleges and Gammon Theological Seminary.

The national campaign, aimed at raising $1,750,000 to aid 31 private accredited colleges and universities, is headed by John W. Hanes, financial vice president of Olin Industries, Inc. Harrison Jones, Atlanta business leader, is chairman for the Southeast, and Ivan Allen Jr., president of Ivan Allen-Marshall Co., heads the Georgia drive.

Some $59,339 of the fund went toward operating expenses and the balance toward capital improvement of the Atlanta schools.

Monday's grants brought the total for the Atlanta colleges for capital improvement up to $2,282,400 since July 1952. Individual allotments include $495,840 to Atlanta University; $338,040 to Clark College; $292,680 to Gammon Theological Seminary; $359,640 to Morehouse College; $377,640 to Morris Brown and $418,560 to Spelman College.

The fund's seven-man national board is made up of Harvey S. Firestone Jr., Devereux C. Josephs, Richard K. Mellon, John D. Rockefeller Jr., Alfred P. Sloan Jr., Robert E. Wilson and Robert W. Woodruff.

Negro College Fund Drive Opens Today

The United Negro College Fund's annual campaign opens in Greater Washington today with more than $11,000 already realized in advance gifts toward a $30,000 area goal.

This was reported yesterday by Belford V. Lawson, Jr., attorney and co-chairman with Edward W. Fay of the drive. Over the country, the goal is $1,750,000.

Thirty-one colleges, all in the South except Lincoln University, Lincoln, Pa., participate in the fund. Their combined enrollment, Lawson said, is 23,000. The student body pays but 41 percent of the total annual cost of $11,653,909 to provide education.

Lawson said that 90 percent of this country's Negro leadership stems from the colleges in the fund—graduates in medicine, law, education and other professions.

As a result of the Supreme Court decision banning segregation in education, the 31 colleges now must "make their curricula and facilities so ex-

cellent" that white students—heretofore excluded save in a few instances—will seek to attend them, Lawson said. Contributions to the fund will help bring this about, he added.

Headquarters of the fund are located in Room 219, Bond Building. The campaign will include mail and some door-to-door solicitation.

College fund grants given

$1,400,000 is split by 31 institutions

NEW YORK—The United Negro College Fund is currently distributing $1,400,000 in additional grants to its 31 member colleges and universities, it was announced recently by W. J. Trent Jr., executive director.

The amount includes $300,000 for current operating expenses, the first disbursement of funds raised for this purpose in the Fund's 1954 annual nation - wide campaign for $1,750,000.

Since January 1954, when a final allocation of 1953 campaign funds was made, a total of $587,878.35 has been distributed among the colleges for operating purposes.

12 Million Allotted

The remaining $1,100,000 represents the fifth distribution of funds for capital improvements since July 1952, and brings the total allotted to date to $12,000,000.

Capital improvement projects undertaken by the Fund's 31 member colleges since the initiation of its $25,000,000 building program in 1951 include the completion of 18 new buildings and 51 modernization projects.

INSTITUTE ANNOUNCES MEXICAN SCHOLARSHIPS

NEW YORK (ANP) — A total of 17 scholarships, five undergraduate and 11 graduate, for study in Mexico during 1955 were announced by the Institute of International Education here last week.

TENNESSEE STATE PLAYERS GUILD AT ALBANY STATE

ALBANY, Ga. — The Tennessee State Players Guild will present Michael Hutton's melodrama "Power Without Glory" at Albany State College in Caroline Hall Auditorium, Friday night, July 2 at 8 p.m.

Four College Choirs Are Slated For June Aircasts

NEW YORK — The choral groups of three Georgia colleges and one in Tennis will be featured during June on the current American Broadcasting Company choir series presented in cooperation with the United Negro College Fund. The new schedule, announced recently by W. J. Trent, Jr., UNCF executive director, is as follows: LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tenn., June 6; Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., June 13; Clark College, Atlanta, Ga., June 20; and Paine College, Augusta, Ga., June 27.

The broadcasts which showcase the choirs of the 31 colleges and universities associated in the Fund are a public service feature of the ABC network and originate in New York over station WABC, Sunday mornings at 10:30-11:00 a. m.

The programs will carry special appeals in behalf of the Fund's 1954 campaign for $1,750,000, now in progress throughout the country.

Following the Supreme Court decision on May 17th, the ABC broadcasts featured a special statement by Mr. Trent on the new opportunities for wider service made possible by the decision.

Stating that the Fund regards the decision as a major step toward full equality of educational opportunity for Negro youth, Mr. T[illegible] "This is the goal to[illegible] the Fund has been working [illegible] since its inception in 1944."

Citing the effects of the decision on higher education in the South, Mr. Trent pointed out that, as it becomes effective, it will permit the 31 member colleges of the Fund to "enter upon a wider field of usefulness to the South and to the nation as a whole."

He pointed out that implementation of the decision will be time-taking, and while it will remove legal barriers to education for Negro youth, it will not remove the dollar barrier for many of these students.

$500 FOR COLLEGE FUND—Herman Smith, right, sales representative of Sylvania Electric Corporation, presents check to Dr. William J. Trent Jr., UNCF executive director, at fund's national headquarters in NYC in its campaign for $1,750,000 in support of 31 member colleges and universities. (Layne Photo.)

DR. HOLLIS F. PRICE
New NNCF Director

Dr. Price Will Direct Collections

Expansion Of UNCF Colleges In South Project For 1955

NEW YORK, N. Y., — Hollis F. Price, president of LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tenn., is now director of fund-raising for the United Negro College Fund, according to W. J. Trent, Jr., executive director of the Fund.

Dr. Price, who has been president of LeMoyne since 1943, has been granted a leave of absence by the trustees of the college, Mr. Trent said. LeMoyne is one of the 31 private colleges and universities associated in the United Negro College Fund.

• • •

THE APPOINTMENT of Dr. Price completes the organization of an expanded national program which will be undertaken by the Fund in 1955, when public appeals for capital as well as operating funds will be made in a number of major cities, Mr. Trent stated.

In outlining next year's enlarged program, Mr. Trent pointed out that the Fund's member colleges are located in the South where the annual increase in qualified high school graduates seeking higher education is greater than the national average.

• • •

THE ADDITIONAL financial support which will be sought in 1955, will enable these colleges to expand their present facilities to meet the growing demands upon thir services, he explained.

Since 1944, the Fund has raised $12,000,000 for current operating expenses. In 1951, a five-year building program was initiated in which $14,000,000 has been raised in special gifts for capital improvement purposes.

Dr. Price served on the faculty of Tuskegee Institute, also a member of the United Negro College Fund, for seven years prior to bcoming president of Le Moyne College.

UNCF LEADERS IN BOSTON FOR JANUARY CONVOCATION — Dr. F. D. Patterson, left, founder and president of the United Negro College Fund talks over Convocation weekend events with W. J. Trent, Jr., Executive Director, UNCF, and Dr. Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta University head, one of the 31 member college presidents who attended the three day meeting there, January 16-19. An overflow audience of 1,400 attended the public convocation there at John Hancock Hall, where Dr. Nathan M. Pusey, president of Harvard University, made the welcoming address. Dr. Patterson, recently returned from a 3 month world Bank assignment in Nigeria, also spoke at the Monday night meeting.

Hit New High in 1953

$1,425,000 Raised for College Fund

Courier #3

NEW YORK—Contributions to the 1953 campaign of the United Negro College Fund reached a new high of $1,425,000, it was announced this week in a year-end report by W. J. Trent Jr., executive director of the fund. The amount, Mr. Trent stated, is the largest raised for current operating purposes since the fund was established in 1944.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 1-23-54

Mr. Trent reported that over four thousand business firms and corporations contributed $440,000, and 411 philanthropic foundations gave $275,000. Contributions from individuals amounted to $535,000. Students of 115 preparatory schools, colleges and universities contributed $23,000 through their campus welfare chests.

* * *

ANNUALLY, FOR ten consecutive years, the fund has sought to raise approximately 10 per cent of the combined educational budgets of its constituent colleges, to provide the amount not met by income from endowment, tuition and recurring church board grants. The $1,425,000 raised in 1953 will be used by the UNCF colleges for current expenses such as scholarship aid, faculty salaries, teaching and science laboratory equipment, library books and student health programs.

Volunteer committees, including UNCF alumni, in seventy-nine cities and towns throughout the country conducted local appeals for the fund in 1953.

Mr. Trent also reported that, in addition to current funds, the UNCF had also raised a total of $13,315,000 for the capital improvement of its thirty-one member colleges and universities. Initiated in 1950 the UNCF capital funds program has a five-year goal of $25,000,000 which will be used for building purposes.

UNCF Reaches New High Of $1,425,000

Informer

p. 2 14i

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UNCF Gifts At New High

14i

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College Fund Stressed

BOSTON, Mass. — The weakness of the United States today lies in its ideals, Dr. Lindsley F. Kimball, vice president of the Rockefeller Foundation, told a local audience of 1400 persons attending the United Negro College Convocation held here.

Education in the South, he said, is of national concern, not only because graduates of the thirty-one Negro colleges are conducting 30,000 businesses and raising the economic level of the country, but because of sheer justice and because 90 per cent of the leaders of the Negroes are graduated from these colleges.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, founder and president of the fund, which helps to support the member colleges, praised New England as a constructive source of moral and financial support for these colleges.

PRESIDENT Nathan M. Pusey of Harvard, in welcoming the thirty-one presidents of the Negro colleges, said it is one of the needs of higher education to be more concerned with what kind of people are coming out of our colleges than with simply what they are fitted to do to earn a living.

Dr. Howard Thurman, dean of the chapel at Boston University, delivered the invocation.

The highlight of the evening was a group of musical selections by the famed Bethune-Cookman college choir under the direction of Stanley D. Kirton, native of Boston and graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music.

M'house College Grant From UNCF

A total of $262,367.96 was received in 1953 by Morehouse College from the United Negro College Fund, it was announced today by Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College. The money will be used for both operating and capital improvement purposes, Dr. Mays stated.

Of the amount received, $31,598,-96 has been allocated for current budget expenses including scholarship aid, teaching and laboratory equipment, library books, faculty salaries and student health programs.

The balance of $230,769 represents a grant from the United Negro College Fund's five-year building campaign for $25,000,000, known as the National Mobilization of Resources for the United Negro Colleges.

President Mays said that the capital funds received would be used for renovating present campus buildings and for the erection of new ones. Through the money received from the Fund's Mobilization program, Morehouse has been enabled to make numerous campus improvements and to equip its new $600,000 Chemistry Building.

President Mays explained that Morehouse is one of the 31 private, accredited institutions participating in the United Negro College Fund, America's first educational chest. Since 1944, the Fund sa conducted annual nation-wide campaigns in support of the current operating budgets of its member colleges.

The financial aid received each year from the UNCF by Morehouse, Dr. Mays said, represented approximately ten per cent of its educational budget, or that amount not met by income from endowment, tuition and recurring church board grants.

In 1950, the UNCF five-year campaign for building funds was launched under the leadership of Dr. F. D. Patterson, founder and president of the United Negro College Fund, and a seven-man board which includes such well-known business leaders as Harvey S. Firestone, Jr., Devereaux C. Josephs, Richard K. Mellon, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., Robert E. Wilson and Robert W. Woodruff.

Dr. Lindsley F. Kimball, vice-president of the Rockefeller Foundation, is the national chairman of the Mobilization program, which to date has raised $13,315,000 for capital improvement purposes for the 31 United Negro Colleges.

the first printing.

Also valuable is the banned or unexpurgated book, such as the recent novel, "Geraldine Bradshaw."

Collectors say the best thing for the amateur to do is to pick a good writer that isn't too widely collected. The early writings of Nelson Algren, those of James to Farrell, or those of Langston Hughes, are excellent prospects for the beginning collector They include "Somebody in Boots' and "Never Come Morning' by Algren, "The Studs Lonigan Triology" by Farrell, "Not Without Laughter" and "The Ways of White Folks' by Hughes.

These works will be worth money to the holder in the future, collectors say.

How do you determine first editions?

There is no hard and fast rule by which it is done. To start, you should compare the date of copyright with the original date of publication. If they agree, chances are you have a first edition.

Track it down through bibilography and publisher, collectors say. The public library has sources of information that will enable you to determine the value of the books you collect.

Like Rev. Green, you, too, can be an amateur collector. And like the Bible, worthy books will bring cash in the market.

THIS WEEK the nation's capital opened its heart to the National Council of United Negro College Fund Alumni meeting. Coming and going and doing business on Howard University's campus were Bill Trent, executive director; Mrs. Bessie Clarke Singleton, local hostess to alumni; Dr. Fred Patterson, Dr. Luther H. Foster (Tuskegee), the Rev. A. Joseph Edwards (Clark), the Rev. Dillard Brown (Morehouse), Cincyi Bill Lovelace (Knoxville), Dr. Connie Yerwood Odom (Houston-Tillotson), the Rev. Phale D. Hale (Morehouse), Lorenzo C. White (Hampton); Washingtonians Robert Campbell, Mrs. Katherine Johnson, Mrs. Robbie Thompson, Henry N. James, A. E. Simons, E. V. Peppers, Pressley Reed, Henry N. Polk and Wallace P. Gant.

UNCF Committee Pays Tribute To Dr. Patterson

Dr. F. D. Patterson, who recently resigned as President of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, has served the State of Alabama and the nation in many ways. One of his foremost achievements was the manner in which he reorganized a group of citizens within the area of Birmingham in an effort to carry in more effectively, the work of the United Negro College Fund.

As a result of the fine work done by Dr. Patterson in this area, a F. D. Patterson Testimonial Committee was setup when the announcement of his resignation as President of Tuskegee Institute was first announced. This Committee was composed of more than seventy-five (75) citizens from Jefferson County and it was endorsed by leading citizens from many sections of the nation. The purpose of the Testimonial Committee was to express in some way the value and worth of the work done by Dr. Patterson in furtherance of the aims of the United Negro College Fund, and to give due and deserve recognition to him for service rendered to humanity. Another purpose of said Committee was to raise an amount of $50,000 for UNCF and climax the campaign on the 22nd day of November 1953, at which time Dr. Patterson would be honored with a Teastimonial Banquet. He was in full accord with the plans to raise funds for UNCF and the banquet and had accepted an invitation to be the principal speaker.

Regretfully, Dr. Patterson was appointed by the United States Government to go abroad before the date set for the Testimonial banquet; nevertheless, $17,000 raised by Jefferson County for the UNCF, in high esteem tribute to Dr. Patterson.

As a result of the magnificant work done by Dr. Patterson, in assisting to raise funds for some 32 colleges in our Nation and vicinity, the people of Jefferson County become more conscious-minded of the valued goals of United Negro College Fund.

Dr. Burton is Appointed

NEW YORK, N. Y.,—Dr. DeWitt T. Burton, superintendent and founder of he Wayne Diagnostic Hospital, will be Vice-Chairman of the 1954 United Negro College Fund campaign, it was announced here today by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Chairman of the National Council. Dr. Burton will serve with John W. Hanes, Vice-President, Olin Industries, who is this year's National Campaign Chairman, and Daniel E. Koshland, Vice-President, Levi Strauss & Co., who also Vice-Chairman of the appeal.

Dr. Burton and Mr. Koshland are part of a panel of prominent citizens heading the nationwide campaign to raise funds on behalf of 31 private accredited colleges, among which are such well-known institutions as Tuskegee, Hampton and Lincoln University.

Dr. Burton, a graduate of Fisk University, one of the UNCF member colleges, and Meharry Medical College, is also superintendent and founder of the Wayne Psychiatric hospital and the Restheaven Hospital in Detroit.

UNCF gets $100,000 donation from GEB

NEW YORK, N.Y. — A $100,000 grant from the General Education Board has been received by the United Negro College Fund, it was announced last week by W. J. Trent Jr., executive director of the fund.

The appropriation will be used by the Fund in its annual campaigns for current operating funds for its member colleges, Mr. Trent explained, and is payable at the rate of $25,000 a year during the period ending Dec. 31, 1956.

UNCF hits all-time high

$1,425,000 raised during past year

NEW YORK—Contributions to the 1953 United Negro College Fund campaign reached a new high of $1,425,000, according to a year-end report by W. J. Trent Jr., executive director of the fund.

Some 4,000 business firms contributed $440,000; 411 philanthropic foundations, $275,000; individuals, $535,000, and students in 115 preparatory schools, colleges and universities gave $23,000 through campus welfare chests, Mr. Trent said.

For Current Expenses

During each of the past 10 years, the fund has sought to raise approximately 10 per cent of the combined educational budgets of its member colleges to provide the amount not met by income from endowment, tuition and other sources.

The $1,425,000 raised in 1953 will be used by UNCF colleges for current expenses such as scholarship aid, faculty salaries, teaching and science laboratory equipment, library books and student health programs.

Mr. Trent also reported that, in addition to current funds, the UNCF has also raised a total of $13,315,000 for capital improvements at its 31 member colleges and universities towards its capital funds goal of $25 million in five years.

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$1,425,000 raised during past year

NEW YORK—Contributions to the 1953 United Negro College Fund campaign reached a new high of $1,425,000, according to a year-end report by W. J. Trent Jr., executive director of the fund.

Some 4,000 business firms contributed $440,000; 411 philanthropic foundations, $275,000; individuals, $535,000, and students in 115 preparatory schools, colleges and universities gave $23,000 through campus welfare chests, Mr. Trent said.

For Current Expenses

During each of the past 10 years, the fund has sought to raise approximately 10 per cent of the combined educational budgets of its member colleges to provide the amount not met by income from endowment, tuition and other sources.

The $1,425,000 raised in 1953 will be used by UNCF colleges for current expenses such as scholarship aid, faculty salaries, teaching and science laboratory equipment, library books and student health programs.

Mr. Trent also reported that, in addition to current funds, the UNCF has also raised a total of $13,315,000 for capital improvements at its 31 member colleges and universities towards its capital funds goal of $25 million in five years.

College Presidents To Speak In Boston Churches

NEW YORK —The 31 presidents of the private colleges and universities of the United Negro College Fund will be guest speakers at Churches throughout the greater Boston area on Sunday January 17.

The educators will gather in Boston for the College Fund's semi-annual Board meeting and Convocation being held in that city for the first time January 15 through 18.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR the visiting Negro college presidents to speak in Boston churches were made by Dr. Forrest L. Knapp, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Council of Churches.

All of the 31 member colleges of the United Negro College Fund had their orins in the Christian Church an, dtoday 29 of them are chucrh-related instutions rep-dianed ministers and one of them of Morehouse College Atlanta, George, is a former vice president of the National Council of Churches.

During their stay in Boston the 31 presidents will be honored by a reception given by graduates of their colleges Saturday evening January 16 at the Hotel Somerset. Other events scheduled for the weekend inclde a visit to the State House Monday January 18 where the presidents will be received by Governor Herter at 2 p.m. Mayor Hynes will get them at [illegible] at [illegible] 30 p.m after which they will be escorted by the Mayor's Welcoming Committee to Fenway Court where a musical will be given in their honor.

A public Convocation to be held in John Hancock Hall, Monday-evening January 18 at 8 p.m. will climax the presidents stay in Boston. Dr. Nathan M. Pusey president of Harvard University will deliver the welcoming address at the Monday night meeting.

The 31 member colleges of the Fund are now training over 23000 students. With the exception of Lincoln University in Pennsylvania the oldest institution of higher learning for Negroes in the United States all of the Fund's college sare located in the Southern states where 78 per cent of Negros of college age live.

Dillard U. gets $200,000 grant for nursing school

NEW ORLEANS, Basil O'Connor president of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, announce that the foundation has made a 5-year grant to Dillard university totaling $200,000.

Dr. Albert W. Dent, president of Dillard, received a check for $40,000 from Mr. O'Connor for the continuation and expansion of the nurse education program second payment on the foundation's second 5 - year grant to the Dillard nursing program.

Total Grant Is $200,000

Dr. Dent emphasized that the 5-year grant to total $200,000 will enable the university's division of nursing to continue and expand its collegiate nursing course leading to a bachelor of science degree.

This type of education provides a more effective approach to the prevention and control of polio and other diseases.

Dillard is one of fifty-one schools of nursing in the United States that is fully accredited by the National League for Nursing, Mr. O'Connor noted.

Council Of UNCF Alumni To Hold Two-Day Session

NEW YORK, N. Y. - The National Council of UNCF Alumni, representing more than 75,000 graduates and former students of the 31 member institutions of the United Negro College Fund, will hold its eighth annual Conference in Washington, D. C., Feb. 19-20.

Announcement of the forthcoming conference was made by Dr. Connie Yerwood Odom, president of the National Alumni Council, at a meeting with Randall L. Tyus, UNCF national field director, at Fund headquarters here. Dr. Odom, a graduate of Houston-Tillotson College and Meharry School of Medicine, is medical consultant to the Texas State Health Department.

THE WASHINGTON Inter-Alumni Council, headed by Mrs. Bessie Clarke Singleton, will be hosts to the visiting Council delegates during the two-day meeting which will be held on the campus of Howard University. Dr. Odom stated that more than 100 delegates including presidents of the General Alumni Associations of UNCF Inter-Alumni Councils, and alumni secretaries are expected to attend.

The theme of the 1954 Conference will be "Alumni Responsibility in Changing Educational Patterns". Among the speakers who will address the Conference sessions are Dr. Luther H. Foster, newly-elected president of Tuskegee Institute; Daniel P. Koplik, executive secrtary of the American Association of Public Relations; Ernest T. Stewart, executive secretary of the American Alumni Council; W. J. Trent, Jr., executive director of the UNCF, and Charles P. McCurdy, executive secretary of the Association of State Universities.

* * *

THE PROGRAM of the National Council of UNCF Alumni is devoted to encouraging young men and women to take fullest advantage of higher educational opportunities, stimulating alumni interest in their individual colleges and annual United Negro College Fund enlisting alumni support of the campaigns.

In addition to Dr. Odom, National Council officers include Mrs. Ray Johnson, 1st vice-president; Mrs. J. D. Murphy, secretary; Walter Washington, assistant secre-

Larry and J. H. Dickerson, treas-urer.

30 UNCF presidents end Boston confab

Hear speakers call higher education national problem

BOSTON—Over 1,400 persons attended the closing session of the three-day annual meeting of the United Negro College Fund in John Hancock hall here last week.

The convocation was sponsored by a 160-man committee of Boston citizens, headed by Gov. Christian A. Herter and Mayor John B. Tynes.

Dr. Nathan M. Pusey, Harvard University president, in welcoming the 30 UNCF presidents, said that higher education should be concerned more with the "kind of people that are coming out of our colleges" than with "what they are fitted to do to earn a living."

From $300,000 To $1,400,000

Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president and founder of the UNCF, told the group that in 10 years the fund had grown from $300,000 for 30 colleges to $1,400,000 for 31 schools.

During this period, he said, "we have collected from the people of America $[illegible],000,000 for [illegible] standards of opportunity" for our youth.

Dr. Lindsley F. Kimball, vice-president of the Rockefeller Foundation, the final speaker, declared "The fact that colored people comprise 10 per cent of the nation's total population and only three per cent of the college enrollment makes their higher education a national problem."

65 Per Cent Remain In South

It is a "matter of dispersal," Dr. Kimball claimed, "since an estimated 1,000,000 colored persons move out of the South into other states of the Union while 65 per cent of the college graduates remain in the South.

On the other hand, he stated, "some 4,000 from Northern states go to the South to be educated each year, so that we have both centrifugal and centripetal forces at work."

Coupled with the dispersal factor, Kimball warned, is the economic reason that colored people spend no more than $15,000,000,000 yearly.

30,000 Businesses

When you realize that "90 per cent of all of the leaders of the colored people graduated from colored colleges," and they "are conducting 30,000 individual business enterprises," you can see why "helping colored colleges is helping ourselves."

Edward Weeks, editor of the Atlantic monthly, presided at the meeting which was opened with prayer by Dr. Howard Thurman, dean of the chapel, Boston University.

Music was offered by the Bethune-Cookman college chorus, directed by Stanley D. Kirton, former Bostonian. William J. Trent Jr., executive secretary of the UNCF, introduced the visiting college presidents.

Hold Reception

After the convocation, a reception, sponsored by the Boston InterAlumni Council, was held at Somerset hotel. James H. Jones, council president, directed the affair.

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, and the Bethune-Cookman college chorus appeared Sunday morning over WBZ-TV on the "Our Believing World" program.

On Sunday, also, the college presidents spoke at churches throughout the city. They were:

Drs. Rufus Clement, Atlanta university; J. A. Bacoats, Benedict college; David D. Jones, Bennett college; Richard Moore, Bethune-Cookman college; Milton K. Curry Jr., Bishop college, and James P. Brawley, Clark college;

Benjamin E. Mays

Drs. Albert W. Dent, Dillard university; Harry V. Richardson, Gammon Theological seminary; Alonzo G Moron, Hampton Institute; Matthews S. Davage, Huston - Tillotson college; Hardy Liston, Johnson C. Smith university; James A. Colston, Knoxville college;

Chester A. Kirkendoll, Lane college; Horace M. Bond, Lincoln university; W. J. Trent Sr., Livingstone college; Benjamin E. Mays, Morehouse college; John H. Lewis, Morris Brown college; Edmund C. Peters Paine college; M. Lafayette Harris, Philander Smith college;

Drs. Harold L. Trigg, St. Augustine college; William R. Strassen Shaw university; Albert E. Manley, Spelman college; Arthur D. Gray, Tallalega college; Dominion R. Glass, Texas college;

Drs. Harold C. Warren, Tougaloo college; Luther Foster, Tuskegee Institute; John M. Ellison, Virginia Union university; J. S. Scott, Wiley college; Hollis F. Price, LeMoyne college, and F. D. Patterson.

UNCF LEADERS IN BOSTON —Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, left, discusses January convocation events with Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, center, vice-president and Morehouse college head, and Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, at United College Fund meeting in Boston.

Morris Brown notes UNCF aid

ATLANTA — A total of $276,140.86 was received in 1953 by Morris Brown college from the United Negro College Fund, it was announced this week by Dr. John H. Lewis, president, who said the money will be used for both current operating and capital improvement purposes.

Of the amount received, $33,821.86 has been allocated for current budget expenses, including scholarships, teaching and laboratory equipment, library books, faculty salaries and student health programs.

The balance $242,319.00 represents a grant from the UNCF's five - year building campaign for $25,000,000, known as the National Mobilizafion of Resources for the United Negro Colleges.

College Fund choir schedule announced

NEW YORK — The February schedule for the weekly series of Sunday choral programs by outstanding college choirs, presented by the American Broadcasting Company in co-operation with the United Negro College Fund, was announced last week.

The schedule is as follows:

February 14, Talladega College, Talladega, Alabama; February 21, Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Georgia; and February 28, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia.

Ralph Bunche To Address UNCF April 5

NEW YORK, N. Y.— Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Principal Director, Department of Trusteeship, United Nations, will be the main speaker at the 1954 national campaign opening of the United Negro College Fund on April 5, in the Terrace Room of the Hotel Plaza. John W. Hanes, National Campaign Chairman and Vice-President, Olin Industries, will preside.

Dr. M. S. Davage, President, Fund and the private Negro col- speak briefly on the future of the Huston-Tillotson College, will lege in view of the imminent Supreme Court ruling on segregation. The meeting will also mark the opening of the Greater New York appeal, headed by Boylston A. Tompkins, vice-president, Bankers Trust Co., John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Chairman of the Fund's National Council, will be among those on the dais.

United College Fund

The eleventh annual campaign of the United Negro College Fund is now underway.

Since the Fund was established in 1944, more than 40,000 young people have graduated from its 31 member colleges.

This corps of skilled people is now serving the whole nation on the farms and in the cities — as doctors, lawyers, teachers, librarians, social workers and preachers.

At present these member colleges are training a class of 23,000 students, who as leaders soon will be making their considerable contribution to community progress and interracial understanding.

A two-fold purpose has been outlined in the current campaign. The Fund proposes:

1. To continue to strengthen and improve its member colleges to carry on their educational programs and standards to the national level.

2. To prepare for the future when these schools will be able to compete on an equal basis with all good colleges and open their doors to all qualified students, regardless of race.

To achieve these objectives, the goal this year has been set at $1,750,000 which we feel is modest enough.

Representing the crucial ten per cent of these schools' combined budgets, this amount provides the reserve needed to cover those expenses attendant to raising their standards to the national level.

Thus every dollar contributed to the Fund actually helps speed the day when no longer will there exist in our democracy the anomaly of a colored college — all will simply be colleges available to all students without regard to race.

We believe this to be the more important reason why the Fund merits the support of all who believe in full democracy.

Tuskegee Chairman

United Negro College Fund Reports '54 Total $5,354.25

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Dec. 22—Dr. I. A. Derbigny, vice president, Tuskegee Institute and chairman of the local campaign for the United Negro College Fund for the past several years, reported this week that a total of $5,354.25 was received in the 1954 college effort.

Beginning in April each year, 32 private colleges serving Negroes conduct an "educational community chest" to help meet operating costs of the several institutions. This effort was founded by Dr. F. D. Patterson, former president of Tuskegee Institute. Campaigns are conducted in several major cities over the country and in the college communities in which member colleges are located.

Dr. Derbigny states that once each year an appeal is made in the trade area which surrounds the Institute and that a friendly and generous response is the rule rather than the exception. "In former years," he states, "the army installation at Fort Benning, Ga., has contributed nearly one-third toward the Institute's annual campaign, but due to changes in policy this source was not available in the 1954 drive."

Dr. Derbigny expresses hearty thanks to the two business firms in Columbus, Ga. that contributed a total of $65.00; to the 18 Montgomery firms which gave a total of $968.00; and the two firms in Opelika that contributed $300.

He expresses his gratitude to the several business firms on the campus and in the town of Tuskegee who contributed the sum of $307.00 to the campaign.

The following is a summary of contributions received: individuals employed at the U. S. Veterans Hospital—$474.10; Tuskegee Institute through the several schools and departments—$2,647.91; alumni and friends $16.00; public schools—$191.09; vocational agricultural teachers—$43.15; organizations—$317.00; churches—$25.00 and business firms—$1,640.00.

Total gross receipts $5,354.25; total disbursements $99.25; total net returns $5,255.00.

From the 1954 campaign conducted throughout the country, Tuskegee Institute expects approximately $75,000. Of this amount $58,523.63 has been received in the office of the business manager toward the annual operating costs of the Institute.

In the capital gifts campaign, sponsored by the United Negro College Fund for physical plant improvement which is now in its fourth year, Tuskegee Institute has received approximately half of the one million dollars it expects as its share in the $25,000,000 set as the goal for the campaign.

In one of its pamphlets the United Negro College Fund states: "The true greatness of a college lies in the quality of its average, able graduates.

A college is not great because of the occasional genius it may discover. It is not great because of distinguished research in its laboratories, or because of fine libraries and monumental halls.

The graduates who go forth with trained minds and skilled hands to become leaders in their communities, to build the spirit, the morale, the health and the well-being of the people—these make a college great."

Dr. Derbigny concurs in this statement when he states: "Because you helped, more opportunities for promising young people without funds for completing their education will be able to remain in school."

UNCF Tuskegee Dr. Nets Huge Sum

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FORMER YEARS

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TRAINED MINDS

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Tuskegee Institute Sponsored Drive Raises $5,345.25

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U. N. C. P. STEERING COMMITTEE SET $1,750,000 AS 1954 GOAL — The Steering Committee of the 1954 United Negro College Fund Drive, which met last Tuesday evening, at Smith and Gaston Funeral Home chapel heard, the general chairman of this area, Dr. Luther H. Foster ,also president of Tuskegee Institute announce that the national quota for 1954 is $1,750,000. Birmingham's share of this quota is $25,000.

Mrs. L. S. Gaillard Sr., who presided, reminded each worker to keep these thoughts before him: "The will to do is what keeps one inspired" and "You can!"

Thirty-one Negro colleges benefit from this drive.

Committee members shown above are:

FIRST ROW, left to right: Dr. L. H. Foster; Mrs. L. S. Gaillard Sr.; 1954 Chairman of U. N. C. Fund Drive; Mrs. A. G. Gaston, chairman of the Steering Committee; Mrs Ossie Ware Mitchell, chairman of publicity, and Paul L. Ware, executive director.

SECOND ROW: same order: Mrs. Madolyn N. Davis, Mrs. Bertha L. Vance, Mrs. Bessie Walker, Mrs. Clara Wilson and Mrs. Lillian Frazier Tate.

THIRD ROW: Mrs. Helen G. Williams, Mrs. Eleanor Harris, and Mrs. F. S. Simpson, director of the Ensley area.

FOURTH ROW: Mrs. A. J. Campbell, executive secretary, and Charles Townsend.

The organization of the Ensley division was completed with Mrs. F. S. Simpson serving as chairman and Prof. Butler as co-chairman. The committee includes Mrs. Bessie Walker, Mrs. Eleanor Harris and Mrs. Lillian F. Tate.

Mr. Ware gave full instructions to the workers. Each person was given a kit containing all of the necessary materials for soliciting funds.

B. T. W. BUILDING, HEADQUARTERS

Downtown headquarters for the current period, including the month of May, are located on the ground floor of the Booker T. Washington Insurance building, Corner North Fifth Avenue and 17th Street. The executive secretary, Mrs. Campbell, will be there to receive all funds. Workers who have not received their kits are urged to come by headquarters for them.

SUPPORT THE UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND DRIVE

Dr. Patterson To Speak Here

Dr. F. D. Patterson, former president of Tuskegee Institute, is coming to Birmingham and will speak at the Sixth Avenue Baptist church, Sunday morning at the 11 o'clock service in the interest of the United Negro College Fund Drive. Dr. J. W. Goodgame, Jr., is pastor of the church.

The national goal for 1954 is $1,750,000 of which the Birmingham quota is $25,000.

The United Negro College Fund collects money throughout the United States to support 31 private Negro colleges for scholarships, teachers' services and to improve library facilities.

Dr. Patterson started the UNCF some 11 years ago and has helped to raise approximately $20,000 for Negro Colleges in the United States. He is at present serving as Director of the Phelps Stokes Fund which is dedicated to improving education for Negroes.

Local sponsors of the Fund include Rt. Rev. Charles C. J. Carpenter, James Mills, E. L. Norton, M. H. Sterne, Bishop Clare Purcell and Mrs. Arthur V. Wiebel.

The 1954 Campaign is headed by Mrs. L. S. Gaillard, Sr., General Chairman, B. M. Montgomery Co-chairman, Mrs. F. S. Simpson, Leroy Butler of Ensley-Pratt City District, Mrs. Velma Hawkins, Zion City, East Lake and Woodlawn Mrs. Hester German, Mrs. A. J. Campbell, Mrs. G. E. Anderson Mrs. A. G. Gaston, Mrs. O. W Mitchell and Paul Ware.

Voice Of The People

United Negro College Fund Deserves Strong Support

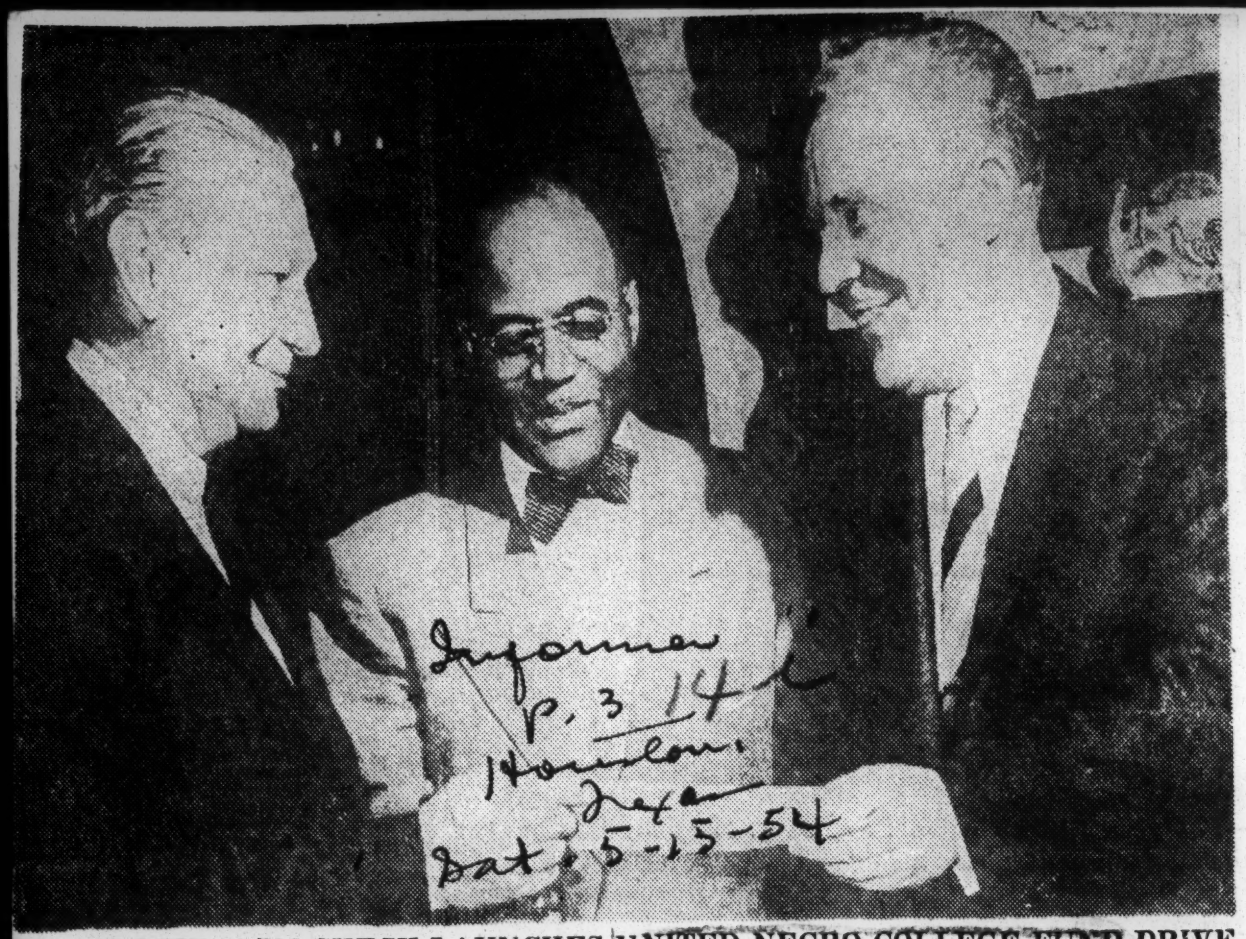
To the Editor:

I wish to express my appreciation for the fine editorial which appeared in the issue of your paper on Sunday, June 13, relative to the United Negro College Fund.

Being a graduate of Knoxville College and a former member of the Dillard University faculty, I have been directly influenced by two participating members of the Fund and am deeply grateful for the type of training for Christian leadership which these institutions have contributed to the making of our country for three quarters of a century.

It is my personal opinion that the small private colleges will be needed for many years to furnish much of the unselfish and inspired leadership which is at such great premium today. I think that a contribution to the United Negro College Fund would not be wasted.

VIVIAN F. BELL,
980 North First Street.



SCHLITZ $1,500 CHECK LAUNCHES UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND DRIVE—Campaign workers at a dinner at the Schlitz Brown Bottle were delighted when the Jos. Schlitz Brewing Company contributed $1,500 as the first donation to the 1954 drive for the Urban League College Fund. Above, left: Dae Shawl, public relations director for the brewery, presents the check to Henry P. Hochstein, chairman of the Milwaukee drive, while Dr. James Brawley, president of Clark College, Atlanta, Ga., one of the fund's recipients, calls it "a good omen."

Negro College Fund Drive Launched in Iowa to Raise $5,000 on National Quota

Campaign workers and speakers appearing before civic and religious groups and on radio broadcasts, launched the annual United Negro College Fund drive to raise $5,000 in Des Moines towards a national goal of $1,750,000.

The campaign will continue until May 15.

Dr. Chester A. Kirkendoll, president of Lane College at Jackson, Tenn., spoke at a pre-drive meeting last Thursday and Sunday.

Lane is one of the 31 accredited colleges and universities having a combined enrollment of more than 23,000 students, that are supported in part through the fund.

Thirty of the schools are in 11 southern states where, the campaign organization said, 73 percent of college-age Negroes lives, and the other is Lincoln University at Lincoln, Penn.

Of the total enrollment in the 31 schools ,however, 11.8 per cent last year came from northern and western states and several foreign countries.

Dr. Kirkendoll, who spoke Thursday in the Crocker YMCA Building, commented Friday:

"If the Negroes are to have a reasonable opportunity of attending college during the immediate future, the private colleges will play a major part in making possible that opportunity.

"And, of course, for that reason they should be strengthened and their facilities should be enlarged."

Dr. Kirkendoll said the number of college-trained and professionally trained Negroes had "not kept up with the demands."

Of 90,000 Negroes enrolled in the colleges and universities of the nation, 75,000 are in state-supported or private Negro institution in the south, he said.

Now 29, he became president of Lane in 1950, It is a co-educational college, now in its seventy-second year, and has 468 students. The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church supports Lane, which grants bachelor of arts and bachelor of sicence degrees.

Dr. Kirkendoll, who attended high school in Missouri, is a graduate of Lane, holds a master's degree from Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., and an honorary degree of doctor of literature from Texas College at Tyler.

Workers in Drive

Workers in the drive are: Crawford C. Hubbell, Clifford Bayles, Mrs. Luther Glanton, Jr., James B. Morris, James Rhodes, G. B. Tucker, William Ashby, Alfred Edwards, James B. Morris, Jr., Edward Glaser, Robert Burlingame, Jack Eddy, Luther Hill, Miss Mamie Simmons, Mrs. W. J. Ritchey, S. J. Williamson, A. P. Trotter, James F. Dixon, Henry W. Wilcots, W. C. Buice, Luther T. Glanton, Jr., Mrs. Odella Daniels, Robert Jones.

Donations may be sent to John C. Hunter, treasurer, 409 Central National Bank Bld., Des Moines, Ia.

DILLARD, XAVIER RECEIVE $100,000

Operation, Capital Funds Granted by UNCF

Xavier and Dillard universities have received more than $100,000 from the United Negro College Fund for operating and capital improvement purposes.

Dr. Albert Dent, Dillard president, said Tuesday that Dillard has received $45,007, and Mother Mary Agatha, Xavier president, announced that $56,536.84 went to Xavier. This was the first distribution of money raised to date in the fund's 1954 drive.

The UNCF is currently conducting a nationwide campaign for $1,750,000 in support of the annual operating budget of Dilversities holding fund membervate, accredited colleges and univertities holding fund membership, John W. Hanes, New York, national chairman of the 1954 drive, said.

Dr. Dent said $10,027 of the amount was allotted for annual operating expenses, bringing the total received for this purpose since Jan. 1, to $19,500.

The remaining $34,980 is the fifth grant made to Dillard for capital improvement since July, 1952, Dr. Dent added. This allocation brings the total for improvements at Dillard to $381,600.

Mother Agatha said that $13,471.84 of the amount for Xaxier was allotted for annual operating expenses, bringing the total received for this purpose since the first of the year to $26,323.05.

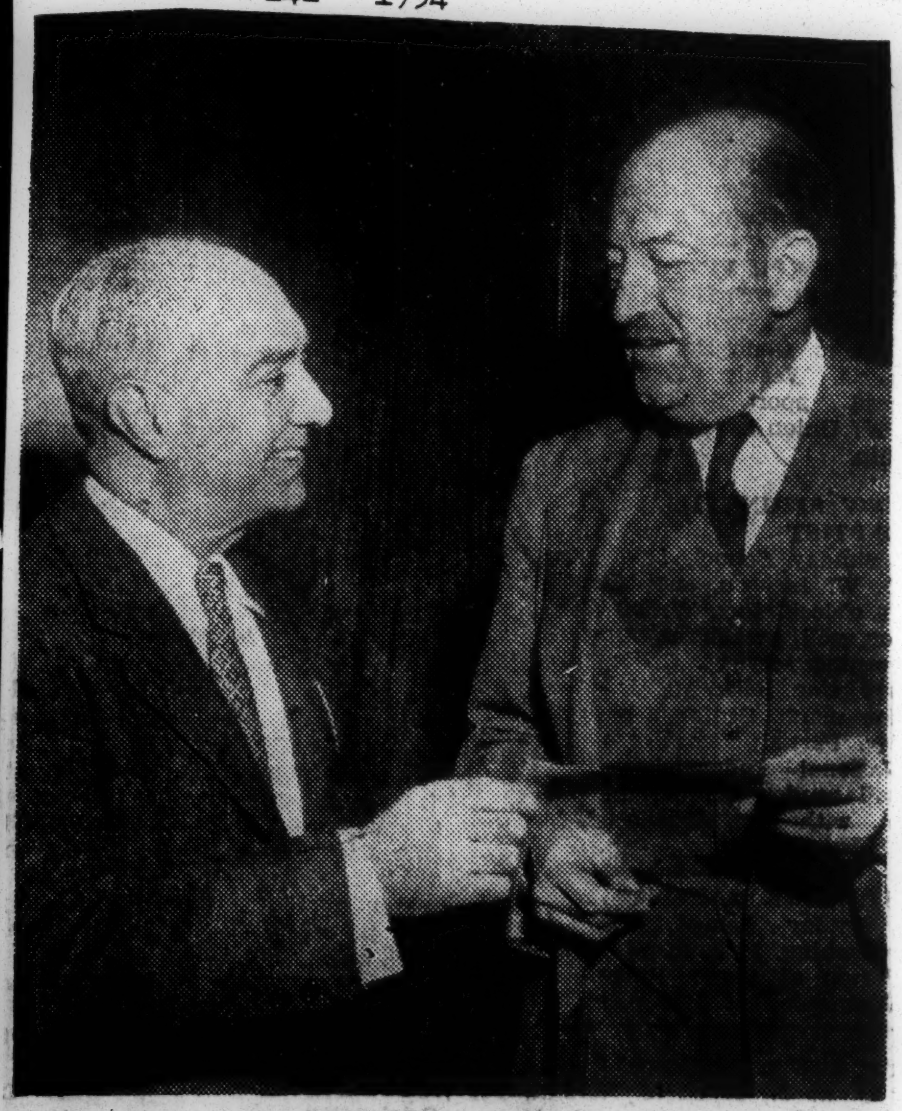
The remaining $43,065 is the fifth grant made to Xavier for capital improvement since July, 1952, and the latest allocation brings the total amount received since the initiation of the fund's $25,000,000 building campaign in 1951 to $469,800, she added.

Mother Agatha said funds allotted to Javier for capital purposes has enabled the institution to purchase property costing $45,000 and to proceed with plans for a men's dormitory.

14i 1954

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

$10,000 GIFT
MR. W.A. HANWAY
INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO.



UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND RECEIVES $10,000 GIFT — W. A. Hanway (right), president of the International Paper Company Foundation, presents a check for $10,000 to Dr. David D. Jones, president of Bennett College in Greensboro, N. C., who accepts it on behalf of the United Negro College Fund. The gift will aid the annual and capital campaigns of the Fund, which represents 31 institutions training 93 per cent of the Negro youth enrolled in privately supported Negro colleges and universities. International Paper Company, with plants and mills in 18 states, is the nation's largest manufacturer of pulp and paper.

Atlanta Daily World
Feb. 14, 1954

United Negro College Fund Faces Greater Challenge

To the Editor:

On Monday, May 17, 1954, in a simple but majestic announcement that went to the hearts of millions throughout the world, the Supreme Court declared segregation in public education unconstitutional. This ruling, when fully effective, will remove the last major legal barrier to the efforts of Negro citizens to obtain equality of educational opportunity.

With the new opportunities provided by the decision will come new responsibilities for the member colleges of the United Negro College Fund. They are preparing now to meet the increasing demands by the youth of the nation for higher education. In the first 10 years of the fund's existence, the educational programs of these colleges have been improved, and their facilities expanded. As the decision takes effect, they can move forward on a firm foundation to meet their increased responsibilities to the nation's youth whom they may then serve without restrictions as to race or color.

There are several facts which emerge clearly for the foreseeable future. Today, the number of high school students seeking college education in the South, where the fund's member colleges are located, is greater than ever before in history. Experts predict, on the basis of present population statistics, that during the next 10 years, college and university enrollment will increase from the present 2½ million to three million. By 1970, it is expected to double to five million. Not only is every accredited college already in existence needed, but present facilities will have to be expanded to meet this upward pressure of students seeking higher education.

The elimination of racial restrictions will not remove the economic pressure these institutions share with other privately supported colleges. Nor will it remove the dollar barrier to education for Negro youth. Also, it will not correct, overnight, the long neglect suffered by Negro youth of the South in educational provisions in primary and secondary schools which have resulted in their need for corrective programs provided by the private colleges now serving them. These facts, along with the many problems involved in making the Supreme Court decision effective in those states where segregation is practiced, makes one thing certain: the major responsibility for first class higher education of Negroes of the South will continue to fall, for some time to come, upon the colleges that have served them during the past years.

The immediate task ahead, then, for those engaged in the work of the fund, is to redouble their efforts to meet the challenge of the court's ruling. As we dedicate ourselves to this larger role, we hope we may count upon continuing interest and support.

DR. F. D. PATTERSON,
President, United Negro College Fund.

UNCF Receives $115,000 U. S. Steel Grant

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Two grants totalling $115,000 was recently received by the United Negro College Fund from the U. S. Steel Foundation, Inc., to help defray the annual operating and capital expenses of its member colleges.

The grants were in two denominations: $100,000 going to the Fund's five-year capital improvement campaign for 25 million dollars, called the National Mobilization Fund, and $15,000 for the UNCF's 1954 campaign for $1,750,000 in support of the annual operating budget of its 31 member colleges.

The grants were a part of the Steel Foundation's $700,000 aid-to-education program for 1954.

Benjamin F. Fairless is president of U. S. Steel and chairman of the foundation's board of trustees.

U. S. Steel Gives UNCF $115,000

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The grants were a part of the Steel Foundation's $7,000,000 aid-to-education program for 1954.

Benjamin F. Fairless is president of U. S. Steel and chairman of the foundation's board of trustees.

Negro Colleges Included

USS Foundation To Aid Schools

NEW YORK—United States Steel Foundation, Inc., this week announced an aid-to-education program centered around financial support for liberal arts colleges and totaling seven hundred thousand dollars for 1954.

Benjamin F. Fairless, chairman of the board of trustees of the Foundation, said "the 1954 program also provides for support of the National Fund for medical education, for the United Negro Colleges, and for a limited number of graduate fellowships in major institutions.

"We are aware," Mr. Fairless said, "that a large number of the private liberal arts colleges in the United States are today operating at a deficit, and we are pleased to be joining with other foundations and with industry, generally, in doing something toward relieving the serious financial plight of many privately supported colleges."

* * *

IN 1954, approximately one-half of the funds set aside have been allocated to current college and university building and endowment campaigns, and grants covering substantially all of this amount have been made.

Included in this phase of the 1954 program is a one-time grant of $100,000 to the $25 million capital program of the thirty one United Negro Colleges in twelve states. In addition, $15,000 has been designated for their 1954 operating deficit needs.

Named To Direct UNCF Fund-Raising

DR. HOLLIS F. PRICE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Hollis F. Price, president of LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tenn., has been appointed director of fund raising for the United Negro College Fund, it was announced this week by W. J. Trent, Jr., executive director of the Fund.

Dr. Price, who has been president of LeMoyne since 1943, has been granted a leave of absence by the trustees of the college, Mr Trent said. LeMoyne is one of the 31 private colleges and universities associated in the United Negro College Fund.

The appointment of Dr. Price completes the organization of an expanded national program which will be undertaken by the Fund in 1955, when public appeals for capital as well as operating funds will be made in a numb of major cities, Mr. Trent stated

In outlining next year's enlarged program, Mr Trent pointed out that the Fund's member colleges are located in the South where the annual increase in qualified high school graduates seeking higher education is greater than the national average. The additional financial support which will be sought in 1955, will enable these colleges to expand their present facilities to meet the growing demands upon their services, he explained.

Since 1944, the Fund has raised $1,0020,000 for current operating expenses. In 1951, a five year building program was initiated in which $14,000,000 has been raised in special gifts for capital improvement purposes.

College Choir Radio Program Hits Carolina

North Carolina's outstanding private colleges, Bennett, Livingstone and St. Augustine's are being heard on ABC radio during the month of October. They are on the American Broadcasting Company college choir series prepresented in cooperation with the United Negro College Fund.

Clark College in Atlanta was heard Sunday, Oct. 3, when the presidents of the 31 member colleges of the Fund met in that city for their annual Fall Board Meeting.

The programs which feature the choirs of the UNCF colleges originate from New York, Sundays over WABC, 10:30 to 11 a. m. and are heard at local broadcasting time in some 140 cities throughout the United States and Canada.

The October schedule, as announced by W. J. Trent, jr., executive director of the Fund, lists the choirs of Bennett college, Greensboro, N. C. for Oct. 10; Livingstone college, Salisbury, N. C. for Oct. 17; St. Augustine's college, Raleigh, N. C. for Oct. 24 and that of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., for Oct. 31.

Daily Worker p. 1

Atlanta Georgia Thurs. 10-3-54

31 UNCF PRESIDENTS — Representatives of the 31 member colleges of the United Negro College Fund posed for the camera between sessions of the Atlanta meeting of UNCF presidents. Shown from left to right are: First row: Chauncey G. Waddell, New York City; Mr. Brennen, UNCF Counsel, N. Y. City; Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University; Mrs. Chauncey G. Waddell, N. Y. City; Rev. J. J. Wynn, president National Inter-Alumni Council; J. S. Scott, president, Wiley College, Marshall, Texas; A. E. Manley, president Spelman College, A. G. Moron, president of Hampton Institute, James P. Brawley, president Clark College. Second row: W. W. Gibson, acting president, LeMoyne College, Memphis; E. C. Peters, president, Paine College, Augusta, Ga.; J. H. Lewis, president, Morris Brown College; A. A. Branch, Tougaloo college, Tougaloo, Miss.; B. E. Mays, president, Morehouse College; A. L. Trigg, president, St. Augustine College, Raleigh, N. C.; W. R. Strossnen, president, Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.; L. H. Foster, president Tuskegee Institute; J. M. Ellison, Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.; Victor Lakat, Alumni representative, New Orleans, La.; M. L. Harris, president of Philander-Smith College, Little Rock, Ark. Top row: W. J. Trent, Jr. executive director, UNCF, N. Y. City; W. J. Trent, Sr., president of Livingstone College, Salsberry, N. C.; Chester E. Kirkendall, Lane College, Jackson, Tenn.; A. D. Gray, president of Talladega College; J. A. Colston, president, Knoxville College; T. Liston, president of Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C.; M. S. Davage, president Huston-Tillatson College, Austin, Texas; H. V. Richardson, president Gammon Theological Seminary; C. S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, J. A. Sacoats, president of Benedict College, Columbia, S. C., and president A. W. Dent, Dillard University, New Orleans, La. — (Photo by Alexander Adams)

31 colleges get 12 million for dorms

Afro American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 11-6-54

NEW YORK — Nearly 200 capital improvement projects have been undertaken by the 31 United College Fund colleges in their $25,000,000 five-year building program initated in 1951, W. J. Trent Jr., executive director of the fund, announced last week.

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The program is designed to provide improved and expanded educational facilities to meet present needs and to enable the UNCF colleges to prepare for future service to the students of the South and the nation without regard to race or color, Mr. Trent said.

He added:

"During this transition period, as the South moves toward a democratic pattern of education, the Fund's capital improvement campaign is helping to strengthen these institutions so that they may compete on equal terms with all first class private colleges, for all qualified students."

— o O o —

A SURVEY of the colleges, completed this month, shows that the UNCF funds received are being used for a variety of urgently needed projects. Because of inadequate housing, the largest single expenditure has been for dormitories.

Colleges reporting dormitory construction completed are Benedict, Columbia, S.C.; Fisk, Nashville, Tenn.; Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta; Shaw Raleigh, N.C.; Tuskegee, Ala.; Virginia Union, Richmond, Va.

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THOSE NOW building dormitories include:

Lincoln University, Pa.; Livingstone, Salisbury, N.C.; St. Augustine Raleigh, N.C.; and Xavier University, New Orleans. Five others soon to begin dormitory construction including Hampton, Va.; Huston-Tillotson, Austin, Texas; Johnson C. Smith, Charlotte, N.C., and Philander Smith, Little Rock, Ark.

Other projects include 9 new buildings for classroom, library and office purposes, 7 physical education buildings, 3 student centers, 4 fine arts centers and 9 new science buildings.

31 College Fund Officials Set To Meet In Atlanta

Journal P. 1 Sun. 10-3-54

The thirty-one member colleges of the United Negro College Fund will meet at Atlanta University Sunday and Monday, October 3 and 4. Six of the thirty-one colleges that make up the UNCF are located in Atlanta. They are Atlanta University, Clark College, Gammon Theological Seminary, Morehouse College, Morris Brown College, and Spelman College.

RECEPTION FOR GRADUATES AND FORMER STUDENTS

Sunday evening, from six to eight o'clock, there will be a reception for graduates and former students of the thirty-one member colleges in the graduate dormitories of Atlanta University, at 50 Chestnut Street S. W. All graduates and former students of those institutions are invited to meet and greet the presidents of their colleges at that time.

The following are the colleges that are members of the United Negro College Fund: Atlanta University (Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president), Benedict College (Dr. J. A. Bacoats, president), Bennett College (Dr. David Jones, president), Bethune-Cookman College (Dr. R. V. Moore, president), Bishop College (Dr. M. K. Curry, president), Clark College (Dr. J. P. Brawley, president), Dillard University (Dr. A. W. Dent, president), Fisk University (Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president), Gammon Theological Seminary (Dr. H. S. Richardson, president), Hampton Institute (Dr. A. G. Moron, president), Huston-Tillotson College (Dr. M. S. Davage, president), Johnson C. Smith University (Dr. Hardy Liston, president), LeMoyne College (Dr. Hollis Price, president), Lincoln University, Pennsylvania (Dr. H. M. Bond, president), Livingstone College (Dr. W. J. Trent, president), Morehouse College (Dr. B. E. Mays, president), Morris Brown College (Dr. John H. Lewis, president), Paine College (Dr. E. C. Peters, president), Philander Smith College (Dr. M. L. Harris, president), St. Augustine's College (Dr. H. L. Trigg, president), Shaw University (Dr. W. R. Strassner, president), Spelman College (Dr. A. E. Manley, president), Talladega College (Dr. A. D. Gray, president), Texas College (Dr. D. R. Glass, president), Tougaloo College (Dr. H. C. Warren, president), Tuskegee Institute (Dr. L. H. oFater, president), Virginia Union University (Dr. J. M. Ellison, president), Wiley College, Dr. J. S. Scott, president), Xavier University (Mother M. Agatha president).

NATIONAL OPENING OF 1954 UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND DRIVE — NEW YORK, N. Y. — Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Principal Director of the United Nation's Department of Trusteeship, the main speaker at a meeting at the Hotel Plaza here to launch the 11th annual UNCF campaign, Monday, April 5th, is greeted by Mrs. Richard O. Loengard. Looking on are John W. Hanes, (right) National Campaign Chairman, and Boylston A. Tompkins, chairman of the New York City Men's Division. Mrs. Loengard is co-chairman of the New York Woman's Division.

Bunche and Davage kick-off speakers

NEW YORK—"In the realm of education we are in a critical and thrilling period of transition from an undemocratic pattern of segregation to the democratic pattern of full integration."

This spoke Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director, Department of Trusteeship, United Nations, before an overflow audience at the opening of the 1945 United Negro College Fund nationwide campaign last week at Hotel Plaza.

This year's goal is $1,759,000, the largest yet sought by the fund in support of its 31 member colleges.

"With regard to higher education," Dr. Bunche declared, "the colored college, with its interracial faculties and its first steps toward an interracial student body constitutes a sure and sturdy bridge for the advanced educational democracy."

700 Persons Her Speakers

Addressing some 700 persons, Dr. Bunche shared the platform with Dr. M. S. Davage, president of Huston-Tillotson College, Austin, Texas, one of the 31 institutions which are aided by the Fund. John W. Hanes, national campaign chairman, presided.

Among visiting dignitaries were Dr. DeWitt T. Burton, national vice-chairman, superintendent and founder, Wayne Diagnostic Hospital, Detroit; Hulan E. Jack, campaign sponsor, Borough President of Manhattan;

Mrs. Louise Morris, chairman for the third consecutive year of the fund's NYC uptown division, and Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, president emeritus of Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.

Also present were the following UNCF college presidents:

W. J. Trent, Livingstone, Salisbury; N.C.; Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta University; Benjamin E. Mays, Morehouse, Atlanta; Charles S. Johnson, Fisk, Nashville, Tenn., and J. M. Ellison, Virginia Union, Richmond, Va.

In his address, Dr. Davage said:

"Should the U.S. Supreme Court declare segregation in education unconstitutional, it will have effectively challenged the major legal barrier to equality of educational opportunity in the United States."

Aid for Southern Negro Colleges

The United Negro College Fund officially opened its eleventh annual campaign last week with a goal of $1,750,000, an increase of $250,000 over the 1953 quota. This is the largest amount sought by the fund for the operating budgets of its thirty-one member colleges.

The larger goal, which represents 10 per cent of the combined educational budget of the fund's colleges, was made necessary by the continuing rise in operating costs, plus the increased demand for higher education by the growing number of qualified high school graduates each year.

Established in 1944, the United Negro College Fund was the first of the cooperative fund-raising ventures in the field of higher education. Today there are some twenty-seven similarly organized groups of privately endowed colleges seeking financial support of their current operating budgets.

Ten Years' Results

In its first ten nation-wide campaigns, the fund has raised $12,000,000, which has been distributed to the member colleges for use as scholarship aid to deserving students, teaching and science laboratory equipment, faculty salaries and the improvement of library services.

In 1951, the fund undertook a five-year campaign for $25,000,000 for capital improvement and building purposes. The amount obtained toward that goal, combined with the money raised for yearly expenses, brings the total raised by the fund for its member colleges to more than $25,000,000 to date.

Contributions to the fund have come from business firms and corporations, philanthropic foundations, individuals, church groups, labor unions and from the campus welfare chests of more than one hundred colleges, universities and preparatory schools.

Segregation in education is required by law in those states where thirty of the thirty-one fund colleges are situated. This means, explained W.J. Trent Jr., executive director of the fund, that the 15,000 Negroes of college caliber who graduate from high school each year in those states must attend Negro colleges or leave the region for higher education.

Burden on Negro Schools

A recent survey by the United States Office of Education shows that 80 per cent of all students attend college in their home states. Among Negro students, the economic realities of higher tuition, board and room rates, and travel costs make the percentage of those seeking higher education close to their homes even higher.

Although a few Southern colleges have admitted Negro students, for the most part this has been on the graduate level. The burden of undergraduate education still rests with the Negro college.

Should the Supreme Court declare segregation in education unconstitutional, Mr. Trent pointed out, it would not remove the economic barriers to education, nor will it in any way lessen the responsibility of the private Negro colleges to provide a good education for the students now enrolled in them. For an indefinite period, the major responsibility for higher education for Negroes in the South will continue to fall upon the colleges that have been serving them for the past one hundred years. B. F.

COLLEGE FUND DRIVE

(An Editorial)

The United Negro College Fund launches its 11th annual campaign on April 5 with a goal of $1,750,000.

This is approximately ten per cent of the 31 member colleges' combined education budgets, or the amount they cannot obtain from tuition, and income from endowment.

The quota assigned for Northern New Jersey is a modest one, $35,000.

The leaders who have consented to serve in New Jersey are respected and esteemed for their integrity and character, and for their record of distinguished services to the state and community in many areas of cultural, welfare, human relations and spiritual undertakings.

They include Lawrence J. MacGregor, president of the Summit Trust Company and Dr. George D. Kelsey, associate professor of Christian ethics at Drew University, state chairmen of the campaign; and Victor D. Lindeman and the Rev. Dr. William P. Hayes, pastor of Bethany Baptist Church, both of Newark, co-chairmen of the Essex county campaign.

In the short space of a decade, this "educational community chest" has enlisted one of the most impressive lists of sponsors and contributors in the history of American philanthropy.

In again urging 100 per cent support for the United Negro College Fund, it is necessary to do some plain speaking to our more than 300,000 colored people in New Jersey, particularly to our men and women in business and professions, many of whom would not have succeeded if the 31 colleges served by the Fund had not existed.

In 1953, the Fund received $1,425,000, the largest contribution in its history.

But, this was made possible—not by graduates from the 31 colleges, not by the colored people themselves who should contribute the bulk of the money needed to keep the colleges going—but by more than 4,000 corporations.

In determining how substantial your gift to the Fund this year should be, weigh this statement by its officers in 1953 explaining why those 4,000 corporations supported it:

"They give because interracial harmony is good for the community in which their business is located and because their gift strengthens their relations with that community.

"They know that as educational opportunity increases, colored people move into occupations with higher incomes and responsibilities, which means a steadily growing source of manpower for American industry and a market for its goods."

Thirty of the 31 colleges serve the southern states where 73 per cent of colored college students live. The one exception is Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, the oldest of its kind in the nation.

Students from the 30 Southern colleges come largely from low-income families.

Our business and professional leaders in New Jersey, our graduates from the 31 colleges in the Fund, and our Greek-letter organizations pay a fortune yearly in the rental of white-owned dance halls and night clubs, and for cocktail parties, cabaret shows, and fashion extravaganzas and exclusive entertainment far in excess of the paltry $35,000 needed to aid the colleges.

Let us make history in New Jersey for the United College Fund in 1954. Let us oversubscribe the quota assigned to us for the first time, and let the contributions from colored people lead all others.

What would be the educational status of our young people in the South if these 31 colored colleges did not exist?

The primary responsibility for keeping their doors open is ours, not the corporations'.

Give liberally to the United Negro college Fund in 1954, and encourage others to give also.

Bunche Asks Open Colleges

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the United Nations Trusteeship Division, said yesterday that Negro colleges are now serving as "an important vehicle in the advance of democracy," but that when segregation is ended in American education they will "serve as a brake on democracy" unless they become "fully integrated" colleges, admitting students without regard to race.

Dr. Bunche addressed a meeting in the Hotel Plaza, officially opening the 1954 fund campaign of the United Negro College Fund, an organization which supports thirty-one Negro colleges in the United States. Thirty of these institutions are situated in states where there is mandatory segregation and where, by law, they are forbidden to admit non-Negro students. The goal of the 1954 campaign, the fund's eleventh annual drive, is $1,750,000.

Another speaker, Dr. M. S. Davage, president of Huston-Tillotson College, of Austin, Tex., said that if a forthcoming decision of the United States Supreme Court should outlaw segregation this would "permit the private Negro colleges to enter a larger field of usefulness by opening their doors to all qualified students who may wish to enter."

Dr. Bunche said: "Today, the issue in education is full integration. That issue, in the natural and inevitable course of democracy, will be decided in the only way it can be decided in a democracy. But, that every young American, irrespective of race or creed, is entitled to an equal opportunity to achieve an education is no longer an issue. No one who believes in our system would deny this right. But it is a tragic fact that this equality is lacking for a great many Negroes. Support for the Negro colleges will help, in important measure, to correct this deficiency."

31 UNCF Colleges Receive $12,000,000 For Buildings

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Nearly 200 capital improvement projects have been undertaken by the 31 UNCF colleges in their $25,000,000 five-year building program initiated in 1951 and known as the National Mobilization of Resources for the United Negro Colleges, W. J. Trent, Jr., executive director of the Fund, announced recently.

The Mobilizing program, which is considered to be the major college building effort going on today, is designed to provide improved and expanded educational facilities to meet present needs and to enable the UNCF colleges to prepare for future service to the students of the South and the nation without restriction to race or color, Mr. Trent said.

Pointing out that all existing educational facilities and personnel will be needed, and more provided, to take care of the increasing college enrollments, Mr. Trent said "the UNCF colleges, as an integral part of this nation's network of independent colleges and universities, must help to meet this vast human need.

"During this transition period, as the South moves toward a democratic pattern of education, the Fund's capital improvement campaign is helping to strengthen these institutions so that they may compete on equal terms with all first class private colleges, for all qualified students."

The survey of the colleges, which was completed this month, shows that the UNCF funds received are being used for a variety of urgently needed projects. Because of inadequate housing, the largest single expenditure has been for dormitories.

The colleges reporting dormitory construction completed are Benedict, Columbia, S. C.; Fisk, Nashville, Tenn.; Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.; Shaw, Raleigh, N. C.; Tuskegee, Ala.; Virginia Union, Richmond, Va.

Those now building dormitories include Lincoln University, Pa.; Livingstone, Salisbury, N. C.; St. Augustine's, Raleigh, N. C.; and Xavier University, New Orleans, La. Five others will start dormitory construction soon, including Hampton, Va.; Huston-Tillotson, Austin, Texas; Johnson C. Smith, Charlotte, N. C. and Philander Smith, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Other projects include 9 new buildings for classroom, library and office purposes, 7 physical education buildings, 3 student centers, 4 fine arts centers and 9 new science buildings.

All 31 UNCF colleges are improving old and adding new faculty housing and most are expanding dining facilities.

The $12,000,000 distributed so far represents all but $1,846,408 of the $13,846,408 secured to date toward the Fund's five-year goal of $25,000,000. A new distribution, the sixth, is expected to be made before the end of the year, Mrs. Trent reported.

14j 1954

Photo by Freeman

MONTGOMERY GIRLS ENJOYING SCHOLARSHIPS—During scholarship time Alpha Lambda Sigma Chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority presented to these young ladies one each. They are now studying at Alabama State College. They are, seated, left to right, Misses Vonette Baffin and Eleanor Motley. Standing, left to right, Misses Rehetta Quarles Laurazelle Johnson and Miss Jean Hazzard.

Advertiser 6/6/54 Montgomery, Ala.

AWARDED LL.B.—Richard E. Ball, head of the Department of Business at St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, N. C., was recently awarded the LL.B. degree at Brooklyn Law School.

He is a graduate of New York University where he was awarded the B. S. degree, and the Graduate School of Business Administration at New York University where he received the M. B. A. degree, and has done further study under an approved program leading to the doctorate in the Graduate School of Business Administration at New York University.

Journal & Guide 7/17/54

Diboll Sgt. Cited By Idaho College Paper

POCATELLO, Idaho (FHTNC)—Marine SSgt. George W. Odoms, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Odoms of Diboll, Tex., and husband of the former Miss Francis Crews of Philadelphia, Pa., was cited in the Idaho State College weekly publication, the "Bengal," for his appearance while leading a group of Marines during a Homecoming parade on the college campus.

The article said in part . . . "The finest of the lot was the staff sergeant in command . . . His uniform looked as though it had been tailored on Saville Row, which is a street in London where even the thread is custom-made. Everything he wore of leather threw back the sun the way a helicopter mirror does, even the holster for his service automatic . . . . . And he marched. How he marched!"

SSgt. Odoms is serving as a gaurd at the Naval Ordnance Plant here. He enlisted in 1944 after graduating from Dunbar High School in Lufkin, Tex. He was awarded three Purple Heart Medals for wounds received in Korea.

SSgt. GEORGE ODOMS

Houston Post 7/18/54

It Happened In New York

BY GLADYS P. GRAHAM

NEW YORK NEGRO EDUCATORS GETTING TOP JOBS UNDER WAGNER ADMINISTRATION

NEW YORK—(A N P)—An unprecedented brown out appears to dot the horizon of the city administration here since the induction of liberal Mayor Robert Wagner who acts and talks less. Following Hulan Jack, Borough president, Ann Hedgeman, assistant to the mayor, and more recently Commissioners George Gregory and the only Negro of six deputy Commissioners Robert J Mangum (son in law to former Hotel Theresa Manager Scott) is the recent induction of James Dumpson of the Department of Welfare's Foster Home Division, a $7,000 post.

Recently returned from Pakistan and on the staff of the graduate school of public administration of New York university, as lecturer, the Negro child specialist is setting a new high in social relations Dumpson's position in academic and social work in unique.

Negro staff at New York University School of Education Dr. Roscoe Brown (cinderpath king) in physical education; Dr. Deborah C. Patridge, formerly of Tuskegee, childhood education; Ardelle A. Lewellyn, secondary education specialist now doing field work on her doctorate and Fine Arts Associate Professor Hale Woodruff formerly of Atlanta university, has had a busy summer with a huge enrollment of students from far and near of all races and creeds.

NEW MARKS IN RACE RELATIONS SET

Missourins and Washingtonians are bursting here with unstinted pride. Missourians over the fact that the Kenneth youth of Negro decent preferred accepting integration at the Kennett High school than the Jim Crow Negro Hayti school which permitted them six weeks vacation to earn extra money picking cotton prior to fall classes.

Washingtonians and Howardites are elated over the appointment announced by Court Marshall T Perry Lippitt and approved by Chief Justice Earl Warren of Charles V. Bush, son of the educational director of Clarke Hall at Howard university, as the first Negro page boy to the United States Supreme court.

The largest aggregation of Negro artists in the history of the Stadium concerts at City College Lewishon Stadium have made their appearance here this season. Soloists have included Elwood Smith, William and Loontynne Warfield,, Robert McFerren, Rawn Spearman, Inez Matthews, Betty Warfield, Robert McFerrin, Rawn Spearman, Inez Matthews, Betty Allen and the famous DePaur Infantry Chorus.

DR. GRANGER THROWS NAVY BLOOMERANG

The unpredictable Lester Granger, National Urban League head, whom this columnist has heard state on numerous occasions that his position on the race question is uncompromising, continues to prove it by action refusing to be smug regardless of cost. The Dartmouth graduate and holder of honorary doctorates from Columbia University and elsewhere caused eyebrows to rise when he resigned his United States Navy consultantship due to bias which he doomed was too slow in being oradicated. The prompt and drastric action of Negro leaders in such cases is far more effective than prolonged research and reports which are put in file 13 seen generally by no one.

MINISTERS GET BUSY TO AID FIELD HANDS

Ministers are no longer sad sacks lagging behind in race and human relations. A group of migrant workers are being aided for four area chaplains in the improvement of their literacy rate. The American migrant was described as a second class citizen being deprived of education privileges, social security, good health conditions and the franchise because of their migrancy. A large number of workers of color are among those being aided. Phillip Gray has used art to teach Egyptians and others in Asia along with his work with Dr. Lauback's literacy program teaching all.

BOROUGH PREXY JACK DECLARES WILLIE MAYS DAY

Willie Mays who graced the cover of TIME MAGAZINE honored as was Jackie Robinson (the first athlete of color) as cover boy. Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack in elaborate ceremonies in his office here in the Municipal Building designated Aug. 8 as Willie Mays Day. The Giants baseball star along with President of the Giants Horace Stoneham, were pleased to receive the original proclamation which was placed in a frame and presented them for the unique occasion.

Medical Fellowships Granted By Physicians

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Grants totalling $80,000 were awarded to 51 physicians and students of medicine and related fields by the National Medical Fellowships, Inc.

Dr. Franklin C. McLean, secretary-treasurer of the organization announced last week.

The medical group also approved the addition of $14,000 in loans.

Incorporated in 1946, the NMF is a non-profit organization dedicated to the improvement of medical practice through the advancement of education and research. The organization, which for the present time limits its activities to the field of Negroes in medicine, maintains offices in Chicago.

Of the 51 medics, nine are from the Chicago area. The Chicago medics and their related studies are:

Drs. Roy E. Bogg for specialty training in Anesthesiology at the University of Illinois; John B. Harris, for specialty training in Internal Medicine at Tufts Medical Center, Boston, Mass.; Richard H. Timpton, for specialty training in Radiology at the University of Illinois; Kenneth W. Anderson and Frank Mitchell for iternship training at Cook County Hospital; Edsel K. Hudson, for study at University of Illinois; William N. London, for study at Meharry Medical College; Virgil E. Matthews, for study of Organic Chemistry at the University of Chicago.

The 42 remaining medics, drawn from cities throughout the nation, will attend colleges located largely in Illinois New York and Washington, D. C.

Top Man—James H. Porter, 520 Third Street, Mamaroneck, N. Y., junior in chemical engineering at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N.Y., has been elected by the student body as president of the Rensselaer Student Union for his senior year. Porter, 20, will head the student executive group which spends $500,000 each year on varsity sports.

Dr. Irvin W. Elliott Wins $1,780 Grant

TALLAHASSEE — Dr. Irvin W. Elliott, 28, professor of and head of the department of chemistry at the Florida A and M university, recently received a grant of $1,780 from the Research Corporation of New York for support of a research project.

The award known as the Fredrick Cardner Cottrell grant, will be used in support of a research project currently being conducted by Dr. Elliott, "Bimolecular Compounds from Reduction of Quinoline, Isoquinoline, and Acridine." The grant covers a one year period.

Dr. Elliott, a native of Newton, Kas., is a graduate of the University of Kansas, having been granted the B.S. degree in 1947, the M.S. degree in 1949, and the Ph. D. degree in 1952.

He served as an instructor of chemistry at Southern University for the academic year of 1949-50, and as an organic chemist at the Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., in the summer of 1948. He joined the A and M faculty in 1952 as a professor of chemistry and became head of the department in 1953.

He is married to the former Joan Curl of Dallas who is a member of the faculty of the university's department of foreign languages.

14j 1954

Dr. George Haynes Gives Book Collection To Yale

Journal and Guide

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Dr. George E. Haynes, well-known sociologist and co-founder of the National Urban League, presented a collection of his writings and manuscripts to the Yale Library during a brief ceremony April 29, it was announced last week by James T. Babb, university librarian.

Norfolk, Va.

The papers of Mr. Haynes, one of the foremost students of Negro life in the United States, will be included in the Yale Library's James Weldon Johnson Memorial Collection of Negro Arts and Letters.

* * *

MR. HAYNES' donation to Yale included the original manuscript of his most recent book, "Africa—Continent of the Future," which was published in 1950 after his return from a study of several countries in Africa. It also includes studies, articles and printed reports compiled during the 25 years of his service as executive secretary of the Department of Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Mr. Haynes, his son, George, Jr., and Mrs. James W. Johnson, widow of the man for whom the collection was named, were guests of Mr. Babb and Donald C. Gallup, assistant professor of bibliography at Yale, and several other members of the Yale faculty at a luncheon April 29. The presentation of the papers and manuscripts was made at an informal ceremony that afternoon.

Sat-5-15-54

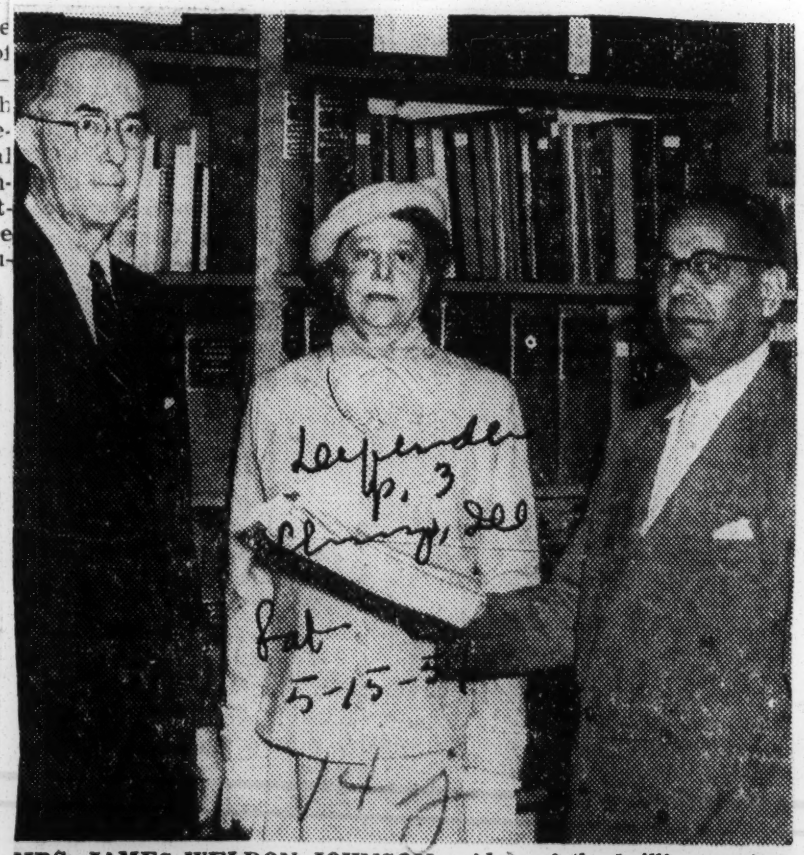
"THE PAPERS of Mr. Haynes will greatly increase the scope and value of the James Weldon Johnson Memorial Collection," said Mr. Babb in announcing the new donation. "At present the collection consists mainly of arts and letters, by and about Negroes. Mr. Haynes' papers will serve to emphasize the sociological significance of this material.

The James Weldon Johnson Memorial Collection was presented to Yale in 1950 by Carl Van Vechten, the noted author and critic, and named in honor of James Weldon Johnson, the brilliant Negro writer, musician and teacher who died in 1938.

Journal and Guide 5-54

MR. HAYNES, a native of Pine Bluff, Ark., was graduated from Fisk University in 1903, and received his M. A. degree from Yale in 1904. He is the first Negro graduate of the New York School of Social Work, which he completed in 1910, and in 1912 became the first Negro to receive a Ph.D. degree from Columbia University.

For the past three years he has been teaching a course on interracial adjustments at the School of Education at City College in New York.



Defender p. 3 Chicago, Ill. Sat 5-15-54

MRS. JAMES WELDON JOHNSON, widow of the brilliant writer, musician and teacher, looks on as George E. Haynes (right) sociologist and co-founder of the National Urban League, presents a portion of his collection of writings and manuscripts to James R. Babb, Yale university librarian. Dr. Haynes' papers will be included in the Yale library's James Weldon Johnson Memorial Collection of Negro Arts and Letters.

14j 1954

Negro Is Elected Class Vice President At Indiana (Pa.) State Teachers College

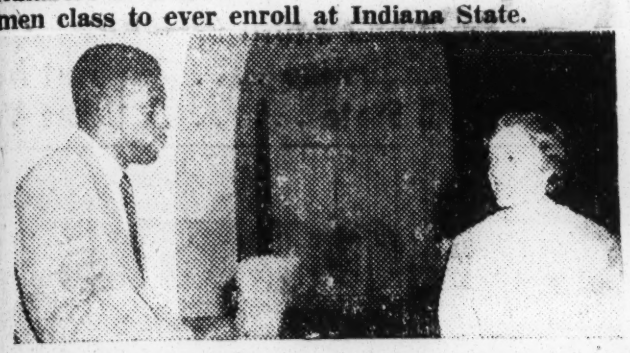
Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 4-6-54

14j

INDIANA, Pa. — Students at Indiana State Teachers College have elected John Allan Griffiths of Beaver, Pa., as vice president of the class of 1958 to set a precedent for a school that prior to 1946 had a "tradition of just being for white students."

Griffiths, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Allan Griffiths, 13 L. Street, Van Buren Homes, Beaver, Pa., graduated from Beaver High School with the class of 1954. At Indiana State he is a halfback on the varsity football squad.

The class which elected Griffiths to office numbers over 500 students and is the largest freshmen class to ever enroll at Indiana State.



June Ritchey, freshman student council member, chats with John A. Griffiths.

COMMENTED Arthur F. Nicholson of the school's staff, "I am also proud that our students elected John vice president of his class. No one encouraged them to take this action, no one here is interested in making a public display of tolerance, pretended or actual.

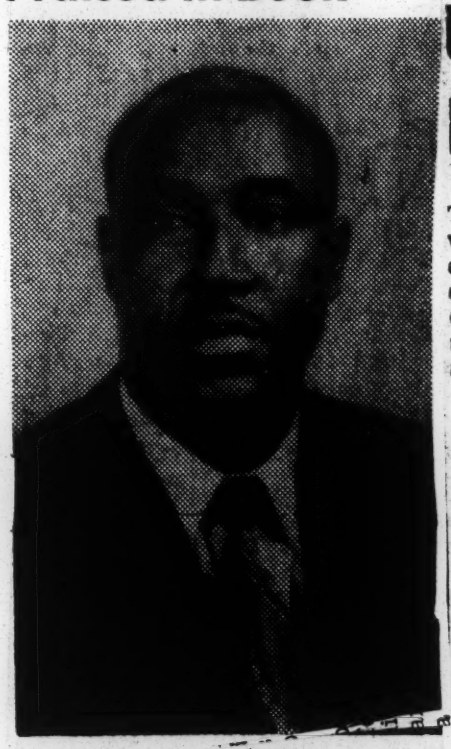
"As a matter of fact the action of these students reflects the general atmosphere of this college which I believe is that we will accept any individual on the basis of his merits as an individual without regard to race, religion, nationality, color, etc."

Atlanta U. certifies Clark personnel worker

Atlanta Daily World 20 1954

ATLANTA — Mrs. Eva S. Martin, residence director in personnel at Clark College, received first counselors professional certificate issued by the Georgia State Department of Education for work done at Atlanta University.

Work Of Lawson Praised In Book



T. A. LAWSON

An interesting sketch of the achievements made by Director T. A. Lawson of State Vocational Trade School at Birmingham is included in the latest publication of the book, "Who's Who in American Education."

"Who's Who in American Education" is an illustrated biographical directory of eminent living educators of the United States and Canada. This particular edition, the 16th, is a continued listing of the more than 1800 college and university presidents, superintendents of large school systems, state school officers, and other well-known leaders in educational work.

A detailed account is made of the many educational achievements and attainments of Mr. Lawson his long years of public service. Other prominent local educators included in the book with Director Lawson are Dr. L. Frazer Banks, superintendent of the Birmingham City Board of Education; Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Charles Johnson, president of Fisk University.

Thirty Southern Univ. Youngsters For Who's Who

Morning Advocate Baton Rouge, La. p. 6 Wed. 12-29-54

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana — Thirty Southern University Students will be listed in the forthcoming edition of Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges, according to an announcement by Martin L. Harvey, Dean of Students of the Baton Rouge, Louisiana Institution.

Students listed in Who's Who Among Students, have high academic standing and have distinguished themselves among the students of their own campus.

Those having achieved this status are: Melva A. Arthur, Donaldsonville; Theoclaire T. Barrett, New Orleans; Barbara A. Bates, Shreveport; Frankie Lee Bilberry, Farmerville; Norward J. Brooks, New Iberia; Vernon Broussard, Shreveport; Clara B. Byrd, Mansfield; Aretha Collins, Grayson; Alonzo J. Connors, Dayton, Ohio; Harold L. Germany, Antioch; Bruce L. Gill, St. Louis, Missouri; Alice C. Hamilton, Monroe; William Harden, Chicago, Illinois; Rudolph Harris, Shreveport; Abner B. Hedgemon, Jr., Delhi; Charles Houston, Baton Rouge; Vincent H. Jones, Crowley; James A. Joseph, Opelousas; James L. Mitchell, Shreveport; James R. Moore, Minden; Archie Perry, Bogalusa; Abe E. Pierce, Monroe; Anthony A. Rene, Lake Charles; Delores E. Scott Baton Rouge; Bylda L. Thomas, Columbia; Celestine Tillman, Clarks; Carolyn D. Williams, Baton Rouge; Ina Mae Winslow, Shreveport; Gwendolyn B. Young, Alexandria; and Henry Archie Young, Monroe.

14j 1954

AWARDED FELLOWSHIP. —Charles Leon Powell Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Powell Sr., of Joplin, Mo., has been awarded one of five graduate fellowships under the William Robertson COE program in American Studies at the University of Wyoming for the academic year of 1954-55. Powell attended Joplin public schools and graduate from Lincoln high in 1949. He was awarded the Paul A. Everet Scholarship for four years of study at Tuskegee Institute where he received the Bachelor of Science degree in 1953. He has done graduate and advance study at the University of West Virginia and Tuskegee Institute. This past year, Powell taught in the public school system in Morgantown, West Virginia. He is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha and Alpha Omega fraternities.

Bunche Gets Degree

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Dr. Ralph Bunche, who was named Deputy Secretary General of the United Nations recently, will be awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree by Springfield college Sunday at a convocation opening the school's 69th academic year.

NYU grant to Miss St. John

NEW YORK—Miss Elizabeth St. John, a registered nurse on the staff of Lincoln Hospital, Bronx, N.Y., has received a scholarship to New York University's Washington Square College of Arts and Science, Dean Thomas Clark Pollock has announced.

Awarded annually by the College's Evening Division, the study grants are valued at more than $2,500 each. They cover all tuition costs leading to a bachelor of arts degree. In the past 17 years, 23 recipients have graduated, several cum laude and with Phi Beta Kappa honors.

MISS ST. JOHN, who lives at 511 W. 151st Street, Manhattan, is a graduate of George Washington High School, here. At Lincoln Hospital she is working in the nursery department. She was one of eight NYU scholarship recipients selected from a group of 425 working people representing 52 private concerns and city, state, and federal agencies. They were chosen on the basis of leadership and capacity and scores made on examinations taken by the nominees at Washington Square College in June.

Warsaw Teacher First In Area To Get Award

WARSAW, N. C. — Junius B. Francis, a science teacher in the Douglass High School of Warsaw, was recently granted a science fellowship by the General Electric Company, to do further study in science at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.

Mr. Francis did his major work in the field of chemistry. He took courses in modern chemical measurements, topics in modern phyhics and chemistry, chemistry and physics in industry and current trends in science.

TWO AFTERNOONS per week were devoted to tours of the General Electric plants and Research Laboratories in Schenecdy and Pittsfield, Mass.

The fellowship also gave him the privilege of meeting with authorities in various scientific fields. He stated that two of the mos interesting lecures were given by Dr. William D. Coolidge and Irving Langmuir, world renown scienists.

The fifty individuals who received fellowships were selected from New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and the District of Columbia.

Drama Grads. Get Jobs

DURHAM, N. C. — Jobs in the theatre and fellowships for advanced study have come to four recent drama majors of the North Carolina College at Durham.

According to Miss Mary L. Bohanon, who is charge of drama at N. C. C., Ivan Dixon, II, of New York City, has been granted $1,500 for a one year scholarship at Karamu House of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, Mrs. Dixon, the former Berlee Ray of New Bern, N. C., received the master of fine arts degree at Western Reserve last July. She had been recipient of a scholarship for outstanding work in the drama at N. C. C. Mrs. Dixon is now a staff member of Karamu House.

Miss Jacqueline Barnes, a 1954 graduate, has been named assistant stage manager at Greenwich Mew Theatre in New York, with a twelve month contract. Bernard Shaw's "Major Barbara" is the theatre's current production.

Robert Cheek, another 1954 graduate, was given a script by Metro-Goldwyn to read in preparation for MGM's Fall tryouts.

In the course of their work at NCC, the young dramatists got a wide range of theatrical experiences from Greek tragedy to modern melodrama. Their director, Miss Bohanon, received her undergraduate education at Purdue university. She received a M. A. degree from the University of Minnesota in 1945.

Miss Barnes is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Barnes, 431 Seymour Street, Sanford, N. C. Dixon is the son of Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Dixon, 402 St. Nicholas ave., New York City, N. Y. Mrs. Dixon's parents are Mr. and Mrs. R. Armstrong, 707-A Bern street, New Bern, N. C.

Musician Gets $670 Scholarship

By THEODORE C. STONE

The scholarship musical honoring Henry E. Fitzpatrick at Parkway Community Center, Sunday afternoon was a marked success.

Sponsored by a Friends Committee with Mrs. Frank Wade and Mrs. Fannie Williams, president of the Senior Choir of Antioch Baptist church, where the honoree is musical director, the effort brought a purse of $670 for Mr. Fitzpatrick at the high point of the program.

Prior to the presentation, however, musical selections had been offered by several of the honoree's were dramatist, Ethel Minns Lucas; pianist, Dorothy Moseley; singer, John Webb, and soprano, Beatrice Cloud.

Accompanied by Clarice Saunders, at the piano, Theodore Charles Stone, baritone sang two selections; "Alleluia" by Morris O'Conner, and the aria, "Vision Fugitive" from "Herodiade" by Massenet.

The mistress of ceremonies was Mrs. Mame Mason Higgins. The guest speaker was Atty. William Booker, well known in church, civic and political circles.

The committee in its effort to aid Mr. Fitzpatrick in his studies at Roosevelt university, saw fit to give this tribute of interest in his work and to do something tangible in the preparation of a musician.

The amount given to him will be used in the defraying of his expenses towards his master of music, Mr. Fitzpatrick Chicago born was awarded a bachelor of music degree from Roosevelt college last year.

The Scholarship Committee included Mrs. Frank Wade, Mrs. Fannie Williams, Mrs. Josephine Williams, Mrs. Josephine Jackson, Mrs. Josephine Bailey, Mrs. Martha Anderson, Mrs. Rose Tibb, Mrs. Isa Mae Anthony, Miss A. O. Campbell, Mrs. Polly Jones, Mrs. Pauline Moore, Mr. Olen Jackson, Deacon William Sledge, and Deacon Earl Jackson.

Talladega Coed In Intergrated Work Project

Among the 12 students of various nationalities working on scholarships granted by the Friends Service Committee which is conducting an integrated workshop project in Chicago, is Miss Marie Coles, a student of Talladega College.

These young people work voluntarily in various local agencies and live cooperatively at Quaker House.

Miss Coles was assigned to the Community Organization Department of the Urban League. She is from Buffalo, New York, and will return to her school in Alabama in January 1955, to complete the work for the A. B. degree.

MARIE COLES

$500 AWARD — Rodney Olden of Brooklyn, N.Y., a junior enrolled in the School of Engineering & Architecture at Howard University, received the $500 Frank Memorial Corporation Scholarship at ceremonies held at the University last week. The award is donated by the Bulldog Electric Products Corporation of Detroit. With the recipient are Dr. Lewis K. Downing, dean of the School of Engineering and Architecture, left, and Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard, Henry B. Frank, president of the Frank Memorial Corporation, presenting the grant.

SCHOLARSHIPS—Negro Students

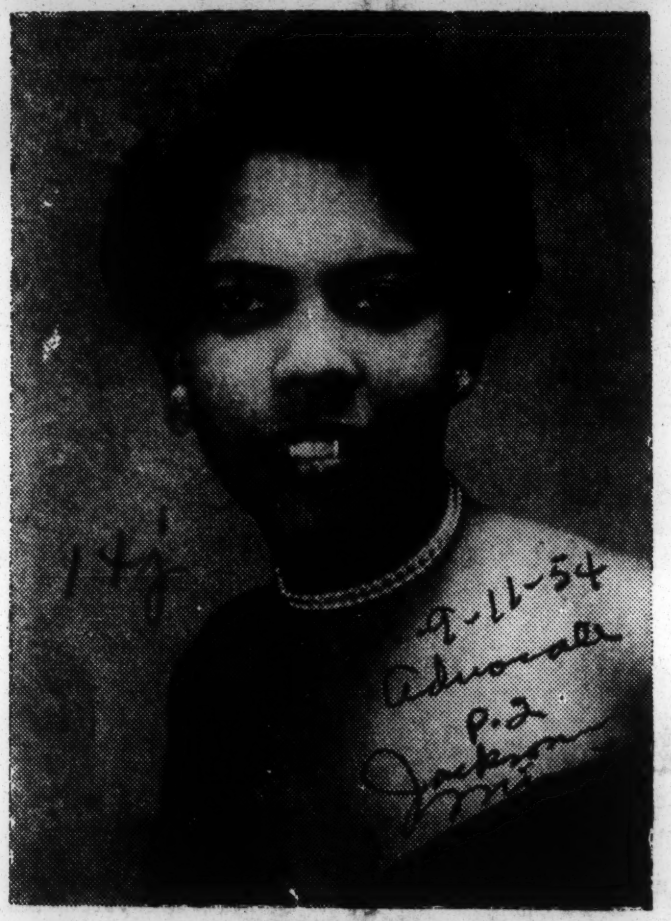
The first group of scholarship awards, totalling $35,115, was made to 103 boys and girls in twenty-four states and the District of Columbia for the academic year 1954-55 by the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students, 31 West 110th Street, New York City. The students will attend fifty-nine colleges and universities in nineteen states. The awards range from $100 to $400.

Morgan Man Gets Bid To Oxford U.

BALTIMORE, Md. — Dr. Luna I. Mishoe, associate professor of mathematics and physics at Morgan State college, has been invited to do research at Oxford university next year.

The invitation to Dr. Mishoe was extended by Dr. E. C. Titchmarsh, Savilian professor of geometry in the University of Oxford. Prof. Titchmarsh became interested in Dr. Mishoe as a research fellow after reading the latter's doctoral dissertation in mathematics published by New York university in 1953.

Tougaloo Student Wins Scholarship



Miss Sandra Custard of Vicksburg, Mississippi, a junior college student at Tougaloo Southern Christian College, has been notified that she was a winner of a national scholarship awarded by Delt Sigma Theta Sorority. Miss Custard, an honor student at Tougaloo will continue her studies this fall at Tougaloo.

RECEIVES SCHOLARSHIP — Miss Gail Miller, Roxbury, Mass., second from left, receives a scholarship from the Boston chapter of Zeta Phi Beta sorority. Left to right: Patricia Bell, Miss Miller, Barbara Dawson, and Annie L. Hyman.

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OTASCO SCHOLARSHIP FINALISTS

A Tulsa Negro girl has been named a winner of a $350 Fenster Memorial scholarship. In the picture are the 13 finalists. Left to right, first row, are: Maurice Sanditen, Oklahoma Tire and Supply Co president; Peggy Jean Garrett, Siloam Springs, Ark.; Mary Ann Tuggle, Tulsa, winner; Pauletta Hart, Anadarko, and Charles Leon Phillips, Tulsa. Second row: Samuel H. Minsky, secretary of the scholarship committee; Jolene McCallister, Bexter Springs, Kans.; Loretta Hale, Fairfax; Robert E. DeGarimore, Vinita; Raymond Hogue, Tulsa, and James Roy oJrden jr., Fort Smith, Ark.

Dorothy Lillard To Teach Abroad

Leaves Sunday Night For N. Y.

Miss Dorothy E. C. Lillard, a teacher in the special reading clinic at the Sumner school, will leave shortly after midnight Sunday, August 1, for New York City, where she will board a plane which will take her to Europe for a two-year teaching assignment.

Miss Lillard is the first Negro teacher in the local public school system to secure a position with the American Overseas Dependent Schools operated by the United States government. The appointment was made on a competitive basis.

Miss Lillard, who will be on leave of absence from the school system here, will fly directly to Bremerhaven, Germany, where she will receive her teaching assignment. She will teach remedial work somewhere in Germany and France.

Her 10 years' experience in the reading cinic at Sumner gave Miss Lillard the background needed for the remedial teaching work abroad. At Sumner, she has worked with children who have difficulty in reading. She has taught in the public school system here for 23 years.

Born in Kansas City, Miss Lillard is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Randolph B. Lillard. She is a graduate of Lincoln university where she received a B.S. degree in education and Columbia University in New York where she received the M.A. degree in remedial reading in 1950. She has done additional graduate work at the University of Southern California where she was enrolled in a reading workshop and took special casework under Dr. Nila B. Smith, textbook author.

In addition to her specialized work in the teaching field, Miss Lillard is widely known throughout the city as both a pianist and a contralto soloist. She is a senior stewardess of music at the Allen Chapel A.M.E. church, of which she is a member, and is assistant organist at the Ebenezer A.M.E. church. During the past season, Miss Lillard was a member of the Philharmonic chorus and sang a role in the orches-

DOROTHY E. C. LILLARD

tra's presentation of "Madame Butterfly."

Miss Lillard is a member of the Teachers' Cooperative Council and the Beta Omega chapter of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority.

She is the sister of J. R. Lillard, teacher at the R. T. Coles Vocational and Junior high school, and of Mrs. Marie Lillard Moorman, coordinator with the Community Service division of the city welfare deartment.

Miss Lillard is the second Kansas City teacher to receive an overseas teaching assignment for the coming year. Last week, it was announced that Girard T. Bryant, vice dean of the Lincoln junior college, would teach this fall in Thailand under the International Education Exchange program of the U. S. State department.

"Girl" Governor Of Ohio Greeted At White House

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Miss Barbara Ann Reid of Cincinnati was one of the 89 members of Girl's Nation who were greeted in the Rose Garden at the White House Tuesday by President Eisenhower.

The teen-aged high school seniors toured the residence and ended their visit in the rose garden, where they chatted, took pictures of the President and presented him gifts.

Barbara Ann was the only Negro girl among the entire 98, two from each state in the union and two from Panama. The pretty Ohio Miss is the governor of Girls Nation in her own state, where she won this honor over 32 candidates.

During their weeks stay in Washington the girls had an opportunity to visit all of the places of interest, to see their government in operation and to listen to addresses by many of the high government officials. Thy were housed at American university.

On Harvard list

NEW YORK — **Clifford Alexander Jr.**, son of Mr. and Mrs Clifford Alexander, and a junior at Harvard University, has been informed that he has made the dean's list, indicating an excellent record of achievement during his three years at that institution.

Young Clifford, a graduate of the Ethical Culture Schools, is president of the Harvard Student Council, and president of the New England Regional of the National Student Association. During the summer he is serving as counsellor at the Ethical Culture School Camp in Coopers town, N.Y.

Clifford Alexander Sr. is manager of the Riverton Apartments, and Mrs. Alexander better known as **Mrs. Edith M. Alexander**, is associate director of the Mayor's Advisory Council.

WINS $2000 FELLOWSHIP — Mrs. Blanche Hayes Clark, well-known former St. Louisan who now teaches English at Mount Vernon High School in Los Angeles, was awarded Alpha Kappa Alpha's foreign fellowship at the sorority's Boule held in St. Louis December 27-30. The award is a gift of $2000 for graduate study abroad. Mrs. Clark expects to study in England in the locale of great masterpieces of literature, and plans to do creative writing. She is the widow of John T. Clark, who was executive secretary of the St. Louis Urban League for many years. She had been director of People's Art Center in St. Louis and prior to that had been director of People's Art Center in St. Louis and prior to that had been teacher of English at Vashon High School and Stowe Teachers College.

A TENNESSEE STATE PRODUCT OF RARE VARIETY.— Mrs. Rebecca Ann Brown Crawford, Caruthersville, Mo., is showing evidence here of having received all of her training at the Tennessee State university in Nashville. A native of Franklin, Tenn., Mrs. Crawford received her eighth grade certificate from the institution back in 1914, was graduated from its laboratory high school in 1920, earned the bachelor of science degree there in 1948, and this summer completed requirements for the master of science degree in educational supervision. The M.S. was conferred at the university's convocation Aug. 8. The institution discontinued the elementary laboratory school many years ago, and it no longer has a laboratory high school. Mrs. Crawford, area Jeanes supervisor of Pemiscot, Dunklin, and Butler counties in Missouri, is the wife of the Rev. B. H. Crawford of Memphis, Tenn.

—Photo by Clanton III

Southern Univ. Staffer Passes Four-Day Exam

BATON ROUGE, Louisiana—H L. Thurman, Director of Division of Industrial and Technical Educatio nand Architectural Engineer, Southern University, recently passed the National four-day examination given by the Louisiana State Board of Architectural Examiners for Architectural Registration in the state.

According to the roster of Pelican Architects, only one other Negro is registered. He is Louis A. Vernon, former Mathmatics Instructor, Southern University, who has an office here in the City.

Thurman, who has, for five years been a professor or architectural drafting and designing in the Industrial and Technical Education Division, was appointed Director of the Division last year. During 1952—53, he was on leave from the University to become the architect's representative fo ra $1,000,000 men's dormitory recently constructed at Hampton Institute in Virginia. The building is considered by the Architectural Forum Magazine as one of the five best designed dormitories in the United States.

A native of Lawrenceville, Va., where he attended the St. Paul Polytechnic Institute, the Southern University Director is a graduate of Hampton Institute and the University of Illinois. He is a member of several societies recognizing architectural engineers.

Mrs. M. Brown receives grant

CHARLOTTE, N.C. — A $2,000 scholarship from the Ford Foundation has been granted to Mrs. Minnie Miller Brown, home agent in Mecklenburg County for almost eight years.

Mrs. Brown will study extension education and rural sociology at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. She is the daughter of Mrs. Etta Jane Miller of Salisbury and the late Will Miller.

She is secretary of the Western District Extension Agents Association and a member of the executive committee of the State Extension Agents Association.

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MRS. BROWN is also a member of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority and the Charlotte Social Workers' Roundtable Group. A graduate of Price High School in Salisbury and Bennett College, Greensboro, she was a member of Alpha Epsilon honor society.

She has pursued advanced courses at North Carolina College, Durham, and Cornell University. She is married to Charles I. Brown, a teacher in the Merklenburg County school system.

Mrs. Brown will be succeeded as home agent by Mrs. Josephine S. Weaver, who is assistant home agent in Rowan County.

Wisconsin's Fannie Bennett gets award

NEW YORK — Miss Fannie Bennett, former teacher of oral interpretation of literature at the University of Wisconsin, has been awarded a general fund scholarship for study in the American Theater Wing's professional training program.

Graduated from the Univerity of Wisconsin with a master's and bachelor's degree and currently completing work on her Ph.D., Miss Bennett was among nine awarded scholarships out of 22 finalists from here and abroad who competed in the Carnegie Recital Hall.

Miss Bennett, who lives at 2231 N. Ninth St., in Milwaukee, has performed in drama and dance at Wisconsin and in drama at Fisk University.

14j 1954

Courier
P. 8
Pittsburgh, Pa
Sat. 5-15-54
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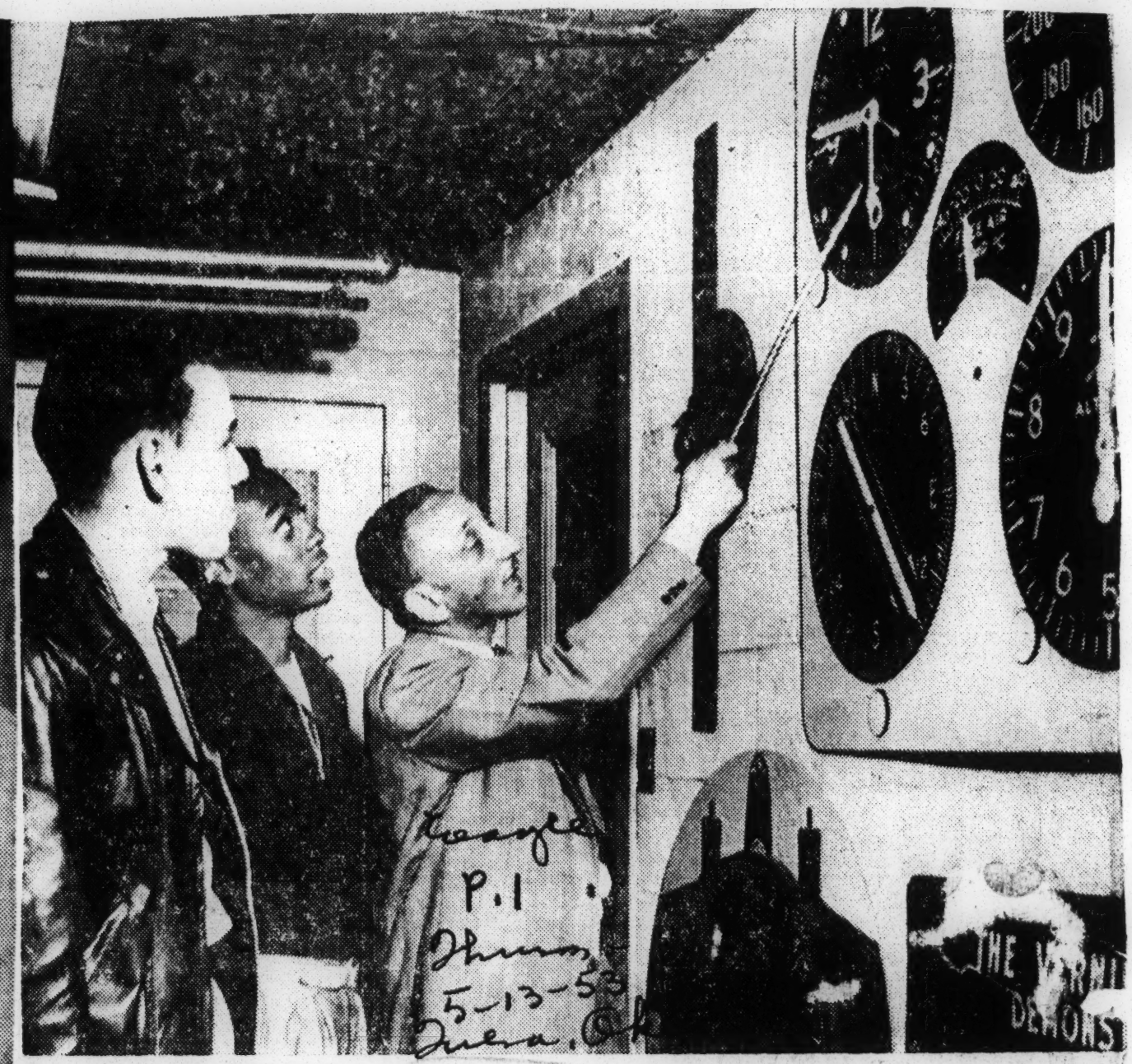
MAY QUEEN—Miss Barbara C. Sellers, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Sellers of Macon, Ga., a senior at Flora Stone Mather College, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, was chosen to be "Queen of May" by her schoolmates. She will reign over the May Day festivities May 14th. She is president of her dormitory, a member of the Inter-Dormitory Board, secretary of the University Student Senate, member of the Student-Faculty Committee, is an AKA soror. She has one brother, David, a junior pre-med student at Morehouse College.



Tribune
P. 1
Thurs.
5-13-54
Tulsa, Ok

RECEIVES AERONAUTICS SCHOLARSHIP —

Cecil M. Ryan, pictured at the extreme right, head of the department of aviation education at Tennessee state university, has been selected to receive a Tennessee Bureau of Aeronautics scholarship. He will study at the University of Colorado July 22-August 24, in the National Aviation Education workshop.

Having received his aeronautical training at Langston university and Tuskegee institute, Ryan has more than 4,000 flying hours to his credit. A native of Oklahoma, Ryan is the son of the late Dr. L. I. Ryan and Mrs. Mary E. Ryan, 219 S. 2nd st., Vinita, Okla. In the accompanying photo, Ryan is shown explaining the basic instruments essential to navigation to (l. to r.) R. W. Tucker, II, and Kelley, aviation majors.

St. Louis Insurance Company to Give Medical Scholarship to Race Student

The Reliable Life Insurance company, St. Louis, Missouri, J. S. Gould, president, has offered to award a medical scholarship to a deserving male pupil of a Negro high school in the state of Arkansas when he graduates at the end of the present school term."

Dr. G. W. Ish, sr., of Little Rock, chairman, and at his suggestion, Doctors J. M. Robinson and Oba B. White, Little Rock, Hugh A. Browne, McRae sanatorium, Alexander, Roscoe C. Lewis, Camden, and Clyde A. Lawlah, Pine Bluff, have been asked to serve on a committee to decide how the pupil should be selected to whom the scholarship should be awarded.

Educational authorities of the state have been made acquainted with the project. The principals of the Negro high schools have been asked by the company to appoint a committee which will cooperate with the commitee of doctors to work out a method of selecting this pupil which will be satisfactory to all parties concerned.

Chi. 4-30-54

The scholarship is to be award-

ed to a boy who wants to secure a medical education, but who is unable to pay for this education himself. It is not to be awarded to a boy who could reach an education without the scholarship. He may secure his education in Arkansas or one of the adjoining states. His scholarship will cover tuition and a sufficient amount to pay for reasonable living expenses during the time he is attending school.

There are no strings attached to the scholarship except that the boy chosen must be earnestly desirous of becoming a member of the medical profession and that he must practice medicine in the state of Arkansas after completing his education.

The Reliable makes this offer to express its appreciation to its Negro policy holders in the state of Arkansas and, at the same time improve their medical facilities.

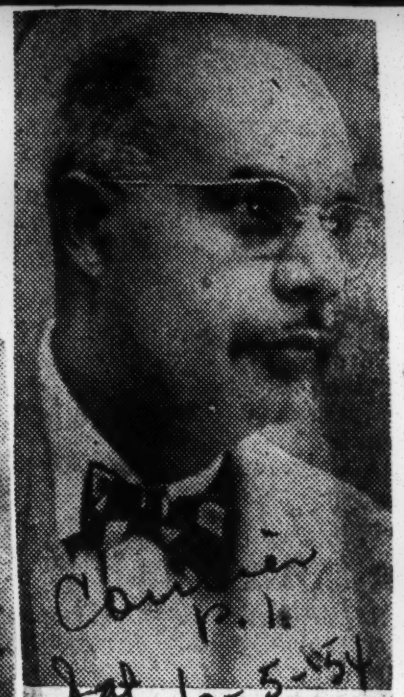
LESTER B. GRANGER

Granger gets Columbia degree

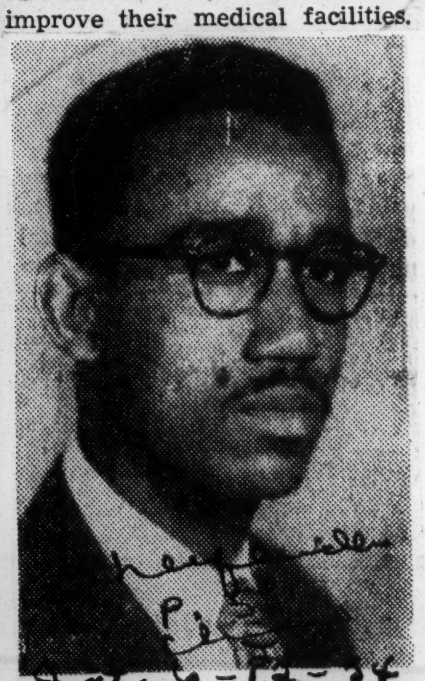
NEW YORK—Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League since 1941, is one of 33 men and women who received honorary degrees from Columbia University at its commencement exercises on June 1. The honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters was conferred upon him.

For more than thirty years Granger has been associated with the field of social work and race relations. Included among the recognitions that have come to him are president of the National Conference of Social Work for 1952, chairman, U.S. delegation to the 1952 International Conference of Social Work in India; current chairman of the U.S. committee of the International Conference.

Granger is a trustee of Hampton Institute and a member of the board of the National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools.



Honored—Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League since 1941, was one of thirty-seven men and women who received honorary degrees from Columbia University at its commencement exercises, June 1. The honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters was conferred upon him.



$900 SCHOLAR — Eugene Garfield Sherman, jr., a senior at Fort Valley State college, Ga., has been granted a $900 scholarship for graduate work in sociology at Southern Illinois university for the 1954-55 school year. Sherman is a native of Whigam, Ga., and is an ordained minister. He plans to enter a seminary after completing work toward his master's at SIU.

Honors for Dr. Jones

GREENSBORO, N. C. — Dr. David D. Jones, president of Bennett College, will receive an honorary degree from Syracuse University at commencement exercises this month.

Travel grants

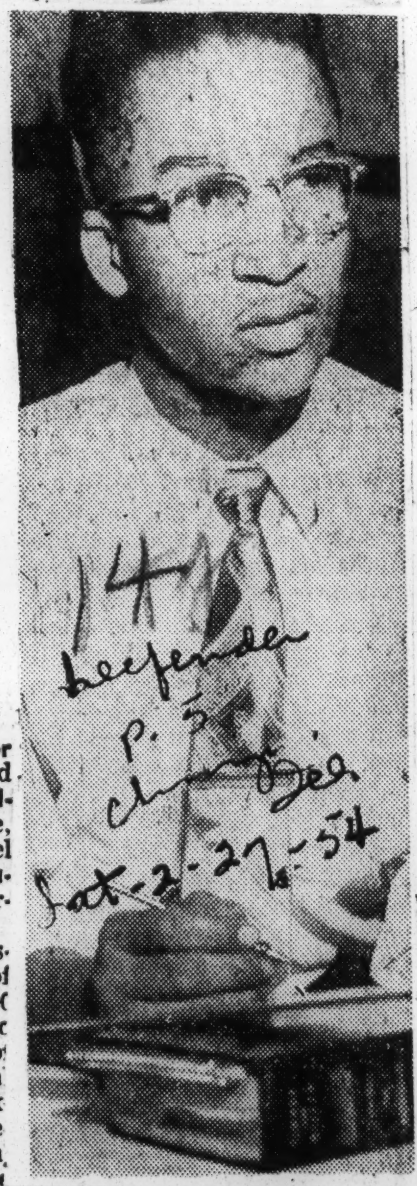
ATLANTA, Ga. — **Professor and Mrs. A. Russell Brooks and Dr. and Mrs. Edward B. Williams** of Morehouse College, have been awarded travel grants of $2,500 each (per couple) for travel in Europe during the summer of 1954.

The awards were made possible by a gift from a friend of Morehouse who donated $5,000 to enable two faculty couples to travel "for the purpose of broadening their intellectual horizons, enriching their experiences and changing thereby, the effectiveness of their influence on their students." The donor preferred to remain anonymous.

Howard Prof., Ex-Student To Study Abroad

WASHINGTON, D. C. — United States Educational Exchange Grants, commonly referred to as Fulbright Grants, have been awarded a Howard university teacher and a recent graduate of the university. They are Dr. Nicholas C. Anagnos, associate professor of economics; and Ronald D. Palmer, Detroit, a 1954 graduate of the College of Liberal Arts.

Dr. Anagnos will lecture on economic statistics at the Athens (Greece) Graduate School of Economics and Business Science; and Palmer will be enrolled at the University of Bordeaux (France) as a graduate student in political science.



ROBERT W. TAYLOR, of Monroe, La., was one of the two high school graduates to pass the Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners for scientific and technical personnel of the Pontomac River Naval command in his region. Taylor is a freshman engineering student at Tennessee State university, Nashville.

Tuskegee Boy Wins Scholarship

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., (ANP)— Charles E. Trout, Jr., second year student at the Tuskegee Institute high school, has been awarded an all-expense scholarship to the Andover Summer Session at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.

Charles recommended by Principal K. B. Yound, became one of 10 boys from several sections of the United States to receive the Academy's 1954 scholarship awards.

The session lasts from June 29 through August 25. Phillips Academy is a college preparatory school for boys and has a 176 year history.

Charles' record in scouting and travel experience played a large roll in his being accepted. Outside of the United States he has been through the West Indies, Central and South America and to Africa. He spent a year and a half in Liberia, West Africa, with his parents.

In addition to this trip, he has traveled extensively in this country and made visit to Mexico and Canada. He attended the Boy Scouts Jamboree at Irvene's Ranch in California last summer. He is a honor student at the high school....

HU chemist gets $18,000 for research

graduate students to aid Dr. Taylor in investigation

WASHINGTON

Research grants totaling $18,000 have been awarded Dr. Moddie D. Taylor, associate professor of chemistry at Howard University, for investigations in pure chemistry during the next two years.

A $12,000 grant was awarded by the National Science Foundation to support the investigation of complex rare earth hydrides, while a $6,000 award from the U. S. Department of Defense will be used to investigate the borohydrides of alkaline earth metal.

The Government grant will be used to continue studies in alkaline earth metal which were begun by Dr. Taylor in June, 1953 as the result of a previous grant of $10,000.

At H.U. Since 1948

According to Dr. Taylor, the chemistry of complex hydrides and rare earth metals is currently making a significant contribution to medical science and industry. If the investigations at the University are successful, he said, they will play an important role in development of these fields.

Dr. Taylor, who is a native of St. Louis, Mo., has been teaching in the college of liberal arts at Howard since 1948. He is a graduate of Lincoln University (Mo.) and the University of Chicago. Prior to coming to Howard, he was a faculty member at Lincoln.

14j 1954

Amos T. Hall Receives Wiley Honorary Degree

MARSHALL, Texas. — In an impressive summer commencement convocation held in the Daniel Adams Brainard chapel on the Wiley college campus here Sunday, Aug. 15, Attorney Amos Terrelle Hall of Tulsa, nationally prominent civil rights lawyer, received the honorary degree of doctor of laws. Dr. Hall, who had the degree conferred upon him by President J. S. Scott of Wiley, delivered the commencement address.

In conferring the doctoral degree upon the widely known Tulsan, Dr. Scott cited him "as an attorney and as a Christian statesman," who has "rendered outstanding service to your race, to humanity, your fraternity and your church."

The Wiley college president emphasized the fact that the candidate for honorary doctoral honors had for almost 30 years successfully plead the cases of his people before the bar of justice of the courts including the highest court of the land.

HONORARY DEGREE TO AMOS HALL.— Amos T. Hall, prominent Tulsa, Okla., attorney, was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at Wiley college during summer commencement exercises held Sunday, August 15. The degree was conferred upon him by President J. S. Scott of Wiley. Mr. Hall delivered the commencement address.

Tribute Paid To Honoree

He cited the honoree as a "stalwart hero in the fight against racial prejudice, segregation and injustice on the local, state and national levels . . ." and one who has played a leading role in waging wars to break down barriers set up against the American Negro in politics, education and employment."

Tribute was also paid to the doctoral recipient's role as a "potent factor in the promotion of reliable groups, fraternal and welfare movements" and his leadership in providing scholarship funds to assist worthy students in securing an education."

In his commencement address, Attorney Hall spoke to the graduates of some of the challenges they will face after graduation and how they may meet them.

"We live in an age that is burdened with confusion and chaos and fear," he told his listeners. "Before the cessation of the shooting and shouting of World War II, it was the common prediction and expectation that a new world would be built out of the horrors and destruction of that war. The prediction was that America would lead in the building of a world where man would live in an atmosphere of freedom and peace with liberty and security for himself and his neighbor.

"American soldiers, black and white, were given the impression that because of the supreme sacrifice they were called on to make, there would be ushered into the world a permanent peace with justice and freedom for all . . ."

"But alas," he declared, "these disillusioned soldiers returned to their homeland to find that there were still wars; that men and women still hated; that there were barriers to limit and prohibit those of certain races and colors."

Using an analogy from Biblical literature, the speaker challenged the students to consider the responsibilities ahead of them as "they that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters; these see the works of the Lord and His wonders in the deep."

Advises Business Careers

Dr. Hall told the young Wiley graduates, "You are on your way out to do business in great waters. And living is a business . . . a big business. Making a living, rearing a family, holding a job, making a contribution to the community, making friends, making enemies, succeeding, failing, stumbling, falling, working, playing, crying, understanding and being understood . . . to live is doing business."

In pursuit of the highest goal in the business of living, the Tulsan challenged his listeners to "rise above the usual business ventures of our people and enter the broad areas of industry and commerce... above timberline of the beer tavern, the cafe and the barbershop into the rarefied atmosphere of big business and commerce."

Dr. Hall suggested that the young graduates pursue careers in some of the newer, technical fields which have hitherto been unrecognized by Negroes. As examples he cited the success of two young Negroes in Oklahoma who have pioneered in electrical engineering and in geological engineerings.

Recommends 'Four Faiths'

Finally he commended to the attention of his listeners, "the four great faiths of our founding fathers . . . Faith in God . . . Faith in Ourselves . . . Faith in the Future . . . Faith in Freedom.

"Our nation was founded upon these faiths," he declared. "The men who signed the Constitution. . . the men and the women who braved the prairie and the mountain to pioneer our land lived and died by those faiths . . . Let us remember, too, that all of the great and lasting movements of civilization have been dedicated to, and founded upon, faith in a Supreme Power."

Anent faith in ourselves as a racial group, Attorney Hall asserted that "the heights we have reached and achievements we have won are ample proof that we have had faith in ourselves."

Fifty-three graduates received baccalaureate degrees during the commencement program in the fields of the arts, music, science, home economics, elementary education and physical education.

Dr. Scott Confers Degrees

The conferring of degrees and presentation of diplomas was performed by Dr. J. S. Scott, president.

Accompanying the doctoral candidate to Wiley college were J. M. Tyler, Tulsa insurance broker and E. L. Goodwin, publisher of the Oklahoma Eagle.

While in Marshall, Tyler was the houseguest of Mrs. Ira Strickland, 609 South Carter St., and Goodwin was the houseguest of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Corde, 602 Alvin St. They were also the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Scott on the campus, where Attorney Hall was a special guest.

GET HONORARY DEGREES—Dr. R. R. Glass, president of Texas College, congratulates Dr. Walter A. Flowers of Tennessee State College, one of the honorees, while Dr. Calvin McKissack, left, noted architect and the other honoree, and Dr. Wesley C. Davis of Southern Methodist University look on.

Blind Youth Graduated 1st. Gets Columbia U. Scholarship

NEW YORK (ANP)—A Negro youth who has been blind since early childhood and who was graduated first from his class at Bushwick High, has been selected by the Urban League of Greater New York to receive the largest of six scholarship awards to Negro youths to enable them to go to college this fall.

Wayne W. Durham, 20, of Brooklyn, will enter Columbia College this fall, accompanied by his new seeing-eye dog, a German shepherd named Dotty. The scholarship is worth $450.

The Brooklyn youth hopes later to study at Columbia's New York School of Social Work and become a social worker for the blind.

When he completes his studies, he will be one of the first fully trained blind Negro social workers in this country, according to the Urban League.

The six scholarships totaled $2,000. The five other recipients were:

Kenneth Standard, 17, Brooklyn, $400, Harvard College. He plans to be a research chemist.

Robert Grier, 17, Harlem, $325, Manhattan College, engineer.

Harry Robinson, 17, Brooklyn, $300, Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, a branch of Long Island University.

Ramsford Manigault, 17, New York, $275, Howard University, mechanical engineering.

Elsie Francis 17, Bronx, $250, pre-medical course, Skidmore College.

$13,000 in grants awarded 3 an NCC

DURHAM, N.C. — Dr. Ezra Totton, chemistry professor, and Miss Catherine Caldwell of Gastonia and James Armour, '54 graduates, all of North Carolina College, have received research study grants of approximately $13,000 for the year.

Dr. Totton received an additional grant of $9,500 from the Wright Development Center to continue his research in plastics for the aviation industry.

Miss Caldwell will study at the University of Wisconsin on an alumni award of $1,650, renewable annually, and Mr. Andrews will study at the University of Iowa on an industrial project while working toward his doctorate in chemistry.

$1000 Scholarship Winner

MISS ROSEMARY ANDERSON of Gary, Ind., is shown just after she was declared first place winner in the $1,700 National Baptist Oratorical Scholarship contest last Friday night. Speaking on "America's Best Answer to Communism," the young high school senior is posed here with the American flag as an appropriate backdrop. First prize was $1,000 cash. Photo by William Franklin of the Argus staff. Other Baptist convention photos and stories on page 15.

Baptist body gives $6,000 scholarships

SOUTH BOSTON, Va.—Under the leadership of its president, J. S. Carrington, the Halifax Baptist Sunday School Convention, which held its 84th session last week, has given more than $6,000 in scholarships to high school graduates.

Cunningham

The scholarships are given in an effort to encourage high school pupils to attend Sunday schools. These facts were revealed during President Carrington's annual address to the recent convention session.

Mr. Carrington, who is active in civic as well as religious affairs, is president of the Countywide Deacons Conference, chairman of the deacon board of Trinity Baptist Church and a member of every auxiliary in his church.

14j 1954

Boston senior wins $1,000 scholarship

BOSTON (ANP) — Arthur Mayo, senior at the famous 319 year old, Boston Latin School was last week awarded a $1,000 scholarship to Harvard University by the Harvard Club of Boston.

Young Mayo, selected from a list of five students chosen for academic and athletic qualifications, is believed to be the first of his race to be awarded a local Harvard Club scholarship.

He is active in extracurricular activities and is vice-president of the school's Red Cross Club.

At Harvard, Mayo hopes to pursue a pre-medical course.

Wins award to study in Italy

BLOOMINGTON, Ind.— Doris Jo Holland, Indiana University graduate piano student from Birmingham, Ala., has been awarded the Anabel Mack Taylor music fellowship established by Myron Taylor, former United States envoy to the Vatican.

Each year Taylor makes two awards for U.S. graduate women—one in music and another in art. The fellowships provide for a year's study in Florence Italy.

D.C. University Grad

A graduate of Catholic University of Washington, D.C., Miss Holland spent a year at the Cleveland Institute of Music under a Rockefeller grant before coming to Indiana University last fall.

While in Cleveland she also was coach of the Karamu Theatre.

Miss Holland, who will complete the master's degree in Florence, has been studying under, Dr. Bela Nagy, resident pianist at the university. She plans to teach piano upon completion of her studies in Italy.

L. W. Sullivan, Morehouse graduates win $1-2,000

ATLANTA — Louis W. Sullivan, the second ranking graduate of Morehouse College, has been informed that he has been awarded a fellowship of $1,000 for graduate work during the coming year.

Mr. Sullivan, a native of Blakely, Ga., has been admitted to the Boston University School of Medicine, where he will use the generous fellowship for his first year of medical studies.

A biology major at Morehouse, Mr. Sullivan was active in a number of extra-curricular organizations, including the advisory committee, the faculty-student committee which acts on cases of student discipline.

Admitted To Meharry

Wendell R. Sanders, of Vicksburg, Miss., the first ranking Morehouse graduate, has been admitted to Meharry Medical College, where he will pursue studies leading to the M.D. degree.

Other honor graduates of the class who have been admitted to graduate schools and who have been granted scholarships are the following:

Ezra C. Davidson Jr., admitted to Meharry Medical College (Davidson is a native of Water Valley, Miss.); Perry A. Henderson, Cleveland, Ohio, a $500 scholarship for study in the School of Medicine of Western Reserve University;

A Japanese Student

Ryokichi Hirono, Shizooko, Japan, a tuition scholarship for study at the University of Chicago (Hirono is a mjor in economics and business administration);

George T. Johnson, Richmond Heights, Fla., a $500 scholarship for study in the Atlanta University School of Library Service; William A. Jackson, Chicago, admitted to the Medical School of the University of Illinois;

Marion S. Marable, Birmingham, Ala., has been granted the $400 scholarship of the Atlanta University Women's Club for study in the Political Science Department of Atlanta University; Wilbert Washington, Beaufort, S.C., has been admitted to Meharry Medical College.

Col. Hamilton to Get Degree After 50-Year Interruption

Board of Education Member Graduating From American U.

By James G. Deane

West Alexander Hamilton should have no problem qualifying as Washington's most persevering 1954 undergraduate.

Col. Hamilton, 67, a retired Army officer and a member of Washington's Board of Education, will be graduated from college on Sunday, 50 years after entering.

Col. Hamilton's alma mater-to-be is American University, where he is a night student. He enrolled at the university's downtown school three years ago to finish up a college career begun at the old Miner Normal School, now Miner Teachers' College, in 1904.

When Col. Hamilton was attending Miner, the school had only a two-year course, and when he finished a job was waiting.

Grade Teacher 10 Years.

"I didn't feel the need of any additional formal education," he recalls. He became a teacher and taught in District grade schools for 10 years.

Then he served during World War I in the Army, and afterwards entered the printing business.

In 1937 he was appointed to the Board of Education. In 1941 he again entered the Army, serving until 1949. Two of his assignments were as a college professor (of military science and tactics) at Prairie View A. & B. College, Texas, and Morgan State College, Baltimore.

He was renamed to the School Board in 1952.

In 1951 however, Mrs. Hamilton—also a former teacher, and a graduate of a night course in law school—encouraged him to return to that unfinished education.

Col. Hamilton has attended classes three nights a week in the winter and two in the summer for three years. His major is communications.

"It fits in very nicely in promotion and sales," he says.

Besides his major, he's had to meet regular course requirements, however, just like any other undergraduate. He's boned through 21 different courses in all.

They make an imposing list. Included, besides public relations, radio and television, literature and journalism, have been physics, applied psychology, sociology, visual and remedial education, politics, economics, American Government and logic.

"B" Average Marks.

The colonel doesn't claim it's been a breeze. But he has a high "B" average.

The university gave him credit for most of the work he put in at Miner. He was also excused from physical education.

Mrs. Hazel H. Feagans, university registrar, thinks the colonel is probably the oldest prospective graduate the university has had to date. Dean Austin Van der Slice, while he isn't sure about that, said the university "is proud to have had him as a student."

On Sunday, Col. Hamilton will march with 234 other undergraduates to receive his bachelor of science degree.

Next week, he'll don cap and gown again to hand diplomas to graduates of three District public schools, Spingarn and Cardozo High Schools and Terrell Junior High, and to attend Miner Teachers College's commencement on Thursday. Then on June 21 he plans to enroll at American University night school once again, to work for his master's degree.

WEST A. HAMILTON.

NAME GRANGER TRUSTEE OF COLUMBIA U. SCHOOL

NEW YORK—Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League since 1941, has been elected to the board of trustees of the New York School of Social Work, Columbia University, it was announced last week by Frederick Sheffield, chairman.

Completes Work For Doctorate In Math

ORANGEBURG, S. C. — Prof. J. Lincoln Williams has been advised by Teachers college, Columbia university, New York, that as of June 30, all requirements for the Ed.D. degree have been completed by him with a major in the teaching of mathematics. The degree is to be awarded during this August convocation.

Awards for Medill Pupils

Thalia Armstrong, 13, and Clyde Williams, 13, leaders in graduating class at Joseph Medill elementary school, receiving awards yesterday from George D. Anderson (left), Medill-Tribune post commander, and Elston G. Bradfield (right), former commander, at the school yesterday. Watching ceremony was Principal Gerald J. Haley.

[TRIBUNE Photo]

Certificates and medals were presented yesterday to two honor students in the graduating class of Joseph Medill elementary school by George D. Anderson, commander of Medill-Tribune American Legion post 348.

The awards went to Thalia Armstrong, 13, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lucious Armstrong, 1335 Loomis st., and Clyde Williams, 13, son of Mr. and Mrs. Davis Williams, 1395 Hastings st. The awards, based on scholastic achievement and special activities, were presented at graduation exercises at the school.

Fifteen yellow raincoats for use by patrol boys at the school were presented by Elston G. Gradfield, past commander of Medill post and adjutant of the 6th district of the Legion.

John Somerville Here Briefly On Way From Receiving British Honor

Dr. and Mrs. John Alexander Somerville of Los Angeles passed through the city Monday afternoon enroute home from Washington, D.C., where Dr. Somerville had been presented a decoration by the British government.

At a ceremony held at the British Embassy in Washington, Dr. Somerville became an honorary officer of the civil division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire. He received as the insignia of that order a gold medal with a red ribbon.

The honor was conferred upon him by Queen Elizabeth for his activity fostering friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain.

Dr. Somerville, a dentist in the Angel City, was born in Kingston, Jamaica. He came to the States at an early age and became a citizen in 1910.

In 1907, Dr. Somerville became the first Negro to be graduated from the University of Southern California. He received his degree in dentistry. During the 40 years that he has practiced in Los Angeles, he has been active in many civic activities. For four years, he served as police commissioner. He was vice president of the board of five members.

The honorary doctor of laws degree was presented to Dr. Somerville by the Bethune-Cookman college in Daytona Beach, Fla., of which he is a member of the trustee board of the college.

Dr. Somerville is the first Negro to receive the O.B.E. medal, the highest honor that can be bestowed by the British government upon an American citizen. Three other Americans and nine British subjects also were decorated at the ceremony in Washington.

Dr. Somerville was recommended for the honor by Sir Robert Haddow, British consul-general in Los Angeles.

On their way to the West Coast from Washington, Dr. and Mrs. Somerville spent about an hour at the Kansas City Municipal airport. While there they were visited by Mrs. C. A. Franklin, who met the Somervilles on her recent visit to Los Angeles.

Loses Medal But Finds it in Plane

LOS ANGELES. — Upon arriving home from Washington where he was presented a decoration by the British government, Dr. John A. Somerville received the "scare of his life" when he could not find the medal awarded him.

After searching through all of his pockets and bags, Dr. Somerville called Mrs. C. A. Franklin in Kansas City to find out whether or not he may have left the medal in the Kansas City airport. He asked her to check.

He also checked with the Los Angeles Air Terminal and was happy to learn later that the medal had been found in the airplane which brought Dr. and Mrs. Somerville from Kansas City to Los Angeles. Dr. Somerville had carried the box containing the medal in the pocket of his overcoat. During the trip, the box had slipped out of the pocket onto the plane seat. He was tickled to find it.

Dr. Somerville is a member of the executive board of the Church Federation of Los Angeles, made up of all of the Protestant churches in the city. He is also a member of the Attorney General's Committee for the Prevention of Crime.

In 1951, he wrote his autobiography, "A Man of Color."

LOS ANGELES DENTIST DECORATED BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT. — Dr. John A. Somerville, left, Los Angeles dentist, is shown here with his wife as they paused in the Kansas City Municipal airport Monday afternoon enroute to their home from Washington, D. C., where Dr. Somerville was decorated by the British government. He was presented the insignia of the Order of the British Empire for his service in fostering friendly relations between the United States and Great Britain. Dr. Somerville is a native of Jamaica but has been a naturalized American citizen since 1910.

14j 1954

RECEIVES CHEMISTRY AWARD— Sylvester McPherson, honor student at Central State College was the recipient recently of one of three awards given annually by the Dayton Section of the American Chemical Society. These awards are given to students who show promise in the field of chemistry as well as scholastic achievement.

Harvard elects Negro Student Council head

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Clifford L. Alexander, Jr., 20, of New York has become the first Negro in the history of Harvard College to be elected to head its Student Council.

Alexander, a junior, is the son of Clifford L. Alexander, Sr., manager of the Riverton housing development of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

Young Alexander was graduated from the Fieldston school in New York where he was also president of the Student Council. He was co-captain of his school basketball team and played soccer and baseball, earning 8 leters.

Also president of the New England District of the National Students association, young Alexander is a major in American government and a candidate for honors. After completing his liberal arts course, he plans to study law.

Boy, 10. Writes Prize Winning Slogan in Chicago

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — A 10-year-old Negro boy last week was named winner of a slogan writing contest conducted in connection with Chicago's Cleanup Week.

He is Clifton Burke, son of Sgt. and Mrs. John Burke. Sgt. Burke is stationed at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

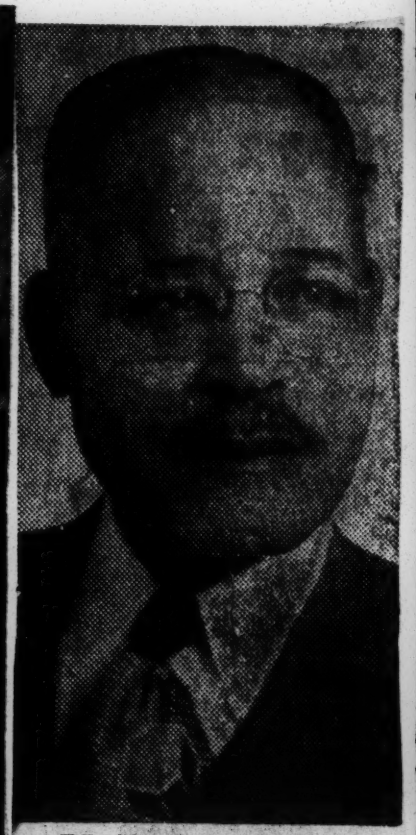
"Clean up! Civil pride-city-wide-that's Chicago!" was the boy's winning slogan. It won Clifton a medal awarded to him in the office of School Supt. Benjamin C. Willis by Thomas H. Coulter, chief executive officer of the Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry.

Runner up in the city-wide contest was Bob Guzieczka, white sophomore at Harrison Tech High school.

Burke, who is a 6th grader at Fuller Elementary school, began writing "little songs" while he was living in Germany where his father was stationed for 27 months.

Commenting on the boy's slogan, his mother said: "He was just quiet one night, then came up with a slogan."

VA LIBRARIAN HONORED — Dr. S. P. Delaney (above) chief of library service at the Tuskegee, Ala., Veterans Administration Hospital was honored at a reception on the 30th anniversary of her service as librarian at the Tuskegee library. She came to Tuskegee on a six-month leave of absence from the New York City Public Library but the six months has lasted for 30 years.



DR. J. A. SOMERVILLE
. . . cited by Queen

Order of British Empire

Queen Elizabeth Gives High Honor To Dr. Somerville

By HARRY LEVETTE

LOS ANGELES (ANP)—As a thrillingly pleasant Christmas surprise, a royal message sent by Queen Elizabeth of England to Dr. John Alexander Somerville informed him that he had received one of the highest British honors ever accorded a citizen of another country.

The Buckingham Palace embossed document, bearing the great seal of England, stated because of his valuable in fostering Anglo-American friendship, Dr. Somerville been officially made an honorary officer of the Order of the British Empire.

DR. SOMERVILLE was born in Jamaica, British West Indies, and was a citizen of the British Empire before he came to the United States, and settled here. Operating dental offices at Eighteenth and San Pedro Avenue, with his wife, Dr. Vada Somerville, also a dentist, as his associate, he rose rapidly in the professional, business and civic worlds of the West Coast.

Associated with H. A. Howard, realtor, also a Jamaican, they built Los Angeles' first modern hotel for Negro guests, finishing it in July, one of the first to buy a large pillored mansion there.

* * *

SOMERVILLE RESIGNED from his seat on the Police Commission last spring following the defeat of Mayor Fletcher Bowron, who had appointed him. He is active in NAACP work and other civic activities, and last spring made a good run for councilman in his own district.

SCHOLARSHIP WINNER — Howard University Sophomore Arthur L. Burnett (second from right) is shown receiving the first of what is expected to be an annual scholarship award by the Howard chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity. A native of Fredericksburg, Va., Mr. Burnett had a straight "A" scholastic record during his freshman year. Shown at presentation ceremonies are (seated) Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard; (standing, from left) Dr. Daniel G. Hill, dean of the Chapel, Dr. Max Meenes, professor of psychology and University scholarship consultant; Lionel G. Ranger, secretary of the Howard chapter; Mr. Burnett, and Lawrence E. Paxton, vice-president of the Howard chapter.

WINS $2,000 FELLOWSHIP.—Mrs. Blanche Hayes Clark, well-known former St. Louisan who now teaches at Mount Vernon high school in Los Angeles, was awarded Alpha Kappa Alpha's seventh foreign fellowship at the Boule in St. Louis December 27-30. The award is a gift of $2,000 for graduate study abroad. Mrs. Clark, an English teacher, plans to study in the locale of the great masterpieces of English literature. She is the widow of John T. Clark, who was executive secretary of the St. Louis Urban League for many years. She had been director of People's Art Center and before her marriage was teacher of English and dean of women at Stowe Teachers college in St. Louis.

Clifford Alexander Becomes First Negro President Of Harvard U. Student Council

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — (ANP) — For the first time in the history of Harvard university, a Negro has been elected president of the university's student council.

Elected to the post was Clifford Alexander of New York City, a junior majoring in American government.

Alexander was elected president after serving as vice-chairman and treasurer of the Harvard student union in his freshman year.

He also served in such capacities as delegate to the National Students association and president of the New England Region of the NSA.

He is active in college sports, playing basketball, soccer, baseball and golf on the Lowell House team.

Alexander attended Fieldston high school in New York prior to coming to Harvard. While at Fieldston he served as president of the Student council, chairman of the Student Leaders' conference for New York high schools, and co-captain of the school's basketball team. He won eight letters in basketball, baseball and soccer there.

Alexander is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford D. Alexander of New York. His father is manager of the Metropolitan Life Insurance housing development in Riverton. His mother is the executive director of the Mayor's Committee on Unity.

Negro Youth Named "Mr. Future Teacher"

CORPUS CHRISTI (Special)— La Vernis Royal, one of the Negro students enrolled at Del Mar Junior College, and Miss Georgia Gilbreath of Abilene Christian College, were named Mr. and Miss Future Teacher of Texas at the annual state convention of the Future Teachers of America in Edinburg recently.

The two students received trophies signifying their selection at the formal banquet at the Cosa de Palmes Hotel in McAllen which was the concluding event of the two-day convention.

Nearly 200 delegates attended the convention which was held at at Pan American College, Edinburg.

Dr. Henderson Paid Tribute for Work in Physical Education

Many friends and colleagues of Edwin B. Henderson, 70, retiring head of physical education in Negro public schools here, last night paid tribute at a testimonial meeting held in Spingarn High School.

In his response, Dr. Henderson pointed out that integration in the schools here, as ordained by the Supreme Court, represents a great challenge and requires a good deal of hard work and good will on the part of all the citizens of the city.

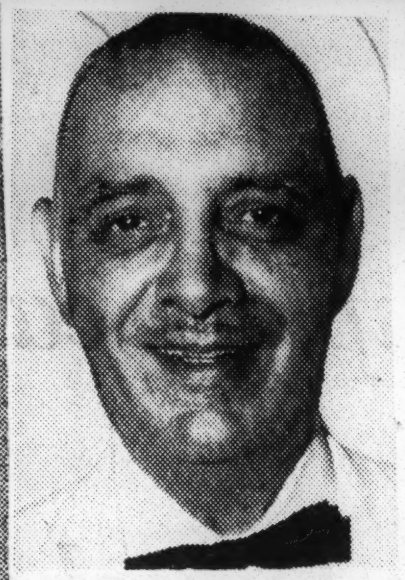
Mr. Henderson, who retires next Wednesday after 50 years of service, also pointed out that the vast advances made under his supervision were as much the result of loyal co-operation of all those connected with the physical culture program.

Receives Many Honors.

Mr. Henderson received a plaque from L. Roscoe Evans, representing Shaw Junior High School; a citation from Lawrence F. Hunt, representing the YMCA, and a television set and trophy of appreciation from C. W. Adams, acting in behalf of the city's schools and citizens. Dr. Edward Trigg representing the general committee, also presented Mr. Henderson with a brief case.

Mr. Henderson, who has worked to remove the barriers of race, creed and color in furthering his aims last March was named one of the three to receive the Chapter Day Honor for post-graduate achievement from Howard University. On April 19, he was also made a fellow in the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, in New York.

Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, civic leader, presided last night. Col. West A. Hamilton, a member of the Board of Education, recounted the highlights of Mr Henderson's career. Mrs. Nora L. Banks brought greetings from teachers in the Departments of Health, Physical Education, Athletics and Safety.



DR. E. B. HENDERSON.

Other speakers were Dr. Paul Cooke, Mrs. Alice Hunter, Rev. W. E. Costner, Isaac Cupid, Birch E. Bayh, Dr. Harold A. Haynes, first assistant superintendent of schools; Dr. Frederick Reissig, executive secretary of the Washington Federation of Churches; Eugene Davidson, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Dr. W. Montague Cobb, of Omega Fraternity.

Mrs. E. W. Payton presented a bouquet to Mrs. Henderson.

14j 1954

HE DIRECTED $40,000 BUDGET:

Elected Harvard student council prexy

(See Photo on Page 3)

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Clifford L. Alexander Jr., a junior majoring in American government, has been elected president of the Harvard student council.

This is one of the university's most important undergraduate groups. It is composed of representatives from each class, each of the upperclass residences, and a few appointed members.

The 20-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Alexander of 2181 Madison ave., New York City, will take office Feb. 3 for one year. The council's major function is to serve as the regular channel of communication between undergraduates and college administration, by preparing reports and recommendations on various aspects of Harvard life.

His Duties Outlined

Alexander's responsibilities will include leading the council meetings, attending executive meetings of the council with the college deans, attending weekly luncheons with the deans and, on occasion, discussing policies with President Nathan Marsh Pusey and other officers. He will also find himself answering inquiries about Harvard from student councils of other colleges.

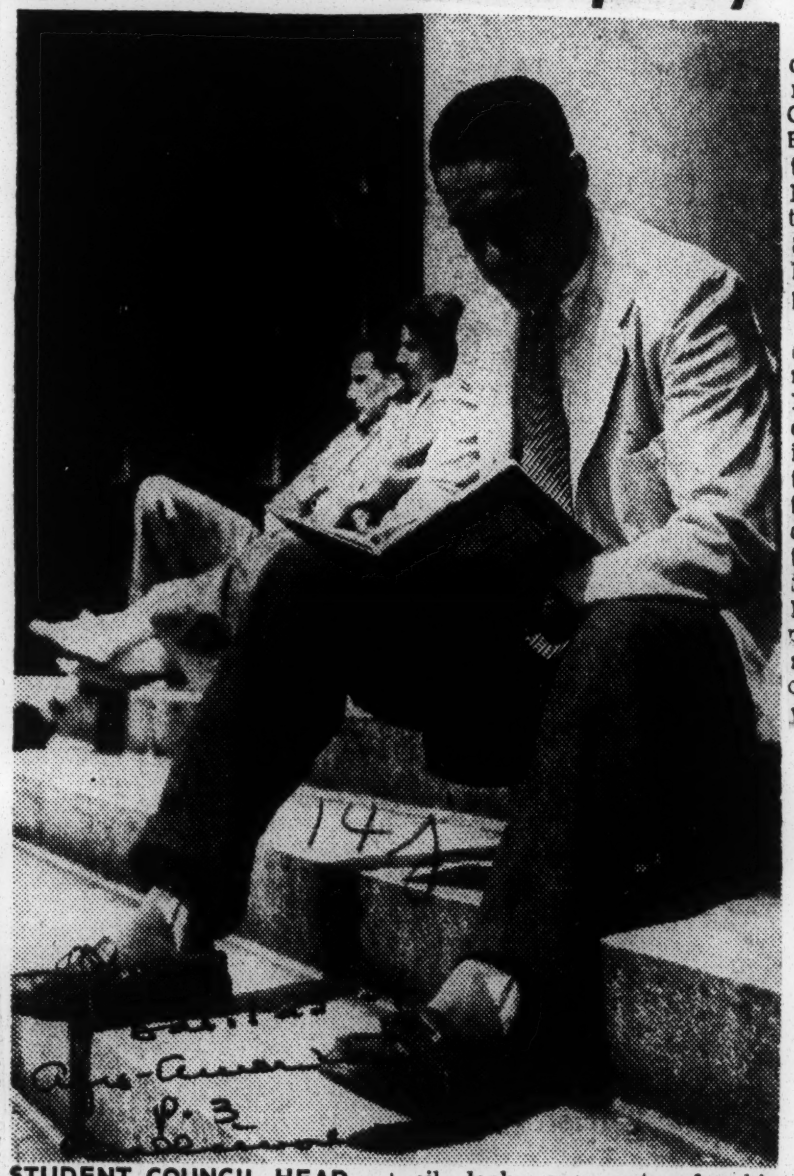
He has held other student elective offices at Harvard. Last year he was treasurer of the student council and handled its $40,000 budget. He is president of the New England region of the National Student Association. As a freshman he was vice-chairman and treasurer of the union committee, which plans freshman social activities.

Won 8 Letters

A graduate of Fieldston high school in New York, he was president of the student council, co-captain of the basketball team, chairman of the student leaders' conference for 50 New York private and public high schools and won eight letters in basketball, baseball and soccer.

At Harvard, he is a resident of Lowell House and plays basketball for the house team. Lowell House, one of seven undergraduate residences, has 440 students and faculty members. Because of its size, each house creates the atmosphere of a small college within the large university.

Alexander's father is manager of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Housing Development in New York City and his mother is executive director of the Mayor's Commitee on Unity.



STUDENT COUNCIL HEAD—Clifford Alexander Jr., newly elected president of the Harvard university Student Council, looks over notes for his next class on the steps of the Harvard Memorial church.

The new council president plans to read for honors at graduation and is considering going on to law school and possibly entering politics.

Morehouse French Teacher Given Assignment By Sorbonne

Dr. Edward A. Jones, chairman of the Department of Modern Foreign Languages at Morehouse College, has been selected by the Ecole de Preparation et de Perfectionnement des Professeurs de Francais a l'Etranger (a graduate teacher-training division of the Sorbonne, in the University of Paris) to serve as its official representative in the U. S. A.

Dr. Jones, who was awarded the graduate "Diplome" by the famous school, with top honors, in 1936, will have the responsibility of organizing the alumni of the school in this country and of collecting the fees that keep them active in the Association Amicale des Anciens Eleves (the alumni association) and entitle them to receive its publications, including the Bulletin, which keeps graduates posted on happenings at the school and among its graduates throughout the world; and the "service de valuable data for those of the alumni who are doing or contemplating research or travel in France and who want to keep abreadst of scholarly research in France.

There is a full account of Dr. Jones' assignment, with the details of his responsibility, in the January, 1954 issue of the French Review ("Varia" Department.)

DR. JONES HAS BOOK REVIEW IN FRENCH REVIEW

The January, 1954, issue of the French Review also carries a book review by Dr. Jones of "Haitian Creale" by Professor Robert A. Hall of Cornell University. The Morehouse language professor, who holds the Ph. Degree from Cornell University, is a member of the editorial board of the French Review, a scholarly journal that is the official organ of the American Association of Teachers of French, the top professional organization of French Teachers in the United States.

Set To Appear With Symphony Here January 29

Billie Davis, 16-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Davis Jr., 235 Laurel Avenue, S. W., will appear as guest pianist on the Young Peoples Hour sponsored by the Atlanta Symphony Orchestra Friday, January 29, at the Municipal Auditorium. She will play "Ballade in A Flat Major" by Chopin.

Billie won a Ford Foundation scholarship to Fisk University at the age of [illegible] preferred to complete her high school work here in Atlanta before going to college.

She is first clarinetist in the Washington High School Band, pianist for her Sunday School and a member of the Junior Choir at Friendship Baptist Church.

BILLIE DAVIS

SINGS WAY TO DELTA SCHOLARSHIP—One of the nation's most promising young sopranos is Miss Helen Phillips, who recently was awarded a special grant by the scholarship committee of Delta Sigma Theta sorority. A native of New York, Miss Phillips has sung and studied both in America and Europe. Mrs. Reber S. Cann of Cincinnati is chairman of the Delta scholarship committee, and Miss Dorothy I. Height is grand president.—(ANP).

Was Chosen To Serve As Chairman Of Class Of '29

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Dr. Russell A. Dixon, dean of Howard university's dental school, last week presided over the annual Northwestern university dental school banquet at the Conrad Hilton hotel here.

Dr. Dixon was chosen last year to serve as chairman of his class of 1929 for the current year. According to tradition, each Northwestern University class is honored on its 25th anniversary.

During the dinner, thousands of dental alumni present gave a standing ovation to him and to Dr. George Touscher, his classmate, who is dean of Northwestern's dental school.

The class of 1929 is the first in the history of the dental school to have two deans of dental colleges chosen from its ranks.

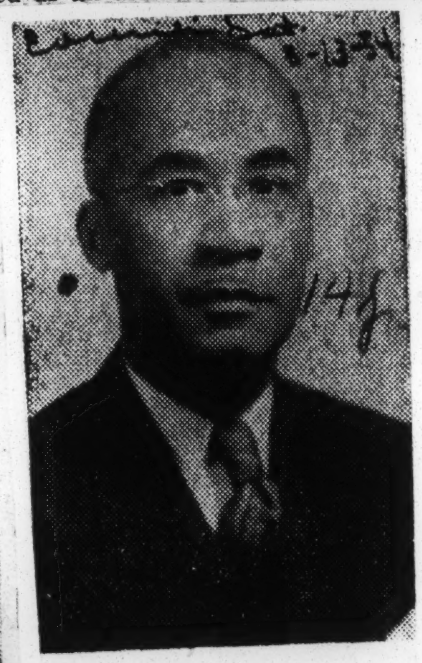
The alumni banquet was one of the highlights of the annual meeting of the Chicago Dental Society and its affiliates.

In his address, Dr. Dixon traced the history of dental education and showed the place which the art of dentistry occupied in the health of the world. At the conclusion of his address, he presented Dean Touscher with $3,000, a gift of the class to its alma mater.

The class reelected Dr. Dixon chairman for another year.

Mrs. Dixon accompanied her husband and was the recipient of many social courtesies from wives of alumni.

Dr. Dixon was the only Negro in his class at the time of his graduation from dental school and this is the first time a Negro has served as an alumni officer.



JAMES COLSTON
. . . his service recognized

K'ville Head Given Degree By Monmouth

MONMOUTH, Ill. — Monmouth College conferred upon Dr. James A. Colston, president of Knoxville College, this week the degree of Doctor of Laws in recognition of his "distinguished service in the field of higher education."

In making the presentation, Dr. Robert W. Gibson, president of Monmouth College, cited Dr. Colston for the outstanding developments that have taken place at Knoxville College under his leadership.

In accepting the degree, Dr. Colston called upon the Monmouth audience to accept Christian faith as the foundation of all knowledge. He said, "while our nation was founded by brave men and women of spiritual values, ours has become an age of much fear and little faith. We have depended too largely upon scientifical and technical knowledge as a solution to our problems to the neglect of the spiritual."

* * *

MAN KNOWS more about science, religion, philosophy and literature than he has ever known, Dr. Colston pointed out, yet, he is more confused than at any time in history.

Dr. Colston already holds the following degrees, BS, Morehouse; MA, Atlanta U., and Ph.D., New York.

James Dillard Is Champion Speller Of Macon County

James Dillard, seventh grade pupil at Washington Public School, won the Macon County elimination contest in the A. G. Gaston Spelling Bee held last Monday at Tuskegee Institute High School. Seven local schools participated. They were Prairie Farms, St. Joseph's School, Children's House, Cotton Valley, Macon County Training School, New Rising Star and Washington Public School. A short program was rendered by Tuskegee Institute High School including a prayer by Annie Middleton, a song "I Hear You Calling Me," by Ernestine Hill, and an explanation of the occasion by K. B. Young, principal, who presided.

Mrs. Katie Dixon served as chairman, and Mrs. Maurice Derbigny and Mrs. A. Martin were the callers.

The winner was trained by Mrs. R. P. Chisholm, language arts teacher, with the assistance of Mrs. Sallie P. Harris, his home room teacher. James is now eligible for the district elimination which will be held on April 19.

The contestant from St. Joseph's Catholic School won second place, and the Cotton Valley contestant carried off third honors.

Judges for the contest were Dr. A. Florence May, Mrs. E. Greene and Mr. S. E. Walker.

Tuskegee Boy Wins Scholarship To Exclusive Academy

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(ANP)— Charles E. Trout, Jr., second year student at the Tuskegee Institute high school, has been awarded an all-expense scholarship at the Andover Summer Session at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.

Charles was recommended by Principal K. B. Young and became one of [illegible] boys from several sections of the United States to receive the Academy's 1954 scholarship awards.

The session lasts from June 29 through Aug. 26. Phillips Academy is a college preparatory school for boys and has a [illegible]6 year history.

Charles' record in scouting and travel experience played a large role in his being accepted. Outside of the United States he has been through the West Indies, Central and South America and to Africa. He spent a year and a half in Liberia, West Africa, with his parents.

In addition to this trip he has traveled extensively in this country and made visits to Mexico and Canada. He attended the Boy Scouts Jamboree at Irvene's Ranch in California last summer. He is an honor student at the high school.

Veterinarian Gets Biology Fellowship

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Dr. Michael E. Thomas, who graduated from the Tuskegee Institute School of Veterinary Medicine May 24, has received a teaching fellowship in micro-biology at Harvard University School of Public Health where he is to begin work in the fall.

He will enter the Harvard University School of Public Health as a candidate for the degree, master of public health, with concentration in field of epidemiology.

Dr. Thomas enrolled in pre-veterinary medicine in March, 1949, from Freetown, Sierra Loene, West Africa. He completed the six year course in five and a quarter years by passing examinations in some of the preveterinary courses. He graduated magna cum laude with a class of 11 this spring.

14j 1954

Sat. 3-6-54
Courier P. 13 Pittsburgh Pa

Prom Queen—Janice Porter, 16, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William G. Porter, of Chicago, was selected queen of the 1954 Washington Prom at the University of Chicago last week. The entire student body participated in the voting. Janice is shown, seated, center, receiving a bouquet from Bruce Larkin, president of the Student Council. Her court included, left to right, Melicent Rupp, Jamie Redmond, Barbara Norowiaz and Jeannie Johnson.—Joe Wolf Photo.

Degrees Conferred By Colleges On Decline

WASHINGTON—"The number of earned degrees conferred by colleges and universities in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico has declined for the third consecutive year," S. M. Brownell, Commissioner of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, announced today.

Reporting Office of Education survey figures furnished by 1,364 degree-granting institutions, Commissioner Brownell said, "During the year ending June 30, 1953 the Nation's institutions of higher education conferred 374,000 degrees. This is 8 degrees conferred a year earlier.

"The drop in number of men graduates from 1951-52 to 1952-53 was 10.18 per cent, while the number of women graduates went down only 0.3 percent. The large decline in number of men graduates may be ascribed to the fact that most of the World War II veterans who entered college in 1946 and 1947 have now been graduated," the Commission of Education pointed out.

The Office of Education survey reveals that of the 374,000 degrees conferred during 1952-53, 305,000 or 81.5 percent were bachelor's and first professional degrees. Master's and second professional degrees totalled 61,000 or 16.3 percent of the total. There were also 8,300 doctorate degrees, 2.2 percent of the total number conferred.

In comparison with 1951-52, the 1952-53 degree figures show 8.2 per cent fewer bachelor's degrees, 4.0 percent fewer master's and 8.1 percent more doctorates.

Although the number of bachelor's degrees has declined for the third consecutive year, the number of master's degrees has decreased for only two consecutive years. Doctorates, on the other hand, have increased in number for six straight years.

There are approximately two men graduates for every woman graduate at the bachelor's and master's level, according to the 1952-53 degree reports from the Nation's colleges and universities. At the doctorate level approximately nine men received degrees for every woman. Men received approximately 66.6 percent of all the degrees conferred, 65.9 percent of the bachelor's 67.2 percent of the master's, and 90.5 percent of the doctor's degrees. More than one-half (52.8 percent) of the degrees were granted by universities and slightly more than a fourth 26.3 percent by liberal arts colleges. Public institutions conferred 51.0 percent of the degrees, and private institutions 49.0 percent.

Most of the degrees were conferred in three subject fields—Education, 78,000; Business and Commerce, exclusive of Accounting, 37,000; and English, 15,000. The number of degrees in all types of Engineering totalled 28,000.

More than one-fourth of all the degrees conferred in 1952-53 were granted in three States—New York, 47,000; Pennsylvania, 25,000, and California, 24,200.

Sun 1-12-54

MRS. EVA S. MARTIN is the first to receive a Counselors' Professional Certificate from the State Dept. of Education. The Certificate was based on her work done at Atlanta University.

Wins $100 Scholarship In Printing Contest

A 17-year-old senior at the R. T. Coles Vocational and Junior high school this week became the winner of a $100 scholarship and a trophy as the top winner of the seventh annual printing craftsmanship contest conducted in Greater Kansas City vocational schools as a feature of International Printing Week, Jan. 17 to 22.

The winner, Wendell Parker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Earl H. Parker, 1747 Madison St., was one of three Coles students to win awards in the contest sponsored by Kansas City Club of Printing House Craftsmen and the Graphic Arts association.

The other Coles students who won prizes in the printing contest are Lincoln Johnson, 17, son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter R. Johnson, 1511 Park, who won the first place medal for third year printing students, and Stewart Cushon, 17, son of Mrs. Alerta Cushon, 2452 Tracy, who won the third place medal in the senior division.

All three of the winners are students of Rashey R. Moten, printing instructor at Coles school.

Moten said it was the first time that his students had entered the annual contest.

"Naturally, I am very proud of the showing we made," he said. "We are looking forward to entering the contest again next year."

Approximately 200 students from ten schools in the area submitted entries in the contest.

Parker and the other winners in seven classifications will be presented their awards at a dinner and Sales Executives club, 913 Baltonight (Friday) at the Advertising

timore. Moten and other instructors of the winning contestants will be guests at the dinner.

Parker's winning entry consisted of a letterhead of red and blue printing on blue paper. All entrants used the same copy in their letterheads. The selection of type and the number of colors used in the letterheads were determining factors in the selection of the winning entry.

Parker and Moten appeared on several radio and television shows this week in connection with Printing Week. Among them were appearances on "Around The Town" over KCMO-TV Monday night and on "Community Forum" over WDA-TV Tuesday night.

Parker is president of the Honor Society at Coles school, vice-president of the senior class, second lieutenant in ROTC, a member of the student council and a member of the Coles' chorus. He is getting practical printing experience at the Quality Printing company, 1704 E. 18th St.

He said he has not yet decided what college or university he will attend to further pursue his study of printing. The $100 scholarship will be paid to any accredited college on Parker's tuition when he enrolls in the printing department of the college.

Ed Wilson is general chairman of the Printing Week committee. Other members are Jack Connell, Robert W. Draeger, Clarence Ellis, Arthur Lowell, Milton Moyer, Homer E. Paris, Jr., and M. G. Pittman.

Professor Is Awarded Grant

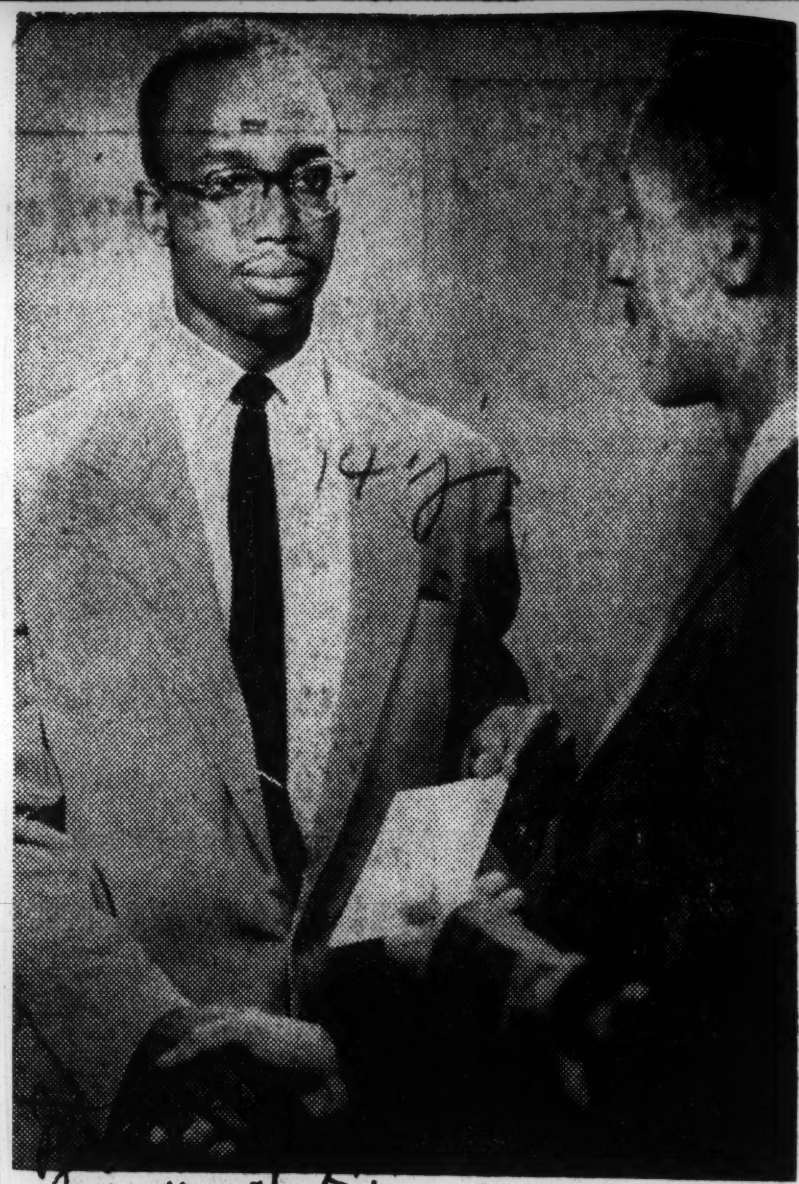
PETERSBURG—Dr. Keturah E. Whitehurst, Associate Professor of Psychology at Virginia State College, has been awarded a grant of $1800 by the National Institute of Mental Health, Division of Research at Bethesda, Md., with which to conduct a study of leadership and personality adjustment among college students.

The Institute of Mental Health, which approved Dr. Whitehurst's project, is one of several national units operating under the Public Health Service, a section of the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Dr. Whitehurst, a member of the Virginia State College faculty since 1949, is a graduate of Howard University from which she also received the Master of Science degree. She holds the M. A. and Ph D. degrees from Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass.

Students Elect Negro Executive

STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—Jesse Arnella, Penn State's versatile athlete, has become the first Negro to be elected president of the student body in the 100-year history of Pennsylvania State College. Arnelle defeated his opponent, Lewis Wade, Lakewood, Ohio, by 3,159 to 1,083.



Artist Wins Scholarship—K. George Smith (left) of Laurel, Miss., and a senior art student at Central State College, Xenia, Ohio, was chosen from a field of seven candidates for the Council of Social Greek Letter Organizations' annual scholarship which is awarded on the basis of "need, scholarship and character." Roosevelt Jones, junior from Memphis, Tenn., makes the award to Smith.

Turner Selected College Candidate

Special To The Herald

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Victor C. Turner, Jr., of Tuskegee, has been nominated to run in the all-campus student government selections at Springfield College in balloting to be held in April. Turner is chosen to represent the position of class representative on the Student Activities Board of the college governing body.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Victor C. Turner, he is a sophomore majoring in physical education.

Wins Fellowship

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—A young school teacher of the F. W. Moore High School, Miss L. McLurkin, has been awarded a fellowship by the General Electric Science Committee, Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. Each year, fifty fellowships are given to high school teachers to continue in the field of science.

Miss McLurkin is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. McLurkin, of Chester, S. C., and a graduate of Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C.

Morganite wins chemistry award

BALTIMORE

Miss Clara I. Adams, a Morgan State college senior, has won an honorable mention award in chemistry from the National Science Foundation.

A Baltimorean, Miss Adams won the award while competing for a predoctoral fellowship in science for 1954-55.

2,865 Applicants

Successful fellows were selected from the 2,865 applicants from all parts of the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

Graduate fellowships were awarded 657 of the applicants, with the highest number, 156, awarded in chemistry.

The Morgan student was one of the 1,355 applicants awarded honorable mention.

Competitive Examinations

Grants were made on the basis of competitive examinations, recommendations and the findings of panels of outstanding scientists in the respective fields of the candidates.

Miss Adams is a member of Alpha Kappa Mu national honor society and Beta Kappa Chi, national scientific honor society.

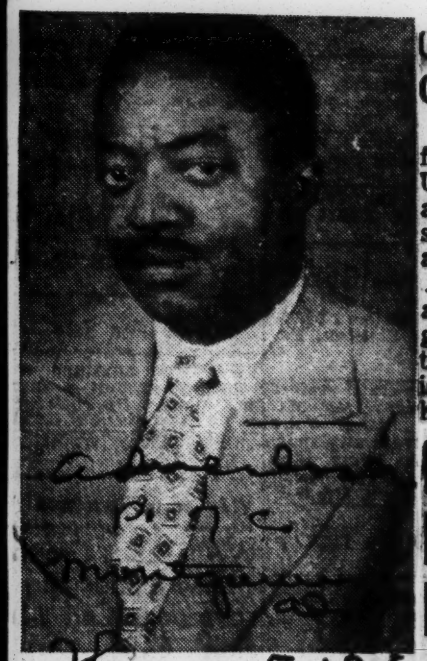
Dr. George H. Spaulding is head of the department of chemistry.

Earns fellowship

BATON ROUGE, La.—Augustus C. Edwards, Southern University senior majoring in economics, recently received a national Woodrow Wilson Fellowship, a one-year award.

Edwards, who has remained on the honor roll constantly since coming to Southern, will matriculate at Cornell University next fall.

143 1954



TUSKEGEE GRAD MAKES HONOR SOCIETY — William P. (W. P.) Smith Jr., assistant professor of education at Alabama State Teachers College, Montgomery, made a trip to New Brunswick, New Jersey, where on May 7 he was initiated into Rutgers Alpha Pi, Campus Chapter of Phi Delta Kappa Fraternity the National Professional Fraternity of men in education. Another Negro shared pointly the honor of becoming third among Negroes to earn such distinction at Rutgers. For his examination Smith prepared an abstract and evaluation of "The Discrepancy Between Reported Schooling and Tested Scholastic Ability Among Adolescent Delinquents," by Philip Ash as reported in the Journal of Applied Psychology. Volume 31. 1947.

Palmer Student Wins $20,00 Award To Howard U.

SEDALIA, N. C. — (ANP) — Miss June Trummell Mitchell of Gatesville, and ranking senior at Palmer Memorial institute, has received a $2,000 scholarship to Howard university, it was announced here last week. She was named winner as a result of a national competitive examination in which she placed among the upper 10 per cent.

She plans to enroll in Howard's college of liberal arts and major in biological science. She maintained an average of 90 for her four years at Palmer.

Ohio journalist gets Chicago U. scholarship

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — A full tuition scholarship to the University of Chicago has been awarded a 1952 Lincoln University School of Journalism graduate, Miss M. Redd.

Miss Redd, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Redd, of Iaeger, W. Va., plans to enroll in the university in September and is taking a leave-of-absence from her Ohio Sentinel post.

Howard Univ. Prof. Receives Radcliffe College Alumnae Medal

WASHINGTON, D. C — Dr Merze Tate (1321 Franklin Street, northeast), professor of history at Howard University, has been awarded the Radcliffe College Alumnae Association Graduate Chapter Medal for distinguished professional achievement. The award, which is made to alumnae for oustanding achievement in their chosen fields, was presented yesterday (Saturday, June 12th) at the Alumnae Association's annual luncheon on the Radcliffe campus.

A member of the College of Liberal Arts faculty at Howard since 1942, Dr. Tate received the Doctor of Philosophy degree at Radcliffe in 1941. She also holds the Bachelor of Arts degree from Western Michigan College, the Master of Arts from Columbia University, and the Bachelor of Letters from Oxford University. In 1948, Western Michigan conferred upon her the honrary degree Doctor of Letters.

Much of Dr. Tate's work has been on the subject of armaments. In 1941, she authored the book The Disarmament Illusion—The Movement for a Limitation of Armaments to 1907 (Macmillan Co.), and in 1948, she wrote The United States and Armaments (Harvard University Press).

Among the awards and honors previously received by Dr. Ttate are the Alpha Kappa Alpha Foreign Fellowship in 1934, the Julius Rosenwald Fellowship in 1939, the National Urban League Certificate for Outstanding Achievement in 1948, and the Fulbright Award in 1950.

A native of Blanchard, Mich., Dr. Tate holds membership in Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Phi Beta Kappa, American Historical Association, Eugene Field Society, American Academy of Political and Social Science, and the American Association of University Women.

Prior to coming to Howard Dr. Tate was professor of history and dean of women at Morgan State College in Baltimore.

E. B. Henderson pioneer in physical education

WASHINGTON

When Edwin B. Henderson was appointed to teach in the Department of Physical Education in September, 1904, there were only five members in the department and all of them were women.

At that time, he was the first colored male teacher of Physical Education to be appointed in any school system in the nation.

His first pupils, all boys, were in M Street High School and Armstrong and in some of the grade schools.

Has Seen Growth

From instructor to head of the department, and since 1950, as director, he has seen the school system grow from two high schools, M Street and Armstrong, and a department of business education, until today there are 11 junior high schools, four senior high schools, and two vocational high schools.

Retiring this month, he is happy to see the day when race will no longer be a factor in appointments of teachers in the public schools of the District.

He also worked to make this day possible as a member and officer of the NAACP.

An Author

As an author of Spaulding's Athletic Guide and of many essays and books on the Negro In Sports, the latest one published by the Associated Publishers, he is known as an authority in his field all over the country.

Mr. Henderson was born in a little house on School St. in southwest Washington. He makes his home today in Falls Church, Va.

In the center of the town is a farm formerly owned by his grandfather. The Henderson family still owns important property there.

Prolific Writer

Newspapermen in this area know him as a most prolific writer of letters to the editor of any correspondent.

In the national physical culture field he has received important honors. His contributions in all of these fields have been so varied, his contacts so wide, that the AFRO shortly will print in its magazine section the Henderson Story which will chronicle names and events in educational and community life of the District, going back 65 years.

It will be an amazing story of intimate life in Washington as only Mr. Henderson himself, still hale and hearty, can tell it.

A Tribute

Next Tuesday, June 22, the public schools and citizens of Washington are paying tribute to Mr. Henderson at a testimonial and reception to be held at Spingarn High School at 8 p.m.

On June 30, Mr. Henderson will retire.

Members of the committee in charge of the reception include:

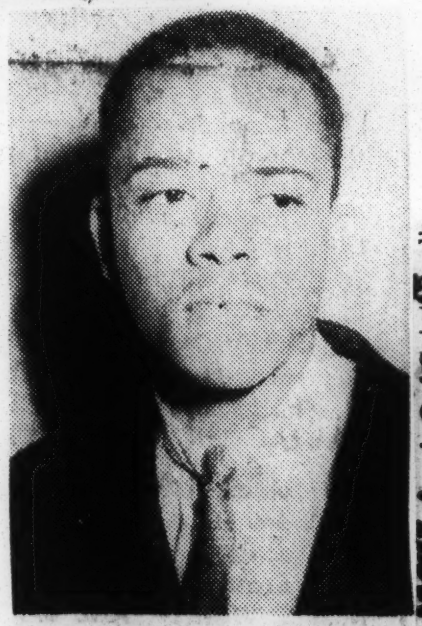
Mesdames Evelyn J. Davis, Ida M. Robinson, Florence S. Savoy, and Wendell Parris, chairman; West A. Hamilton, Isaac Cupid, Cato Adams, Lawrence Hunt, C. Herbert Marshall, James W. Jones, Rayford Ellis, Eugene Davidson, Welford Jackson, and Charles Penderhughes.

Atlantan To Travel-Study In Europe

John Anderson Kennedy of 1096 Fountain Drive, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia, and a junior at Morehouse College, has been awarded a scholarship for study and travel in Europe by the Experiment in International Living, Putney, Vermont, according to an announcement by the Experiment's Atlanta representative, Dr. J. F. Summersette of Clark College. Mr. Kennedy is the nineteen-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Kennedy.

The Experiment is a challenging plan by which an internationally minded person may go abroad, not just to see a country but to learn to know its people.

During the past two decades the Experiment in International Living has provided some 7,000 young people with the way to make enduring friendships in twenty-five countries of Europe, Asia and the three Americas. Under this plan each individual has the opportunity to live half the summer as a member of a selected family in another country.



JOHN A. KENNEDY

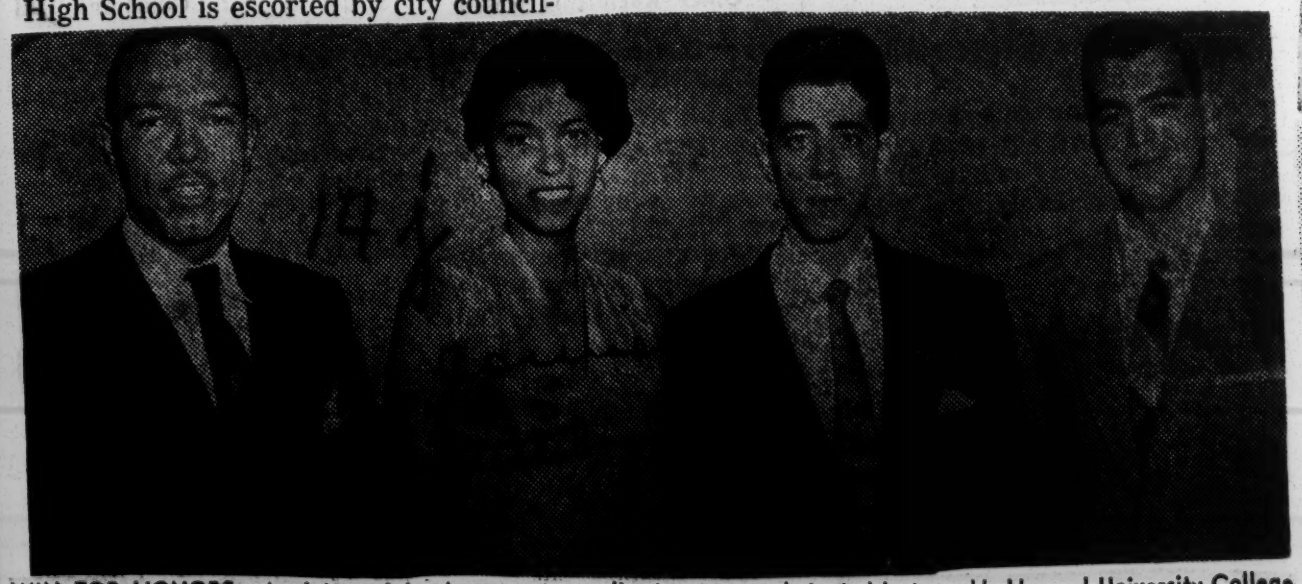
Experiment groups consist of about ten people who live in the same community for the first four weeks of the summer as members of separate families where there are young people of their own age. In this way each Experimenter is confronted with the challenge of turning "foreigners" into friends and at the same time he forms friendships which permanently link him to another country. He also gets new insights into another culture.

While Mr. Kennedy's headquarters will be Norwich, England, he will also visit in France, Italy, and Switzerland.

At Morehouse Kennedy is majoring in French and minoring in English. He is a member of Bookker T. Washington High School Alumni, and a member of Saint Paul's Episcopal Church.

Active in Alpha Rho Chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Mr. Kennedy serves as corresponding secretary of the group. He is a native of Abingdon, Virginia.

BALTIMORE'S STUDENT MAYOR—Serving as mayor of Baltimore during the two-day Model Youth City Council, Calvin Parker, 18, of Carver Vocational High School is escorted by city councilmen to the council chambers to take the oath of office. Parker has been awarded a scholarship by Hampton Institute. (Story and other pictures on Page 7.)



WIN TOP HONORS—An interracial adventure in medical training culminated last week's Howard University College of Medicine Honor Day when two Negro and two white graduates shared top awards. Left to right: Dr. Benjamin G. Vines, Jackson, Miss., first prize in pediatrics; Dr. Yolande P. Stovall, Los Angeles, obstetrics and gynecology; Dr. Stuart L. Scheiner, Bronx, N. Y., medicine, and Dr. Stanley S. Kline, Brooklyn, surgery.

Dr. Mitchell W. Spellman, Markle Grant winner, rejoins Howard faculty

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Dr. Mitchell W. Spellman, who has been on leave from the institution since 1951, will return to Howard University this month as an assistant professor in the School of Medicine.

He also will serve on the staff at Freedmen's Hospital and engage in consultative practice within the bounds of the hospital regulations.

Dr. Spellman recently was awarded a $30,000 grant from the John and Mary R. Markle Foundation of New York. He has been on the staff at the University of Minnesota.

Nominated By H.U.

The grant, which will be awarded at the rate of $6,000 per year over a five-year period, was among those presented to 25 physicians and surgeons in the United States and Canada.

Dr. Spellman is the second colored surgeon to receive the award since the foundation was established 10 years ago. He was nominated for the distinctive honor (that now names him "scholar in medical science") by Howard University.

Teaching Assistant

The nomination had the full support of Dr. Owen H. Wangensteen, chief of surgeons at the University of Minnesota. "Dr. Wangensteen's interest and support had much to do with my attaining such recognition," said Dr. Spellman.

"He has been very kind and co-operative during the years I have served on his staff."

Coming here as a Fellow in Surgery, Dr. Spellman has since advanced to the positions of research fellow and teaching assistant. He is also a diplomate of the American Board of Surgery.

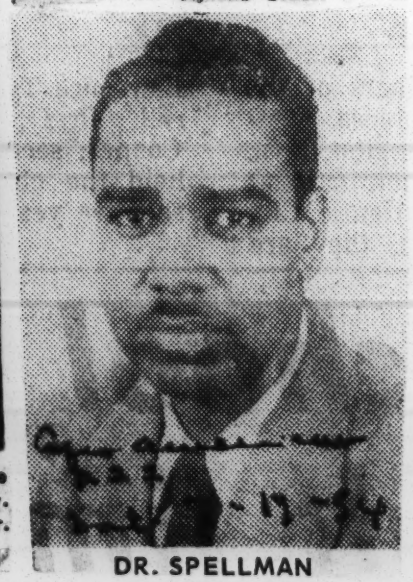
Father Of Three

Dr. Spellman is married to the former Billie R. Rhodes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Manley Rhodes Sr., of St. Paul, and has three sons: four-year-old Frank; 19-month-old Michael, and seven-month-old Mitchell Jr.

In St. Paul, he resided at 2201 Commonwealth Ave.

When asked how they felt about returning to Washington, D.C., after living in Minnesota, both Dr. and Mrs. Spellman said they had many friends and associates in the nation's capital and would be happy to see them.

Mrs. Spellman, a registered nurse, was on the nursing staff at Freedmen's Hospital prior to her marriage to the surgeon.



DR. SPELLMAN

14j 1954

Chicagoan Gets Music Award

NEW YORK — Twenty-one-year old Julius Robinson is first Negro pianist to recieve a full artist training scholarship at the Catham Square Music School in New York City. His home is in Chicago, where he lived with his family at 6828 S. Prairie avenue.

Chatham is an artist training school, endowed and non-profit. Its enrollment is restricted to the 5 most outstandingly talented students who must pass rigid performance examination for admission.

These students are selected from all parts of the United States as well as from foreign countries.

Fellow— Betty Jo Henderson of Kentucky State College senior, has been granted a Radiological Physics Fellowship for study at the University of Rochester - Brookhaven National Laboratory, by the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies. The fellowship carries a stipend of $1,600.

THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1954

Winners in the 6th annual Delaware Valley Science Fair, co-sponsored by The Inquirer and the Franklin Institute. They are (left to right, front row) John Swanson, David Salter, Arthur Brown, Roland Green and (back row) Roger Kelley, Phoebe Snyder, Carl Getty and Rudd Canady.

Awards Given At Science Fair

Illustrated on Page 2

A comprehensive study of the circulatory system and an exhibit showing the native trees of the various States won gold medals in the sixth annual Delaware Valley Science Fair being held at the Franklin Institute, it was announced yesterday.

The event, co-sponsored by The Inquirer and the Franklin Institute, attracted 388 entries from pupils in Eastern Pennsylvania and South Jersey. The exhibits will be on display until April 4.

RECEIVE TOP AWARDS

The top awards were presented at opening ceremonies to Carl J. Getty, 17, of 4641 Brookhurst ave., Narberth, a Lower Merion High School student, and Phoebe A. Snyder, 11, of 730 Mount Vernon st., Lansdale, a sixth-grade pupil at the York Avenue School. Getty won the senior gold medal for his circulatory entry and Miss Snyder the junior prize for the tree study.

Silver medals were awarded to Roger Kelley, 14, of Swedesford rd., Upper Gwynedd, in the senior class for a crystal angles study, and to John C. Swanson, 11, of 1836 Harding ave., Willow Grove, for an electronic organ. Swanson is a pupil at Overlook School.

SENIOR BRONZE MEDAL

Rudd H. Canady, 15, of 2139 Spring st., of Episcopal Academy, won a senior bronze medal for an electronic lock. The junior bronze medal recipient was David Salter, 6, of 272 Dutton Mill rd., Chester R.D., for an entry on "Keep Pennsylvania Beautiful." He is a pupil of the Roosevelt School, Lima.

The Inquirer award, offered for the outstanding group project, was given to Roland Green and Arthur Brown, 11-year-old pupils in Grade 6B at the Arnold School, 22d and Dauphin sts. Their work was entitled, "How We Get Oxygen."

NATIONAL ENTRIES

The entries of Getty and Helen M. Hartranft, 17, of 2426 Jarden terrace, a student at Hallahan Catholic Girls High School, will be entered in the National Science Fair to be held at Purdue University, May 13, 14 and 15. Miss Hartranft's study of fluorescent minerals was adjudged the best of the senior girls' entries.

Mrs. Gloria Gossling, director of museum education and the science fair's coordinator, said the number of entries was the largest in the event's history. Pupils from public and parochial schools in this city, Bucks, Montgomery, Delaware and Chester counties, and Camden, Burlington, Gloucester, Mercer and Salem counties in New Jersey competed.

FOUR CLASSIFICATIONS

Awards were given in four classifications and age groups to: **Division 1** (10th, 11th and 12th Grades)—basic physical sciences: 1st, J. Arthur Seebach, Jr., 15, 123 Glenwood rd., Merion, for a lissajou table; 2d, Donald R. Tunnell, 16, of Oreland, hydraulic lift; 3d (tie), Monica S. Carr, 16, 38 E. 4th st., Bridgeport, stamps used as indicators, and John A. Valinis, 17, 41 Gradwell ave., Maple Shade, N. J., for a homemade PH meter.

Applied physical sciences: 1st, Canady; 2d, William Friedman, 16, of 1917 N. 33d st., time calculator; 3d, Stephen E. Dubin, 16, of 4936 Pine st., transistor experiments; and special, Frank G. DeFuria, 15, of 7201 Wayne ave., photomicrography. Physiographical sciences: 1st, Miss Hartranft; 2d, Rita M. Bateman, 616 Broad Acres rd., Narberth, study of reservoir water; 3d, Jane C. Dagit, 16, of 729 Bedford Place, Merion, water study.

Biological sciences: 1st, Getty; 2d, Tereca M. Virgilio, 15, of 440 Pierce st., Lansdale, biological dissections; 3d, Charles J. Eichman, 16, of 429 Kings Highway West, Audubon, N. J., evolution of mollusca.

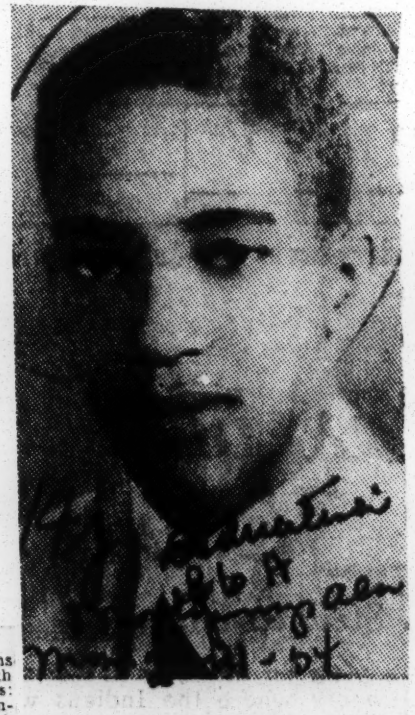
Division 2 (7th, 8th and 9th Grades)—basic physical sciences: 1st, Gleen Hoover, 14, Wentz rd., Whitemarsh township, principle of hydraulics; 2d, William M. Kemmer, 14, of 1605 W. Main st., Norristown, electrostatic generator; 3d, Thomas Bennett, 13, 8 Park ave., Oreland, "What Is Black Light?" Applied physical sciences, 1st Peter Joseph, 14, of 202 W. 23d st., Chester, operator of semiconductors; 2d, Robert Conroy, 14, 6146 Grant ave., Pennsauken, N. J., superheterodyne demonstrator board; 3d, Norman Cloud, 15, of 626 Penn st., Newtown, servo mechanism.

Physiographical sciences: 1st, Kelley; 2d, James W. Williams, 12, 705 Whites rd., Lansdale, aneroid barometer; 3d, Albert D. Donzanti, 14, 203 Haverford rd., Penn Wynne, "How Clouds Form Rain." Biological sciences: 1st, Bette L. Jarvis, 13, of 201 Meeting House lane, Merion, digestive system; 2d, Michael R. Manning, 13, 57 Crestmont ave., magnetism on seeds; 3d, Alfred R. Bell, 13, 320 Kent rd., Cynwyd, hydroponics in action.

Division 3 (4th, 5th and 6th Grades)—physical sciences, 1st, Swanson; 2d, John Way, 656 Arbor rd., Yeadon, thermostats; 3d, Gabriel Del Rossi, 12, 220 Barrington rd., Upper Darby, "Ways of Generating Electricity"; special awards, Robert A. Smith, 11, of 27 Pilgrim lane, Drexel Hill, story of radio, and Edward Cutler, 10, 349 Calvert rd., Merion, electroplating. Biological sciences: 1st, Miss Snyder; 2d, Marc Roth, 8, 146 Willowbrook rd., Clifton Heights, insects; 3d, Richard L. Patrick, 11, of 721 Throndale rd., Clifton Heights, hawk habitat.

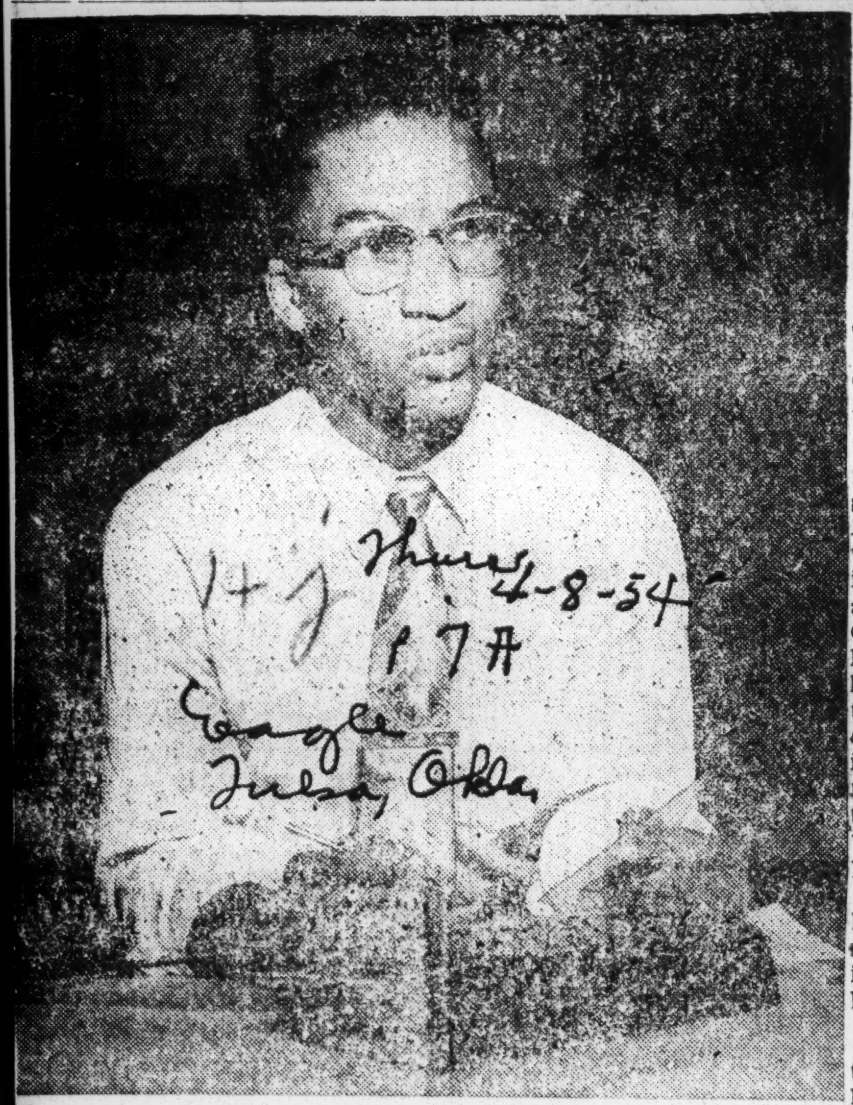
Division 4 (Kindergarten, 1st, 2d and 3d Grades)—physical sciences: 1st, Deborah L. Narrigan, 8, of 203 Stepney Place, Narberth, water study; 2d, Thomas M. Brown, 8, 31 Price ave., Narberth, rocks. Biological sciences: 1st, David Salter; 2d, Dennis Salter, 8, 272 Dutton Mill rd., Chester, prehistoric animals; 3d, Thomas R. Narrigan, 7, 203 Stepney Place, seeds.

Division 5 (Groups, Kindergarten to 7th Grade)—Louis F. Stokes and Tara P. Greswold, of Grade 6 of the Shipley School, "Change of Seasons," and Rosalind French and Mary Latta, of the same school and class, river otters.



TILTON GRADUATE — Frederick Douglass Hall Jr., son of Dr. and Mrs. Hall of Montgomery led the processional of 74 seniors at exercises at Tilton Academy in New Hampshire. Fred was an honor student, active in dramatics, inter-state sports and glee club. In his senior year, Fred was president of the Student Council. The Montgomery youth also was winner of a $10 prize for his commencement speech and a $15 prize for being outstanding student.

School NEWS



GOVERNMENT STUDENT AID TRAINEE — Robert Wesley Taylor of Monroe, La., was one of two high school graduates to pass the board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners for Scientific and Technical Personnel of the Potomac River Naval Command.

Taylor received the appointment October 1 as Student Aid Trainee with the understanding that he would take courses at Tennessee State University's School of Engineering beginning the Winter Quarter leading to the degree in electrical engineering. Tennessee State University is approved by the government to co-operate in its special training program in engineering.

Marian Anderson Gets Honorary Degree

CARLISLE, Pa.— (ANP)-Marian Anderson received an honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters at Dickinson College last week, on the eve of her departure for a concert tour of South America.

"Because of your deeply religious interpretation of every aspect of your life," Dr. Williams E. Edel, Dickinson president, told Miss Anderson in the citation, "you have been to other cultures and peoples, a representative of America at its best."

Morehouse Faculty Members Get Grants To Travel Abroad

Professor and Mrs. A. Russel Brooks and Dr. and Edward B. Williams of Morehouse College have been awarded travel grants of $2500 each (per couple) for travel in Europe during the summer of 1954. The awards were made possible by a gift from a friend of Morehouse who donated $5000 to enable two faculty couples to travel "for the purpose of broadening their intellectual horizons, enriching their experiences and enhancing, thereby, the effectiveness of their influence on their students." The donor prefers to remain anonymous.

Professor Brooks is associate professor of English and has done graduate work at the University of Edinburgh (Scotland). He and his wife, Mrs. Helen Bell Brooks, who is employed in the treasurer's office at Spelman College, will sail from Quebec, Canada, on the "S. S. Atlantic" on August 3rd for Southhampton, England. From there, they will go to Cantebury and London. They will visit other points in England, after which they will travel in Scotland and Ireland. On the Continent, they will visit France, Switzerland, Belgium and Italy.

Professor Brooks will concern himself primarily with visiting and revisiting scenes of special interest in British literature (including Ireland).

Dr. Williams, who is chairman of the Morehouse Department of Economics and Business Administration, and his wife, Mrs. Beatrice McGhee Williams of the Spelman College faculty, will leave New York via Pan American Airlines on August 3rd, arriving in London the next day. The Williamses will visit the Shakespeare Country (and other points of cultural intrest in England) and Scotland. They will also travel in France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Switzerland and Italy.

In London, Dr. Williams will make observations on British socialism and cooperatives. He will spend the majority of his time in London, where he will also visit the London School of Economics (and he will go up to Oxford University) and talk with persons and collect materials pertaining to his major interests.

Both couples will spend about six weeks abroad, returning to the States around the middle of September.

Tuskegee graduate gets Harvard U. fellowship

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Dr. Michael E. Thomas, spring graduate of Tuskegee Institute School of Veterinary Medicine, has received a teaching fellowship in micro-biology to Harvard University School of Public Health.

He will return to Harvard this fall to work on his master's degree in the field of public health with concentration in the field of epidemology. Dr. Thomas graduated magna cum laude in a class of 11. He is a member of Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society, Beta Kappa Chi, honorary scientific society and Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges.

Among other awards received while studying at Tuskegee were: Women's Auxiliary to the American Veterinary Medical Association's Award, and the Upjohn Award at the Annual Banquet of the Student Chapter of the American Veterinary Medical Association.

He is a native of Freetown, Sierra Leone, West Africa. Dr Thomas is the first student from Sierra Leone to receive such a degree in this field in the United States.

HU chemist gets $18,000 for research

graduate students to aid Dr. Taylor in investigations

WASHINGTON

Research grants totaling $18,000 have been awarded Dr. Moddie D. Taylor, associate professor of chemistry at Howard University, for investigations in pure chemistry during the next two years.

A $12,000 grant was awarded by the National Science Foundation to support the investigation of complex rare earth hydrides; while a $6,000 award by the U.S. Department of Defense will be used to investigate the borohydrides of alkaline earth metal.

The Government grant will be used to continue studies in alkaline earth metal which were begun by Dr. Taylor in June, 1953 as the result of a previous grant of $10,000.

At H.U. Since 1948

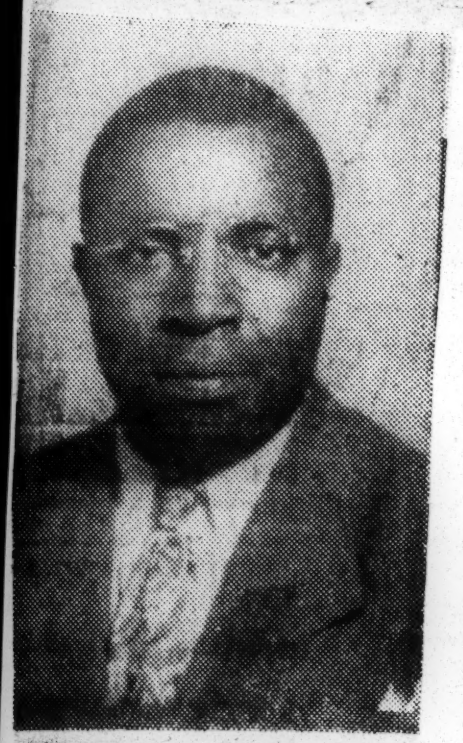
According to Dr. Taylor, the chemistry of complex hydrides and rare earth metals is currently making a significant contribution to medical science and industry. If the investigations at the University are successful, he said, they will play an important role in development of these fields.

Dr. Taylor, who is a native of St. Louis, Mo., has been teaching in the college of liberal arts at Howard since 1948. He is a graduate of Lincoln University (Mo.) and the University of Chicago. Prior to coming to Howard, he was a faculty member at Lincoln.

14j 1954

A.A. CERTIFICATE
HIGHEST TEACHER-QUALIFICATION HONOR

Alabama's Highest Educational Certificate Awarded To Kennedy



PROF. LEON KENNEDY

Alabama's highest educational certificate has been awarded to Prof. Leon Kennedy, principal of Wenonah High School, it was learned yesterday.

The A. A. Certificate awarded to Prof. Kennedy by the State of Alabama, its highest teacher-qualification honor, is based upon several basic achievements.

They include: One year or more of graduate work above the master's level. Mr. Kennedy completed his work for the master degree at Atlanta University and has completed five summers of work on the Doctorate at the University of Chicago.

Mr. Kennedy also serves as Vice President of the Alabama State Teachers' Association, Chairman of the Executive Board of the Alabama Council on Improving Leadership, is a member of Phi Delta Kappa, National Educational Fraternity and National Educational Association, a life member of American Teachers Association and a member of The Central Alabama Conference Methodist Church.

14j 1954

AUDIO-VISUAL SCHOLARSHIPS

Audio-Visual Scholarships For Teachers

Word
Atlanta, Ga.

One hundred and fifty Audio-Visual Scholarships in the amount of $3,500.00 have been made available to Georgia teachers for 1954 summer schools, Dr. M. D. Collins, state superintendent of schools announced today. They were made available by the Teaching Film Custodians of New York City, Dr. M. D. Collins, state superintendent of schools said today. The total amount of the scholarships, which are for the summer of 1954, is $3,500.00. One hundred are for white teachers at the University of Georgia and fifty are for Negro teachers at Atlanta University. Dr. Collins said applicants should consult Dr. G. E. Oliver, director of Visual Education at the University of Georgia, and Dr. W. J. Lyde, director of Summer School at Atlanta University.

Const. 7-24-54

P. 5

Garland Bagley is supervisor of Visual Aid for the State Department of Education.

The Department's Education Film Library is now the largest 16mm educational sound film library in the world under single ownership. This year 1200 Georgia schools have used this service, and by the end of the year more than 150,000 films will have been booked and used by these schools. Film libraries located in Atlanta, Collegeboro, Tifton, and Macon.

14j 1954

AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION
(Fellowship)

Houston Political Interne Studies Under FDR Jr.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (ANP)—Mrs. Marie Smith Carl, a congressional interne, accompanied Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. (D., N. Y.) to the Senate Labor subcommtitee hearing, last week, to witness his testimony favoring legislation for a fair employment practice bill. Mrs. Carl, who maintains her residence in Houston, is the wife of Earl L. Carl, a law instructor at Texas Southern University.

Mrs. Carl is doing her political internship on a fellowship, granted by the American Political Science Association. This 10-month congressional study was originated for the purpose of giving political scientists an opportunity to watch congress at work. By providing first-hand knowledge, it is expected that these teachers will be better prepared to do a more effective job in the field of political science.

This is the first year that an internship of this kind has been sponsored by this organization and Mrs. Carl is one of the two women and the only Negro among the six persons chosen for the Association's fellowships.

The study began in September and Mrs. Carl was assigned to the subcommittee of the Senate judiciary committee in October to study juvenile delinquency. Around the first of February she was transferred to Congressman administsative assistant. Much Roosevelt's office where she has been helping the congressman's of her work in this office has been in the field of research.

Mrs. Carl received her A.B. degree at Clark College in Atlanta, her M.A. at the University of Michigan and her law degree from Yale.

The Carls have a six-month-old daughter, Nina Earlene.

Mrs. Carl has taught mathematics and science at West Palm Beach, Fla., and has also worked with the Women's Division of the Detroit Police department.

She has no definite plans on what she will do immediately following the completion of her congressional internship in June, but she hopes to take the bar examination in the District of Columbia while here, and to ultimately return to the teaching profession.

3-6-54

14j 1954

ARCHIBALD J. CAREY SCHOLARSHIP

Awarded Carey Scholarship

EVANSTON, Ill. — A white divinity student, Dale R. Scott, of Champaign, Ill. was awarded the $500 Archibald J. Carey scholarship last week by Northwestern university.

The scholarship fund in Carey's name was set up by a former classmate of his at the University of Chicago Law school, Maurice L. Cowen, Cowen, who lives in Beverly Hills, Calif., stipulated that the fund should be used for students studying religion.

Carey, Chicago alderman specified that the fund have no racial restrictions attached to it.

White Student Wins Carey Scholarship

EVANSTON, Ill.— (ANP) — A white divinity student was awarded the $500 Archibald J. Carey scholarship last week by Northwestern University.

The student, Dale R. Scott of Champaign, is a student at Methodist Divinity School, Garrett Biblical Institute, located on Northwestern's Evanston campus. Scott is married to a graduate of Garrett the former Evangeline Magui of Tuguegarao, Philippine Islands.

The scholarship fund in Carey's name was set up by a former classmate of his at the University of Chicago Law School, Maurice L Cowen. Cowen, who lives in Beverly Hills, Calif., stipulated that the fund should be used for students studying religion.

Carey, Chicago alderman, minister, and one-time first alternate to the United Nations, specified when he learned that Cowan was to honor him with a scholarship in is name, that te fund have no racial restrictions attached to it.

Carey does not personally know the student awarded the first scholarship.

Lincoln U's Pres. Is Appointed

Argus p.1
St. Louis, Mo

WASHINGTON — Sherman Dana Scruggs, president of Lincoln University at Jefferson City, Mo., has been appointed a member of the Board of Foreign Scholarships.

Tri. 5-21-54

Dr. Scruggs was born in Nashville, Tenn., June 22, 1894. He received his A.B. degree from Washburn College in Topeka, Kansas, and M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from the University

Southern Univ. Prof. Is Given Carnegie Grant

BATON ROUGE, La. — Dr. Theresa A. Rice, Professor of English, Southern University, has received a Carnegie Grant to investigate the Communication Approach to the Teaching of Freshman English and the effectiveness of this technique.

Holding a minor in Communication, Dr. Rice will be a visiting scholar this summer at Columbia University where she will study this University's program of Communication Skills.

A Southern University graduate, the English Professor is one of several graduates of Southern now on its staff.

Dr. Rice will begin her series of visitations this week when she spends three days each at the University of Michigan and the University of Iowa.

14j 1954

COLLEGE OF ELECTORS OF THE HALL OF FAME FOR GREAT AMERICANS

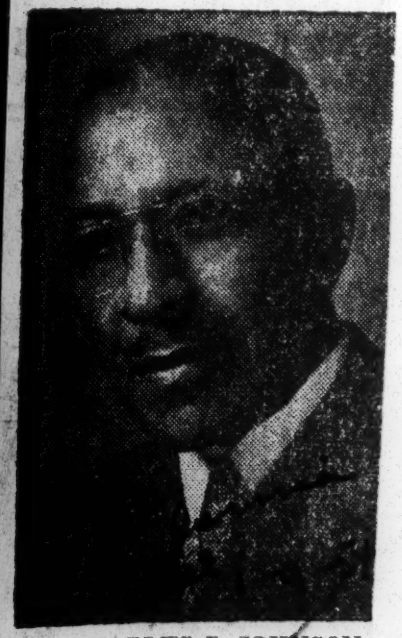
Elector for Hall of Fame

Johnson to Pick Great Americans

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, has been informed of his nomination for membership in the College of Electors of the Hall of Fame for Great Americans by Ralph W. Sockman, director of the Hall of Fame.

Dr. Johnson's name will be presented to the college for election in June, 1955.

Dr. Johnson will become elector for Tennessee under the provision of the constitution which specifies that "one elector from every state or group of adjacent states having one million inhabitants" be named to represent that locality.



DR. CHARLES S. JOHNSON
... Hall of Fame elector

* * *

THERE ARE one hundred members in the College of Electors, and at present, Dr. Edwin Mims of Nashville, professor emeritus of English at Vanderbilt University, is the only Tennessean holding membership in the group.

Electors of the college vote on the names submitted by the public to the Hall of Fame, and the five names of those submitted, receiving the largest number of electoral votes are inscribed on the bronze tablets in the hall.

Elections are held every five years and candidates are chosen from the most outstanding men and women among statesmen, educators, scientists, artists, authors and businessmen.

14j 1954

DANFORTH TEACHER SCHOLARSHIP

RECEIVES SCHOLARSHIP.—Jodie C. Sanford, dean of instruction, Butler college, Tyler, Texas, was granted a Danforth Teacher scholarship to study at the University of Southern California. Dean Sanford was one of 25 college teachers granted the Danforth Teacher scholarship. Sanford is a native of East Texas, born in Overton, Texas, where he began his public school training, later moving to Tyler, to continue public school. After four years in the Navy he entered Butler college, receiving the Bachelor of Science degree.

14j 1954

DAR gives scholarships to 3 girls

WASHINGTON (NNPA)— The national board of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which once refused to allow Marian Anderson, the great contralto, to sing in their Constitution Hall, at a meeting, Wednesday voted nursing scholarships to three colored girls.

The young women to whom the scholarships were voted are Miss Jessie Irene Bell of Ashland, Ky., and Misses Thelma Lynne Smith, 25, of Meridian Miss., and Miss Doris Henderson, 18, 1727 N. Carey St., Baltimore, Md.

Miss Bell will receive a 4-year scholarship to Berea College School of Nursing at Berea, Kentucky, worth $200 a year. Both Miss Smith and Miss Henderson will receive three-year scholarships of $200 a year each at Freedmen's Hospital.

— o O o —

IN ADDITION TO the scholarship she is receiving, Miss Bell is being "adopted" by the Berea Laurel Ridge DAR Chapter. That means that the chapter is underwriting her personal expenses.

Miss Bell is described as a young woman with a "very strong sense of mission." She wants to be the first colored girl trained as a nurse to go back to Ashland to be a visiting nurse.

DAR Nurse Scholarships Awarded to 3

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The Daughters of the American Revolution announced this week that they had awarded nursing scholarships to three Negro girls. A four-year scholarship of $200 a year went to Jessie Irene Bell of Ashland, Ky.; and two three-year scholarships of $250 each were awarded to Velma Lynn O. Smith of Meridian, Miss., and Doris J. Henderson of Baltimore.

Miss Bell will study nursing at Berea college at Berea, Ky. She was described by a spokesman for DAR as "a girl with a high sense of mission" and an ambition to be the first visiting nurse for her own people in her own hometown.

The Berea Laurel Ridge local chapter has "adopted" her for her four years. It will help with personel expenses.

Miss Smith and Miss Henderson will study at Freedmen's hospital school of nursing in Washington.

Miss Smith, who is the daughter of a farmer and the third of seven children planned to attend Jackson college, but settled on nursing and was successful in obtaining the DAR scholarship.

These scholarships bring the total to six Negro girls who are now studying nursing under the DAR's Carolyne E. Holt Educational Fund. The first three scholarships were made to Negro girls last year. Prior to World War II, scholarships from this fund went for the training of Philippine nurses.

Upon learning of the great need of Negro nurses both domestically and in the Armed Services, the Daughters agreed to extend their scholarships to colored girls, upon the recommendation of Army nurse Lillie Shepherd.

The Carolyn E. Holt fund was established in 1913 to assist young women who were interested in pursuing training in the field of nursing.

3 scholarships given by DAR

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Miss Smith and Miss Henderson will study at Freedmen's Hospital school of nursing in Washington.

14j 1954

DELTA SIGMA THETA SORORITY SCHOLARSHIP

Deltas give Miss Trent scholarship

Afro-American

TRENTON—Miss Lillian Trent, who leads the senior class at Lambertville High School with a four-year average of 93, has been awarded a $300 freshman year scholarship by the grand chapter of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.

Newark.

Miss Trent will pursure a literary course at Wooster College in Ohio which will also give her scholarship aid.

N.J.

She is editor the high school year book, a member of the Student Council and plays in the band.

Sat. Jan 19-54

A delegate to Girls' State in 1953, Miss Trent wrote the convention theme song, and was voted one of its three most outstanding citizens.

Expands Scholarship

She was interviewed for the award by Mrs. Louise O. Granger, president Delta Sigma Sigma, the sorority's local chapter, who made her recommendation to the national scholarship committee in Cincinnati, Ohio.

The local chapter voted at its May 21 meeting to increase and expand its scholarship grants.

It will continue scholarship aid to Miss Eldora Austell of Trenton, a student at State Teachers College here.

Book Awards

Awards for the purchase of books will be made to students of the Burlington-Florence area and Plainfield.

Miss Lennie Pickens is chairman of the local scholarship committee.

Gold Coast veteran gets Ike fellowship

Afro American
p. 21
Baltimore

ACCRA, Gold Coast, W. A. (ANP)—A Gold Coast veteran who served with the 81st (West African) Division in Burma during World War II, has been awarded one of the first Eisenhower Fellowships.

The man, 33-year-old Frederick S. Arkhurst, assistant information officer in the Gold Coast Information Services Department, holds the British Empire Medal for gallantry in action during the Arakan campaigns.

Sat. 10-2-54

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Afro American
Sat. 11-2-54
Baltimore, Md.

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14j 1954

1953 - ELKS ORATORICAL CONTEST

Notables To Fete Elks' Speech Contest Winner

WASHINGTON, D. C. — On February 1, several notables, including President Eisenhower, will honor the Long Beach, Calif., schoolboy who won top honors in the 1953 oratorical contest, sponsored by the IBPOE of W.

At noon on February 1, the President will receive Huey Shepard, winner of the Elks' contest, at the White House. There, Shepard will present a bound copy of his winning speech to the chief executive.

THAT NIGHT, the youth will be guest of honor at a banquet to be held at Baldwin Hall at Howard University under auspices of the Elks Educational Department.

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, Howard president, and Congressman B. Carroll Reese of Tennessee will be principal speakers at the banquet. Among the distinguished guests will be Speaker of the House of Representatives Joseph W. Martin, Jr.

THE BANQUET will launch the Elks' "Register and Vote" drive, a project of the department headed by Elks Grand Commissioner of Education George W. Lee. Purpose of the drive, according to Mr. Lee is to "stress upon the minds of today's youth the importance of registering and voting—the first principle of citizenship."

The IBPOE of W claims that the occasion will mark the first time such an honor has been accorded a Negro student.

In stressing the historical importance of the February 1 date, the Elks note that the Thirteenth Amendment to the U. S. Constitution was approved by President Abraham Lincoln on February 1, 1865. The Amendment was submitted by Congress on January 31, 1865.

YOUTH TO BE HONORED—Huey Shepard of Long Beach, Calif., pictured here with George W. Lee, Grand Commissioner of Education, IBPOE of W, will be honored at a "Register and Vote" banquet to be staged by the Elks' Educational Department at Baldwin Hall, Howard University, Washington, D. C., on February 1.

Young Shepard was winner of top honors in the Elks' 1953 oratorical contest which featured the grand lodge convention meeting at Atlanta last August.

14j 1954

ELKS SCHOLARSHIPS

Current roll shows 51 Elk scholarships

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — The scholarship roll for 1954-55 released by George W. Lee, Grand Commissioner of Education for the Elks shows 51 boys and girls currently studying through the aid of the Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World.

The Elks department of education organized in 1927 by W. C. Houston under the leadership of J. Finley Wilson, has provided more than 800 college and university scholarships to colored youths.

Lieutenant Lee, giving the objectives for 1954-55 said:

"In addition to our scholarship program where we are saving hundreds of young men and women from the grind of poverty and the lack of opportunity, we are launching a new historic venture in adult education designed to offset tensions expected when a de-segregated movement begins throughout the country.

—o O o—

"THIS NEW venture will be in the form of forums which will be conducted by the Elks in the churches and in the large halls of respective communities. The forums will be held on Friday evenings and will be known as the Educational Hour."

Grand Exalted Ruler Robert H. Johnson said national emphasis will be focused on the forums and the National Citizenship Dinner at Howard University on January 31 with Vice President Richard Nixon sheduled as one of the principal speakers.

Students on the scholarship roll this year are:

Deloris Adams, Ball State Teachers College; Norman C. Amacker, Amherst College; Jean Anderson, Temple University; Samuel L. Armfield, Virginia State College; Marjorie Ball, Provident Hospital and Training School; Margaret L. Bowes, Howard University; Rea Carson, Howard University; Thelma Reynolds Cherry, Cheyney State Teachers College; Doris Crain, Southern University; Eleanor Ellis, University of California; Ralph Leon Ficklin University of Notre Dame; Laure Griffin, State Teachers College; Joseph L. Hayes, Howard University; [illegible] Hayes, Tuskegee Institute; [illegible] Highsmith, Fisk University; [illegible] L. Ingraham, Bethune-Cookman College; James Jusselyn, University;

[illegible] Keys, Bluefield State College; [illegible] King, Howard University; [illegible] H. Lattimer, University of Indiana; Gloria C. Lewis, Le-Moyne College; Carter L. Marshall Jr., Harvard University; Alma Grace Moran, Bethune-Cookman College; Shirley McWorter, Ohio University; B[illegible]ne Parker, Xavier University; [illegible]bert Penn, Michigan State Normal; Ardeth J. Perkins University of Iowa;

Endilee Pinder, Bethune-Cookman; William H. Pitts Jr., Howard University; John Dewey Reed, West Contra Costa Jr. College; Willa Anne Robinson, University of Indiana; Richard Rogers, Franklin and Marshall College; Helen H. Saunders, Tuskegee Institute; Ethelrine Shaw, Ohio State University; Charles R. Sherrell, Bradley University;

Jessie Marie Simmons, Xavier University; Bessie Smith, West Virginia State College; Marie T. Stewart, Trinity College; Janice Swanson, Augustina College; Ethel Marie Terry, North Carolina College; Nathaniel H. Taylor, Howard University; Beulah M. Thomas, Seattle University;

Ernest M. Thomas Jr Xavier University; Wilmetta West, Princess Anne College; Henry Robinson Williams, University of Chicago; Beverly Woods, Fisk University; Delores L. Yvonne Ingraham, University of Colorado; Patricia Jennings, St. Rose Catholic College; Sammie Jackson Virginia State College.

Iowa Girl Wins Elks' Scholarship

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, — Miss Sharon Hayes, June graduate of Central high school and winner of the Elks State oratorical contest, was awarded a $1,000 scholarship last week to Morningside College here.

The state contest was held in Des Moines in July. Miss Hayes was also winner of the city-wide oratorical contest held in Sioux City last May. The scholarship was granted by Lt. George W. Lee, Grand Commissioner of Education for the Elks, in Memphis.

CHECKS READY — George W. Lee, grand commissioner of education. of the Elks, with 51 scholarship checks ready to be sent on to Robert H. Johnson, grand exalted ruler for his signature and then mailed to various colleges and universities of the country as the first installment on scholarships granted students.

143 1954

EXCHANGE TEACHING OPPORTUNITIES

Jobs open in foreign lands for teachers

Afro American p. 5

Balt. Md.

WASHINGTON

A guide on positions in other countries available for 1955-56 to American elementary, secondary, and junior college teachers has just been issued by the Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Post 9-25-54

Teaching opportunities abroad, as outlined in the guide, are available in;

Australia, Austria, Belgium-Luxembourg, Burma, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iraq, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zeland, Norway; Thailand, Union of South Africa, Great Britain, and in certain colonial areas of the United Kingdom.

Applications for teaching positions abroad during the academic year 1955-56 should filed before Oct. 15 with the Office of Education.

Post 9-25-54

Requests for the publication, "Exchange Teaching Opportunities 1955-56 Under the Educational Exchange Program," should be addressed to the Teacher Exchange Section, Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington 25, D. C.

Courier Post 12-18-54 Pittsburgh Pa. p. 2

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Not in Georgia!—Anna Pearl Jordan, an Atlanta teacher on exchange duty in England, is overwhelmed at the cordiality and cooperation she has received. An English teacher assigned to fill Miss Jordan's Atlanta post, was not allowed to instruct Negro pupils. Miss Jordan is teaching an all-white class in domestic science.

RECEIVES DEGREE — Mrs. Cleo Owens Hearnton, associate professor of education and supervisor of student teaching at A. M. and N. College, has been awarded the degree of Doctor of Education at the University of California, in Berkeley. Dr. Hearnton is a native of Pine Bluff and did her undergraduate work at A. M. and N. College where she majored in elementary education. She received her M. A. degree from Northwestern University in Chicago, and is the daughter of Mrs. Carrie B. White of Blytheville.

Doctor of Education Conferred On Vera Edwards of Cincinnati

By CAMILLE HOOD

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Vera Clement Edwards, wife of Dr. A. J. Edwards, received her Doctor of Education degree in psychology at the University of Cincinnati, June 4. The subject of her dissertation was "The Study of School Adjustment of Fifty-five Delinquent Children."

Mrs. Edwards has a brilliant record of scholastic achievement. She received her B. S. in 1930 at Prairie View College, graduating magna cum laude.

She entered the School of Social Work at the University of Chicago, where she qualified for a position as case worker in the Juvenile Court of Cincinnati.

CHIEF

An M. A. from the University of Cincinnati and further research elevated Mrs. Edwards to the important position as chief psychologist at the Juvenile Court for the next eight years. It was during this period, she became deeply interested in the International Children's Village and held the important position of Research Psychologist when the international group met in Cincinnati in 1951. In 1953, she went to Sweden as the adult representative of the village.

In the fall of 1953, Dr. Edwards was made dean of girls at Porter, the new West End Junior High School.

She is an active and important member of the honorary society, Kappa Delta Pi, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority and the Cincinnati Links, Inc.

DR. VERA C. EDWARDS
. . . receives doctorate

Former Tuskegee Pupil Graduates In Colorado

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Aug. 25 — Spurgeon Q. Bryant, principal of the Lanier School of Lanett, and a former student in the Tuskegee Institute summer school, received the degree of Doctor of Education at the Colorado State College summer commencement.

Dr. Bryant has served in several public schools in this state and is a member of the Alabama State Teachers Association. He is a member of Phi Delta Kappa, a national education honorary society.

Mrs. Julia Jackson awarded doctorate degree in education

ATLANTA, Ga.—The degree of Doctor of Education (in the teaching of French) was awarded Mrs. Julia F. Jackson, by Teachers College, Columbia University, recently.

Mrs. Jackson received her A.B. degree from Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga. and her M.A. degree from Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

Advanced study in the fields of French and education was pursued by Mrs. Jackson at the University of Chicago, Middlebury College, Vt. and the University of Paris.

FOR HER doctoral project she developed "A Plan for Improving the Beginning Course in French at Morris Brown College."

The course is outlined against the background of four areas of new educational effort for a better program of studies:

General Education, the Army Specialized Training Program, the modern science of linguistics, and recent communication studies. The new course is now part of the college curriculum.

The results will be carefully evaluated as the Department of French at Teachers College has evidenced considerable interest in use of the course material for small colleges.

— o O o —

WHILE AT COLUMBIA, Mrs. Jackson was elected to Kappa Delta Pi, national honor society and was an alternate delgate to the Student Council representing the French department.

As head of the Department of Foreign Languages at Morris Brown College, Mrs. Jackson has served the college with distinction for a number of years.

Active in civic, church and educational circles of the Atlanta community, she is a member of the finance committee, Phyllis Wheatley Branch YWCA; member of the Junior Usherette Board, Big Bethel AME Church;

Advisor to the Student Branch NAACP of the college; former member of the Executive Committee of the Language Teachers Association and a member of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority.

MRS. JACKSON is the wife of Hubert M. Jackson, racial relations officer, Public Housing Administration, and the daughter of Bishop and Mrs. W. A. Fountain of Atlanta, Ga.

Bishop Fountain is senior Bishop Emeritus of the AME Church.

She is also the sister of the late Dr. W. A. Fountain Jr., former president of Morris Brown College; Mrs. Louise F. Perrin, teacher in the public school system of Raleigh, N.C., and Mrs. Suejette F. Crank, executive director, Phyllis Wheatley Branch YWCA, Atlanta, Ga.

14j 1954

DOCTORATE OF FINE ARTS

Ruth Fouche Wins Degree In Fine Arts

MRS. RUTH FOUCHE

Mrs. Ruth Allen Fouche, well known Chicago musicologist, was awarded the Doctorate of Fine Arts degree last week at the 86-year-old Chicago Musical college, the same one founded by the late Flo Ziegfield, Broadway producer who had a fine eye for beautiful girls.

Mrs. Fouche was one of four women to graduate at the school's recent exercises. She is a graduate of Chicago Teachers college and earned her masters degree at the CMC.

With several compositions written, Mrs. Fouche received reclaim for her recent research in native music. Her dissertation, "The Historical and Ethigraphical Study of Puerto Rican Folk Music", has been placed in the Congressional Library.

In September, 1953, the Chicago Musical college became an integral part of Roosevelt college here

Fifty Scholarships Available

Fisk U. Offering $25,000 Awards

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Fifty scholarships with a total value of $25,000 are offered by Fisk University to new students entering in the fall of 1954.

Twenty-five awards will go to present high school seniors and twenty-five to outstanding students now in the tenth and eleventh grade who qualify for the Plan for Early Admission, sponsored by the Fund for the Advancement of Education.

Freshman awards will be for full tuition, $325, or half tuition.

Awards under the plan for early admission will range from $300 to $600 a year, and in a few cases will cover all expenses ($800).

The plan for early admission is an experimental program carried out by twelve colleges with the aid of the Fund for the Advancement of Education (Ford Foundation).

The colleges in the program include Columbia, Fisk, Goucher, Lafayette, Louisville, Morehouse, Oberlin, Shimer, Utah, Wisconsin and Yale.

CANDIDATES FOR freshman scholarships and all candidates for the plan for early admission must take the cooperative intercollegiate examination which is being offered jointly by eighteen colleges in over a hundred cities early in March.

Students register for this examination by filing an application with a $2.50 fee at the intercollegiate examination office, care Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Students may take this examination as candidates for any one of the eighteen colleges. They should file formal application for admission or for a scholarship award with the college or colleges in which they are interested.

— BIGGEST and the BEST —

IT IS STATED that shipping really did not start until rope was invented to lash sails and cargo.

14j 1954

FLORINA LASKER FELLOWSHIP

2 Va. Coeds Win Fellowships

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Miss Grace V. Edmonson and Gloria Ruby Mae Lucas, graduates of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va. and Livingstone college, Salisbury, N. C., respectively, were awarded Florina Lasker scholarships for graduate studies at Boston university and the New York School of Social Work, the United Negro College Fund, administrator of the fund, announced here last week.

Two fellowships ranging from $1,000 to $2,000 each are awarded annually for advanced studies.

MISS LUCAS IS AWARDED FELLOWSHIP

Miss Gloria Lucas, senior student at Livingstone College and an honor graduate of the Williston Senior High School, has been awarded the Florina Lasker Fellowship for a year of graduate study at the New York University School of Social Work, according to an announcement made by Dr. W. J. Trent, president of the college.

Dr. Trent received a telegram from his son, W. J. Trent, Jr., executive director of the United Negro College Fund, notifying him of Miss Lucas' selection. The fellowship will amount to $1,350.

The Florina Lasker Fellowship Fund was established to discover American Negro women college graduates with exceptional interest, imagination, personality, and leadership qualities and to aid a limited number by financing, in whole or in part, their first year of graduate study. The fellowship program is administered through the United Negro College Fund.

During her four years at Livingstone, Miss Lucas has been a member of the YWCA, a senior counselor, on the church school staff, student council secretary, a member of the Spanish Club, the VCE, the Basileus of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, and the yearbook staff.

Miss Lucas did her practice teaching at the Williston Senior High School in the spring of 1954.

Hampton, Livingstone top graduates win $2,000 Florina Lasker fellowships

NEW YORK — The 1954 Florina Lasker Fellowships for women were awarded to two honor graduates of member institutions of the United Negro College Fund, W. J. Trent Jr., executive director of the Fund, announced this week.

The winners are Grace V. Edmonson, who graduated third among the women in her class this year at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., and Gloria Ruby Mae Lucas, who graduated with honors from Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C.

Both will do graduate study in social work. Miss Edmonson intends to study at Boston University School of Social Work and Miss Lucas at New York School of Social Work.

$1,000 Awards

The $25,000 Florina Lasker Fellowship Fund was established in 1951 to finance the first year of graduate study for qualified colored women at the school of their choice.

It is administered by the United Negro College Fund and candidates are chosen from women graduates of the 31 private, accredited colleges and universities holding membership in the Fund. Two fellowships ranging from $1,000 to $2,000 each are awarded each year.

GLORIA R. LUCAS

GRACE V. EDMONDSON

143 1954

FORD FOUNDATION

Dr. Barnett F. Smith Is Granted Ford Fellowship

Dr. Barnett F. Smith, professor of biology of Spelman College, has recently been awarded a fellowship for the academic year 1954-55 by the Fund for the Advancement of Education of the Ford Foundation.

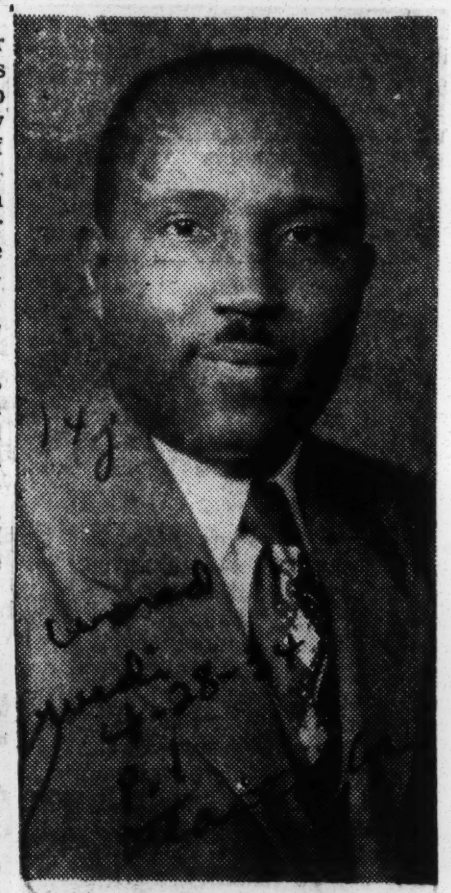
The fellowship will afford him an opportunity to prepare further for effective college teaching. He will study at the University of California at Los Angeles and will pursue courses in zoology, biochemistry and the philosophy of science.

Since 1945 Dr. Smith has been a member of the faculty of Spelman College teaching courses in general biology, embroyology, histology and animal parasitology. He is a graduate of Morehouse College, Atlanta University and the University of Wisconsin. His research is in the field of parasitology.

The subject of Dr. Smith's doctoral dissertati on in 1944 was "The respiration of the protozoan parasite, Eimeria Tenella," and he has carried on additional projects in this field as a research assistant at the University of Wisconsin in the summer of 1945, and under grants from the Carnegie Foundation since coming to Spelman College. He has published on this subject in the Journal of Parasitology and in the Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences.

Dr. Smith is a member of Sigma Xi Honorary Scientific Research Society, AAAS, New York Academy of Science, American Society of Parasitologists, The National Institute of Science and Beta Kappa Chi.

He is a member of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity. He is married to the former Georgia Caldwell of Kansas City, Mo. They have one son, Barnett, Jr., fourteen years old.



DR. BARNETT F. SMITH

Three Howard U. Teachers Get Ford Foundation Grants For 1954-55

Washington — (ANP) — Three Howard university teachers have been named fellows of the Fund For the Advancement of Education, one of several education projects financed by the Ford Foundation, to study and observe teaching techniques at other schools during the 1954-55 school year.

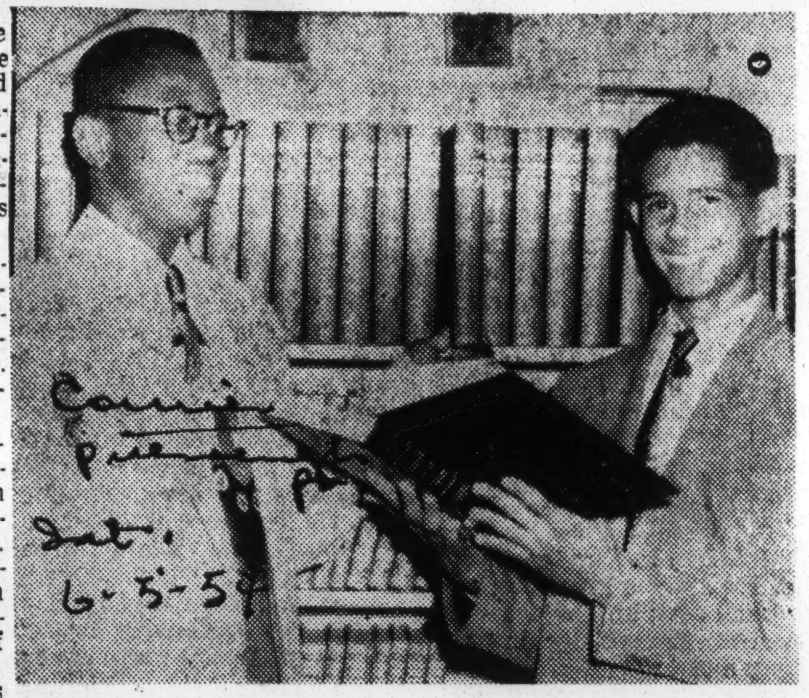
The fellowships went to Drs. Vada Easter Adkins, assistant professor of the history of music; Virginia W. Callahan, associate professor of classics; and Harold O. Lewis, associate professor of history.

Dr. Adkins, on the Howard faculty since 1946, will study the curriculum and methods used in teaching music to liberal arts students at several American schools. She holds a B.A. from Fisk university, M. M. and Ph. D. from the Chicago Musical College in cooperation with the University of Chicago. She is from St. Louis.

Dr. Callahan, a Chicagoan, has been with Howard since 1944. She received a B.A. degree from Mundelin college, Chicago, and the M. A. and Ph. D. from the University of Chicago. She will study art and archaeology, Latin and Greek literature at the American Academy, Rome, Italy, and the American School, Athens, Greece.

Dr. Lewis will study the cultures of India and the Middle East at Columbia university and the University of Pennsylvania. A District of Columbia resident, he has a B. A. degree from Brown university, M. A. degree from Howard, and Ph. D. from the American university.

A total of eight Howard teachers have received fellowships from the fund.



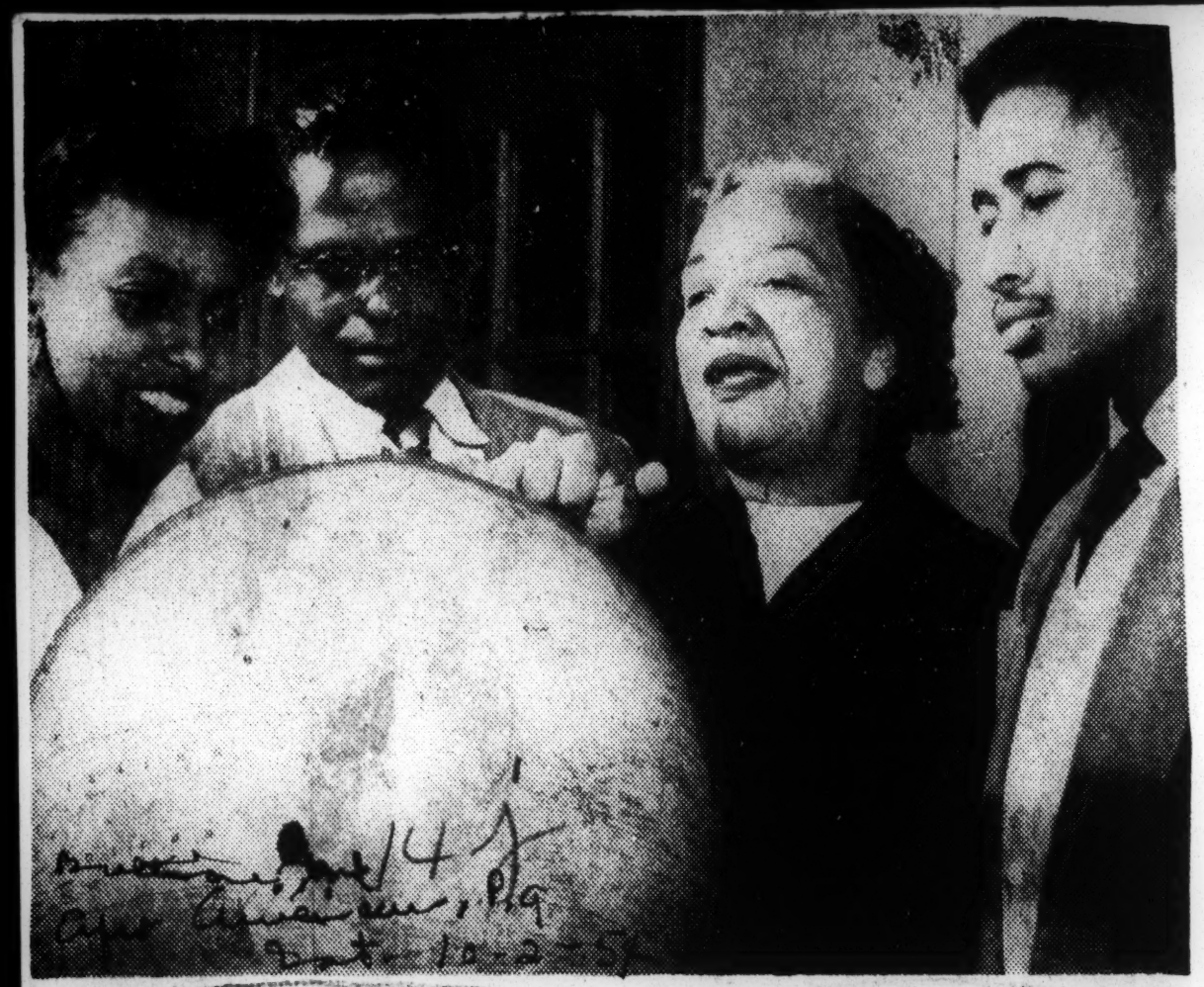
Win Ford Grants—James Wallace Jr. (left), a junior, and Boake Plessy, sophomore and son of Mr. and Mrs. Antoine Plessy Sr., Joseph S. Clarke High School pupils, New Orleans, have each been granted $1,400 scholarships after scoring exceptionally high grades on a Ford Foundation scholarship examination. Both will enter Morehouse College's (Atlanta, Ga) early admissions program as freshmen in September, 1954.—Hodison Photo.

Booker Washington High School Teacher Awarded $4,000 Ford Foundation Fellowship

Miss Pearl Leola McCleese, instructor in speech and English in the Booker Washington high school, has been awarded a $4,500 Ford Foundation Fellowship to finance basic study in speech and theatre arts at the University of Minnesota, with periods of research in New York Washington, and the states of Florida and Louisiana.

The national committee on High School Teaching Fellowships seemed impressed that the program proposed by Miss McCleese holds promise of enriching her as an individual, and as an effective member of her school system and community.

A graduate of Wilson high school, Florence, and of State College and Atlanta University, Miss McCleese is the daughter of a veteran Florence, county teacher, Mrs. Laura McCleese Lawrence.



WITH FORD FOUNDATION—Miss Mazie O. Tyson (third from left) associate professor of geography at Tennesssee State University, will work with the Fund for Advancement of Education (Ford Foundation) for the next nine months. She goes to Virgin Islands on assignment to improve in-service teachers. Others in group are Tennessee State students.

Ford Foundation Announces Fellowship Competition

NEW YORK — (ANP) — The Ford foundation announced here last week that it was opening its foreign study and research fellowship competition for the 1955-56 academic year. Awards, to be made next April and May, are for study and research dealing with three areas — Africa, Asia and the Near East, and Soviet Russia and Eastern Europe.

Purpose of the awards is to increase the number of Americans professionally competent to interpret the cultures, histories and current problems of the study area.

The 1955-56 series is the fourth offered under the foundation's foreign study and research fellowship program, since it was initiated in 1952. A total of 313 young men and women received foreign fellowships during that time.

Competition for the awards is limited to U. S. citizens and to aliens permanently residing in the country who can give substantial evidence of their intention to become citizens, the foundation said.

14j 1954

FRANK MEMORIAL CORPORATION SCHOLARSHIP

Brooklynite Wins $500 Scholarship At Howard U.

Journal & Guide p. 3

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Rodney Olden, son of Mr. and Mrs. Simon J. Olden, Sr. of 2367 E. 15th street, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been awarded the second annual $500 Frank Memorial Corporation scholarship at Howard University.

Sat. 11-6-54

Olden, who is enrolled in the university's School of Engineering and Architecture, received the award as the result of being selected the outstanding electrical engineering student among juniors and seniors.

Norfolk, Va.

THE SCHOLARSHIP award, which was established at Howard last year, is donated by the Bulldog Electric Products Company of Detroit, Mich. in honor of its founders, Harrison Jules Louis Frank and Leon Harrison Frank, both now deceased. The announcement of the 1954 award was made by Henry B. Frank, both now deceased. The announcement of the 1954 award was made by Henry B. Frank, president of the Memorial Corporation, at a dinner for electrical engineering students.

Olden, a graduate of Abraham Lincoln High School in Brooklyn, entered Howard in September, 1952. He is a member of the School of Engineering and Architecture student council and the university's student branch of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

14j 1954

FREDERICK COTTRELL GRANT

Grant of $3,200 Is To Prairie View Prof. For Study

Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. C. T. Stubblefield, Professor of Physical Chemistry at Prairie View A&M College, has been notified that he is the recipient of a Frederick Cottrell Grant of $3200 to continue research work on the Thermochemistry of the rare earths.

Tri. 11-19-54

Dr. Stubblefield received the M. S. degree in Chemistry from Prairie View in 1947. He later received an Atomic Energy Commission Grant to continue studies on the Ph. D. degree from the University of Iowa from which he was awarded the Ph. D., degree in June, 1954. His thesis was selected as the most outstanding Ph. D. thesis in the field of Chemistry for 1954, by the Phi Lamda Upsilon Chemical Society at the University of Iowa, and was entered in a national contest.

14j 1954

Fulbright Award To Morgan Prof

BALTIMORE, Md. — Dr. Virgil A. Clift, professor and head of the department of education at Morgan State college, has received a Fulbright Award to lecture and serve as a consultant in teacher education at the Teachers college September, 1954.

The award also provides maintenance in Pakistan for Mrs. Clift, who is a teacher at Coppin State Teachers college here.

Fulbright Scholars Off For France

"Oh, I'm so thrilled, I really don't know what to do!" declared 22-year-old Margaret June Younger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. June Younger, Guthrie, as she stood at the Downtown Airport Monday morning preparatory to flying to New York, and thence to Nancy, France, where she will study mathematics.

Miss Younger said this was even her first trip to New oYrk, where she will remain twelve days before embarking for France, as a guest in the home of an old friend of the Younger family, Mrs. Theresa Keith.

There will be a reception given the Fulbright scholars Sept. 23, following which the students will embark for the European points where they will study. One will go to Rome, another to Paris, and Miss Younger to Nancy.

Together with her parents, other relatives of the family gathered Monday include Mr. and rMs. Robert Jackson, Oklahoma City; Mrs. Ruth Varleen, Guthrie; Miss Lavecia Younger, Langston university; Mr. and Mrs. Leo Steele, Crescent; Joe Younger, cousin, Oklahoma City, was not present at the airport.

The air party was due to arrive in New York Monday afternoon. George Short, president of the board of regents, Oklahoma university; Jim Arrington, Stillwater, and Editor Roscoe Dunjee were present at the airport to see the Fulbright scholars start on the first leg of their journey for for-

23 Exchange Teachers Due Today

By BRYAN DONALDSON
Herald Staff Writer

Twenty-three foreign exchange teachers, 10 women and 13 men, arrive in Miami this afternoon to participate in the University of Miami's foreign English teachers' training program.

Special courses have been set up to enable them to become more proficient in the English language and to learn the latest methods of teaching English to high school students in their native lands.

Visiting the United States under an international exchange program sponsored by Fulbright Act funds, the instructors are from Colombia, Japan, Burma, Guatemala, Portugal, Egypt, Bolivia, Italy, Iran, Formosa, El Salvador, Peru, Austria, Brazil, Finland, Indochina (Cambodia), Indonesia and Mexico.

They are part of a group of 498 visiting educators who have spent the past two weeks in Washington, D. C., receiving final instructions from the U.S. Department of State and the Office of Education.

They will be in Miami until Dec. 19, living on the UM main campus, attending special classes, visiting local schools and civic groups and sightseeing.

Following their stay here, the educators will be given a chance to tour the U.S. during a two-week Christmas vacation They will observe schools in other sections of the country before returning to Washington in late February for an evaluation of their visit.

The group arrives at 4:20 p.m. today at the Seaboard depot where they will be met by Dr. Ralph S. Boggs, UM director of the Hispanic American Institute, and Allen I. Freehling, assistant UM program co-ordinator.

At 6:30 they will be guests of Dr. Jay F. W. Pearson, UM president, at a dinner at the Student club.

Of the 13 colleges involved in this year's program, only UM, the University of Michigan and the University of California will be hosts to English teachers.

Other institutions will receive educators who are specialists in administration and supervision, elementary and secondary education and vocational training.

Aiding Dr. Boggs and Freehling will be UM professors Mrs. Natalie Grimes Lawrence and Drs. William L. Deam, Samuel Ersoff, Robert S. Ward and James H. Warner.

Many UM and civic officials have volunteered to help the teachers become acquainted with Miami.

"It is hoped that homes will be opened to these visitors and that they will be able to address many civic groups before they leave Miami," Dr. Boggs said.

"We are anxious to have these folks get to know Americans. I hope other civic leaders will contact the university and aid us in preparing a successful 12 weeks for our guests."

R. A. Henry, Crockett Product, Awarded Grant

NEW YORK— Robert Alphonso Henry, a product of the Crockett High School, (of which his father

ROBERT A. HENRY

W. M. Henry was principal until his retirement four years ago) Prairie View A and M College, and a candidate for his doctorate from the University of Indiana's School of Music, has been awarded a Fulbright Grant. The Texas scholar will do research in the United Kingdom on his dissertation project: AB Investigation of Techniques and Procedures of Rehearsal of Selected English Choirs.

The Fulbright grantee is the son of Professor and Mrs. W.M. Henry of Crockett, Texas. His sister, Juanita F. Henry is a teacher in the public schools, and his mother is on the faculty of the Ralph Bunche School in Crockett. Dr. Henry was feted with a lavish bon voyage party by Professor Robert Harris, noted New York pianist and a native of Waco, prior to sailing on the SS United States for England.

SIX STUDY IN EUROPE AS:

Baltimore, Md.

Fulbright Scholars

Afro-American. Sat. 11-13-54

Fulbright Scholarships, granted college graduates by the U.S. Government for foreign study, provide funds for educational and maintenance costs for one year. The amount given depends on the standard-of-living scale in the country the student plans to visit.

By Ollie Stewart

PARIS

There are six colored Fulbright students on hand to study in France this year as compared with five in 1953. However no one has a grant on the research level, nor is there an exchange professor, as in years past.

As usual, the women outnumber the men Last year the entire group was feminine and this year the girls outnumber the boys 4 to 2. And for the first time since I've been keeping score, there isn't a single person in the group to study voice.

Here's the roster:

TOASTING PARIS is Ronald Palmer, Howard U. graduate during a reception at the U.S. Embassy. Next to him is Miss Shauna Dvoretzki, of Texas. Others are Emily Vaughn, of South Carolina, and Leona Jones, of North Dakota.

MISS BERTHA BROWN.
Bennett College Alumnus

GERTRUDE JOHNSON, of Baltimore, Md., graduate of Morgan College, will study French literature at the University of Besancon.

Roland Palmer, Detroit and Washington, graduate of Howard University, will study political science at the University of Bordeaux. Before his departure for Bordeaux, he was widely received by persons who are friends of Dr. Mercer Cook Sr., one of his former professors. Dr. Cook was last here three years ago.

* * *

MARGARET YOUNGER, Oklahoma City, Okla., graduate of Langston U., will study mathematics at the University of Nancy.

Oliver Hurley, New York, graduate of St. John's University, will study colored French authors and their influence on French literature, at the University of Paris.

ALAVETA HUDSON, Wilmington, Del., graduate of Howard and New York Universities, will concentrate on French folk dancing at the University of Paris.

* * *

Bertha Brown, Greensboro, N.C., graduate of Bennett College, will do work in comparative literature at the University of Lyons.

REPORT FROM GERMANY

She Won A Fulbright Scholarship

As a cancer research student in Frankfurt, Germany, Miss Lovye Davies gets $250 a month from the U.S. government as a Fulbright scholar.

Baltimore, Md
Sat. 10-16-54

By GOLF DORNSEIF

More than 200 American college students arrived in Germany under the US Government-sponsored Fulbright program to study at several Bonn-Republican universities.

For the first time after WW II, a colored, 21-year-old girl, was among the group to remain for at least one year in this country.

A native of Cheraw, S.C., attractive Lovye Davies last year was selected out of thousands of other applicants to be offered a very generous scholarship thanks to her far above-average intelligence. Lovye has been a student of Frankfurt University for a few months by now and is tremendously enjoying this stay overseas.

Before leaving her home country, Miss Davies went to Bennett College at Greensboro, N.C. where she had intensive German language training for almost five years.

Later on, the ambitious girl volunteered

AFRO Magazine Section, October 16,

to join the staff of New York's Memorial Cancer Center, Clinical Department of Bio-Chemistry, the director of which is German-born Dr. Oscar Bodansky. It was at that time, during summer 1952, that Lovye Davies decided to make a career in the field of cancer research.

Frankfurt University is the ideal place for a girl like Lovye to choose. They have outstanding scientists teaching physiological chemistry plus other courses in which she is interested.

Extremely Popular

Besides, Miss Davies is extremely popular with the all-white crowd and there is hardly any night without cordial invitations for fireside-chats and dances.

Upon arrival in Europe the Fulbright student party of 200 visited Portugal, France and Italy aboard a special train with sleeping cars and many other comfortable accessories.

Miss Davies was lucky enough to get a fine room at Frankfurt university's Club House. Sharing a two-bed room with a German girl, Lovye is free to spend more than 1,000 Deutschmarks per month for living and other expenses, roughly $250.

(For comparison, this amount of money equals the monthly income of a high-ranking German judge)!

The overwhelming majority of West German university students have to live on a monthly 200 Deutschmarks or so (about $40) —earning some cash during spare time.

As Lovye had some stage-experience back home, the Frankfurt Dramatic Theater became interested in offering her a role in Miller's "The Crucible." The play deals with witch craft practicing in the New England states during the 17th century. Miss Davies plays a housekeeper amidst a highly-religious (and superstitious) minister's family.

All-German Cast

The girl is expecting to cash in some 300 Deutschmarks ($70) worth of fees for her perforances later in spring. The cast, of course, is all-German and German will be spoken exclusively on stage. "But that's no problem to me," Lovye told this correspondent.

As German theaters are boasting large audiences and numerous repeat performances of highly-intellectual dramatic pieces, Lovye Davies will most certainly become a star in this country due to her varied experiences.

After extensive studying in Germany, Lovy

MISS LOVYE DAVIES

says she would like to get acquainted with cancer research in other European countries such as France and Sweden. "It is a terrible desease for mankind, and I want to do my very best to help those who can't help themselves," Lovye said seriously.

FULBRIGHT WINNER ANNA PEARL JORDAN gets skirt hem adjusted by Mrs. Shirley Kimble before leaving the city for New York and ultimately Oldham, Lancashire, England, where she will be an exchange teacher at Counthill Grammar School for the next school year. Her sister, Mrs. Narvie Harris, instructional supervisor for DeKalb County watches Miss Jordan's former student at South Fulton High at work.—(Perry's Photo).

Local Teacher Leaves For Exchange Post In Britain

Miss Anna Pearl Jordan, Home Economics teacher at South Fulton High School, East Point, left Friday for New York City and ultimately Oldham, Lancashire, England, where she will be an exchange teacher at the Counthill Grammar School.

Widely feted by co-workers family and friends, The Clark College graduate became "more excited" over the prospects of a year abroad. Despite all last minute rushing, however, she continued to express appreciation to Dean A. A. Meeters and Mrs. Flora Davis whose initial efforts made this possible and to the Fulton County Board of Education for granting the leave of absence to make acceptance of the fellowship possible.

Already possessing a wealth of information from England, the State Department and the Board of Foreign Scholarships under the Fullbright Act, the local designer will be further indoctrinated into methods and procedures at a training course in New York, August 5. She will join all other such fellowship winners there and subsequently sail with them on the S. S. United States August 6 for Southampton. Group plans call for two days spent together in London with Miss Jordan to assume her new duties September 1.

Miss Jordan will teach "cookery" to boys and girls, 11 to 16 at the Grammar School where students follow a general preparatory course in preparation for standard examinations administered for college entrance.

Informed of ample time to visit neighboring countries, the trained educator is anticipating tours of fashion solons and other interesting points in Paris, Italy and Switzerland before completion of the school year, June 15, 1955.

Campus Roundup

BY ANP

HOWARD U. PROFESSOR IN FULBRIGHT LECTURE SERIES AT PETERHOUSE COLLEGE

CAMBRIDGE, England (ANP)- Dr. John H. Franklin, Howard university history professor and noted lecturer and author, last week delivered a series of lectures at a Fulbright Conference at Peterhouse college here.

Dr. Franklin, who also taught at North Carolina college and St. Augustine's college at Raleigh, N. C., before assuming his present role at Howard, lectured on such topics as "The American Character: A Historical Perspective," "Regions and Sections: The American Experience" and "The Melting Pot: American Anomaly."

A native of Renniesville, Okla., Dr. Franklin received his A. B. degree from Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., and his M. A. and Ph.D. degrees from Harvard university, Cambridge, Mass.

In recent years Dr. Franklin has authored several books on Negro life, among them "The Free Negro in North Carolina (UNC Press) and "From Slavery to Freedom" history of the Negro in the United States.

Joining Prof. Franklin at the conference was a group of scholars from other educational institutions.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE: Edwin O. Fahnbulloh, supervisor of schools in Grand Capo Mount County with headquarters in Robertsport, Liberia, visited the NCC campus at the suggestion of Dr. A. Brose Caliver, assistant to the U. S. Commissioner of education,. Fahnbulloh who was observing the workings of the department of education, took time out to discuss his country's progress and recognize the help given Liberia by the United States. He praised the Foreign Operation Administration of the United States, the work of the UN's UNESCO, and the Firestone Rubber Plantations project as contributing factors to the country's progress. Fanhbulloh is here on an FOA fellowship.

In other NCC news, the last of the college's three summer terms began Aug. 2. Closing date is Aug. 18. Some seven courses in the fields of education, history, library science and sociology will be offered students during the three-week session. Meanwhile a poll registration of 950 students was announced for the last six week session. The Summer Lecture series came to a close with a presentation of the NCC 60-voice mixed choir in recital in Duke Auditorium. Directing the group was Samuel W. Hill.

Morgan Prof. To Teach In Pakistan

BALTIMORE, Md. —Dr. Virgil A. Clift, professor and head of the department of education at Morgan State College, has received a Fulbright Award to lecture and serve as a consultant in teacher education at the Teachers College in Karachi, Pakistan, beginning September, 1954.

The award also provides maintenance in Pakistan for Mrs. Clift, who is a teacher at Coppin State Teachers College here.

Dr. Clift, who leaves the United States in August, plans to tour several European countries en route to Pakistan and to return to the States by way of the Far East and Pacific, thereby taking a trip around the world.

While on leave, he plans to complete the Seventeenth Yearbook of the John Dewey Society which he is editing. The educator also plans to collect data on Far Eastern education and culture for use in future professional publications.

Dr. Clift holds the A. B. degree from Indiana University and the M. A. and Ph. D. degrees from Ohio State University. A member of the Morgan faculty since 1948, he resides with his wife at 2203 N. Pulaski Street here.

Howard Faculty Member To Study In Holland

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Louis E. Fry, member of Howard University's faculty, was among 31 graduates of American colleges and Universities honored last week at a reception in the Institute of International Education here. The group sailed Saturday for the Netherlands. All are recipients of Fulbright fellowships award to exchange students.

Fry will study housing cooperatives in Holland. He will study the organization of European housing cooperatives, techniques by which they are brought into being, their design and construction, and sociological and psychological implications of the cooperative movement in action.

Fulbright Scholarship Granted Washington Negro Student

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23. —The son of the first Negro to graduate from Harvard University's Graduate School of Design, has been awarded a Fulbright Fellowship for a year's study abroad.

Louis Edwin Fry, Jr., 25, of 1940th St., NE, whose father graduated from Harvard in 1945, will study cooperative housing in the Netherlands under the fellowship. He sails on August 20.

Cooperative housing is widespread in the Netherlands and Fry says he will try to determine how the cooperative movement works out. He will be attached to the University of Delft.

Young Fry followed his father in attending the Graduate School of Design at Harvard. He received his master's degree there in 1953 after graduating magna cu laude from Howard University in 1949.

Fry, Sr. is a Washington architect specializing in the design of school buildings. His son was an apprentice architect with a Washington firm.

Music Prof Wins Fulbright Grant

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Musician-composer Robert Alphonso Henry, former professor of music at Virginia State college and Xavier university in New Orleans, left here recently for England where he will pursue advance study on Fulbright grant.

Ohioan Wins Fullbright Scholarship

TOLEDO, Ohio — A Fulbright scholarship has been awarded Carroll Simms, a member of the faculty of Texas Southern university, Houston, who will sail Sept. 17 for graduate study at the University of London, England.

Simms, son of Mrs. Rosa Simms, Toledo, attended the University of Toledo and was graduated from Cranbreck Art Academy, Bloomfield Hills, Mich. Winner of many prizes and awards in art, Mr. Simms was recently commissioned to carve a sculptural fountain for the new Children's Hospital at Memorial Medical Center in Houston. The project will cost between $7,000 and $10,000.

He was recipient of the first award in sculpture from the Toledo Museum of Art, 1949-50; the first prize for jewelry, Texas Craft show, Dallas Museum, 1951, and the museum purchase prize for ceramics sculpture at Brookbrook in 1951.

Simms also received the Gosline scholarship awarded by the Toledo Museum of Art after presenting a one-man exhibit at the museum in May, 1951.

Other exhibits by the Fullbright scholar were at the Detroit Art Institute, the Syracuse Museum and the Boston Contemporary Museum. He also has taught craft to patients at the Toledo State hospital, a mental institution. He plans to study African sculptor while abroad.

In the picture above can be seen Miss Margaret Younger, Guthrie, Okla., Fullbright scholar, as she posed for a picture Monday morning just before taking flight to New York on the first leg of her trip to Nancy, France, where Miss Younger will study mathematics.

To the right of Miss Younger is Bill Harper, who will also take ship to Rome where he will study voice, while to the left is John Freed, who will study art at the University of Paris. In the background stands George Short, president of the board of regents of Oklahoma University.

Friends of Raymond Gary underwrote the plane flight to New York, and Miss Margaret Behringer, an assistant of Attorney George Short, who was responsible for all of the arrangements in connection with the trip, flew to New York with the party. She will return Friday.

Dr. Virgil O. Clift, lecturing in Pakistan, lauds Morgan

KARACHI, Pakistan — Dr. Virgil O. [illegible] sence from Morgan State College, is serving as lecturer and consultant in teacher education under a Fulbright Grant.

Enroute here he toured Europe and Asia. To the AFRO, he wrote:

"The more I travel, the more I am convinced that Dr. Jenkins, by insisting on scholarship, industry and achievement of the highest order, on the part of faculty and students, is rendering young people at Morgan State College a great service."

Washington U. Professor Granted Fullbright Award

Professor George E. Mylonas of Washington University has been granted a Fulbright teaching award to lecture at the University of Athens, it was announced today. He will be professor of archaeology for one semester beginning in February.

Mylonas, who directs a Washington University Archaeological Expedition which has made important discoveries in Greece in the last two years, will continue the expeditions excavation project at Eleusis 14 miles west of Athens while teaching at the University. The Eleusis site is where graves believed to be those of the famous heroes of the Greek legend "Seven Against Thebes" were uncovered by the Washington University group las summer.

Fulbright Award

GREENSBORO, N.C. — **Miss Bertha Brown**, Asheville, N.C., has been granted a Fulbright Award for study abroad next year.

Miss Brown, an English major at Bennett College, will study comparative literature and creative writing at the University of Lyon, France. She ranks second in a class of 80, and is the daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. L. A. Brown of Asheville.

Fulbright Award Goes To Hurley

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — A coveted Fulbright scholarship for foreign study has been awarded to Oliver L. Hurley, who will graduate from St. John's college, Brooklyn, in June. He will sail for France next September to enter the University of Bordeaux for a year's study.

The 22-year-old Hurley, who plans to enter the field of education, will study the works of Negro authors and French literature.

Fulbright award

BROOKLYN (ANP) — A coveted Fulbright scholarship for foreign study has been awarded **Oliver L. Hurley**, who will graduate from St. John's College of Brooklyn in June.

He will sail for France in September to enter the University of Bordeaux for a year's study.

WEST AFRICAN EDUCATOR VISITS FORT VALLEY — Frank S. Anthony, center, confers with President Troup and Dr. Ellison during his visit to Fort Valley State. Mr. Anthony is Development Officer in the Ministry of Local Government in Sierra Leone, British West Africa. He is concerned with community development in its social, economic, and educational aspects for 200,000 farmers in Sierra Leone. He received a Fullbright Award and a Visiting Fellowship from Cornell University to travel and study in the United States. While in this country, he is visiting several schools and industries to garner ideas and information for his developmental program.

Before taking up his present work in Sierra Leone, Mr. Anthony studied in the States for five years, earning his B. S. degree at Hampton and his M. S. degree at Cornell.

Named To Fulbright Scholarship Board

Washington (ANP).—Dr. Sherman Dana Scruggs, president, Lincoln university (Mo.), has been appointed a member of the board of foreign scholarships, the group which administrates the Fulbright scholarships, it was announced here last week.

SHE'LL STUDY IN FRANCE—A senior at Morgan State college, Baltimore, Md., Gertrude A. Johnson has been awarded a Fulbright grant to study abroad next year. The brainy beauty from Baltimore will attend the University of Bessancon in France where she will study the French language and literature.

Fulbright award to Morgan senior

BALTIMORE

A Morgan State college senior has been awarded a Fulbright grant for study abroad in 1954-55, it was announced this week.

Recipient of the award is Miss Gertrude A. Johnson, daughter of Mrs. Lydia Johnson of 918 Linden ave., Baltimore. Miss Johnson is a French major at the college.

She will study French language and literature at the University of Besancon, France, the birthplace of Victor Hugo.

Honor Student

An honor student, Miss Johnson is the first Morganite to be selected for the award, which is granted by the International Educational Exchange Service of the U. S. Department of State, under its U. S. Educational Exchange Program.

As provided by the Fulbright Act, all students were selected for the award by the Board of Foreign Scholarships, the members of which are appointed by the President.

Starred In Plays

A native Baltimorean, the awardee attended St. Francis Academy. Since coming to Morgan, she has served as secretary of the French Club.

She has starred in several of the original one - act plays of the club, which were written by Sandye J. McIntyre, assistant professor of romance languages and Fulbright Program adviser.

Miss Johnson is a member of Zeta Phi Beta sorority and the Newman Club and was Phi Beta Sigma fraternity "queen" last year.

Mr. McIntyre First

Mr. McIntyre became Morgan's first faculty member to receive a Fulbright grant. He studied at the University of Grenoble and at the Sorbonne, France, in 1951 - 52.

IN ADDIS ABABA—Professor William Hansberry (left) is in Ethiopia to continue his researches on a Fulbright scholarship. With him from left, Dolly Hughes, former Washingtonian and physical education instructor in Addis Ababa, and Dr. Arthur Harper Webb, Howard University professor, working with Point Four in Ethiopia.

Howard scholar visits Ethiopia on study tour

By CHATWOOD HALL

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia—William L. Hansberry, professor of African history, Howard University, arrived here recently to continue work as a Fulbright research scholar. His scholarship calls for one year of research in Egypt, the Sudan and Ethiopia.

Since leaving America last fall, Professor Hansberry already has done a great amount of research work in Egypt and the Sudan. He has travelled thousands of miles by mule, automobile, air, camel, donkey and on foot.

His research in Ethiopia will include field trips to seats of ancient Ethiopian history, such as Axum and Gondar and to the monolithic churches hewn in solid rock in the Lalibela area of northern Ethiopia.

Recognized Authority

Professor Hansberry has been studying and doing research in African history for the past 25 years and is recognized as the most competent American authority in this field.

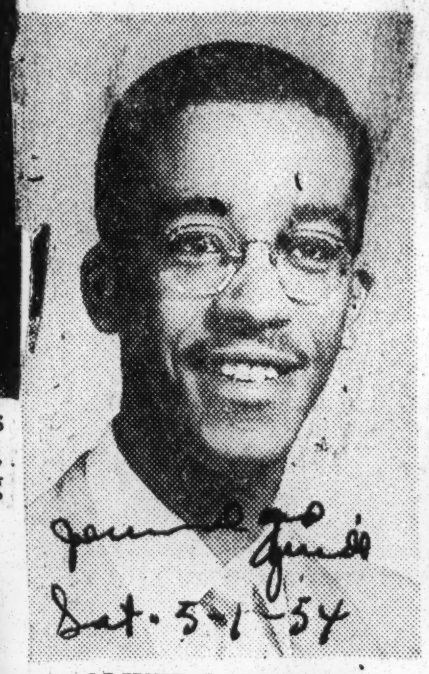
He is the author of many articles on Africa which have been widely published and used for reference by students and scholars.

Prof. Hansberry now has in preparation five volumes on African history. These will deal with Ethiopia in ancient times and in the Middle Ages, West Africa and Africa south of the equator.

SHAUNEILLE PERRY, instructor in drama at Dillard university, New Orleans, La., has been awarded a Fulbright grant for graduate study in dramatics 1954-55. Daughter of Atty. and Mrs. Graham T. Perry of Chicago, Miss Perry will begin advanced study at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Arts in London, England, in September.

Brooklyn Youth Wins Fulbright Study Award

BROOKLYN, N. Y.— A coveted Fulbright scholarship for foreign study has been awarded to Oliver L. Hurley, who will graduate from St. John's College of Brooklyn in June. He will sail for France next September to enter the University of Bordeaux for a year's study.



OLIVER L. HURLEY
Fulbright Scholar

Hurley, 22, who plans to enter the field of education, will study the works of Negro authors and French literature.

* * *

HE RECEIVED preparatory training at St. Francis Prep and Graymor Seminary of Garrison, N. Y. His high scholastic record at St. John's and extra-curricula activities with the debating council and Phi Alpha Sigma fraternity won him the scholarship. He is also assistant to the national executive secretary of the Phi Beta Sigma fraternity.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles O. Hurley of 701 Jefferson avenue. His father is a foreman for the General Foods Corp. Franklin Baker Division. He has a brother, Charles Mack Hurley, with the U. S. Occupation Forces Air Corps in France. The family attends Our Lady of Good Council Catholic Church.

Hurley turned down an assistantship at Fordham University to accept the Fulbright scholarship.

Fulbright Grants Go To Howard Univ. Teacher

WASHINGTON, D. C. — United States Educational Exchange Grants, commonly referred to as Fulbright Grants, have been awarded a Howard University teacher and a recent graduate of the University. They are Dr. Nicholas C. Anagnos of 101 Sheridan Street, northeast, associate professor of economics; and Ronald D. Palmer of 1513 W. Canfield Street, Detroit, Mich., a 1954 graduate of the College of Liberal Arts.

WILL LECTURE

During the 1954-55 school year Dr. Anagnos will lecture on economic statistics at the Athens (Greece) Graduate School of Economics and Business Science and Mr. Palmer will be enrolled at the University of Bordeaux (France) as a graduate student in political science.

The awards were made under the provisions of Public Law 584, 79th Congress, the Fulbright Act. The funds for the program are derived from the sale of surplus property abroad and exchange programs are currently being conducted with 22 foreign countries.

BACHELOR OF ARTS

Dr. Anagnos, who is one of some 375 American teachers who will lecture abroad beginning in September, has been a member of the College of Liberal Arts faculty since 1946. He holds the Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws degrees from the University of Athens, the Master of Arts degree from Columbia University, and the Doctor of Philosophy degree from the University of Athens. Prior to coming to Howard, he served as a consultant to the U. S. Maritime Commission.

Mr. Palmer, who majored in government while at Howard, is listed in Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities (1953-54). He was a member of the Howard Players and played the male lead in their spring production of 'She Stoops to Conquer." He was also winner of the French) declamation contest for advanced students which was held at the University in April.

Fulbright award given TSU teacher

TOLEDO, Ohio — Carroll Simms, a member of the faculty of Texas Southern University in Houston, has been awarded a Fulbright scholarship to do graduate study in fine arts at the University of London.

Mr. Carroll, whose mother, Mrs. Rosa Simms, resides here, will sail for England this month (Sept.) for his year's study.

At present he is executing a sculptural fountain for the new Children's Hospital at Memorial Medical Center in Houston, a project costing several thousand dollars.

—o O o—

HE ATTENDED the University of Toledo and was graduated from Cranbook Art Academy Bloomfield Hill, Mich.

His prizes and awards in art include the first award in sculpture, Toledo Museum of Art, 1949-50; the first prize for jewelry, Texas craft show, Dallas Museum, 1951, and the museum purchase prize for ceramics sculpture at Cranbrook Art Academy, 1951.

After a one - man art exhibit in Toldeo in May, 1951, he received the Gosline scholarship given by Toledo Museum of Art. He also has exhibited sculpture in the Detroit Art Institute, the Syracuse Museum and the Boston Contemporary Museum.

The Fulbright Scholarships

The Informer had a front page item not so long ago which said that "Carrol H. Simms, on the faculty of Texas Southern University, will sail for England to do graduate study in the fine arts at the University of London." It said that Mr. Simms "has been awarded a Fulbright scholarship." There have been other cases where Negroes have been awarded Fulbright scholarships and these are illustrations of the capacity of Negroes to compete successfully for awards of this character.

There is some evidence, however, that information about the availability of this and similar opportunities is not as widespread as it should be, if Negroes are to go in for them in adequate numbers; and there is also evidence that the know-how of making application and doing what it takes to get the advantages of all such opportunities is even less widespread. There would seem to be great need for machinery for making up for these deficiences. There is little doubt but that colleges run by Negroes could do much more than they are now doing to bridge the gap between what goes on within the campus walls and what goes on in the myriad ramifications of community life.

Of course, there is a tendency in some quarters these days to take the position that nobody should be caught openly and consciously and admittedly doing anything for Negroes, lest this give the impression in some way of being unconcerned with integration and possibly in favor of segregation. The result of this attitude is that, if we as Negroes show only slight interest in our own and if others show even less interest in Negro youths than we do, then Negro boys and girls by and large will be left high and dry to fend very largely for themselves on an indvidual basis. No other group in America has such a handicap.

DR. RUTH NAOMI HORRY, professor of French at North Carolina College, Durham, returned to the United States earlier in the Fall after one year's study at the Sorbonne in Paris. In photo, she gives a report of her year in France to Dr. Raleigh Morgan, chairman of NCC's French department. Her studies were sponsored by the Fulbright committee.

Morgan State College Prof. Is Given Fellowship Award

BALTIMORE, Md.—(A N P)—James E. Lewis, assistant professor and acting head of the department of art, Morgan State college, is the recipient of a $6,300 research fellowship award from the Fund for Advancement of Education of the Ford Foundation, it was officially announced last week.

The announcement was made by John K. Weiss, assistant vice president of the fund, who said the award includes a fellowship stipened of $5,200 and $1,100 for other expenses. The award covers the academic year 1954—55.

Prof. Lewis, a specialist in the plastic arts, painting and sculpture says he plan to study at the Yale University School of Fine Arts. He said he is interested in making a study of a "widely recognized dynamic co-ed program in art including art education" in order to incorporate in his teaching at Morgan a program in art education "realistically attuned to the prospective work situations of students' there."

Prof. Lewis' works include a bust of Maryland Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin and a life size bust of Morgan President Emeritus D. O. W. Holmes.

His commissioned works include a sculpture portrait of Dr. L. C. Wall of Philadelphia and a painting of the late Dean Charles C. Key of Morgan.

He has just completed a bronze plaque of the late John H. Murphy, founder of the Afro-American Newspaper Co., and is currently at work on a statue of Frederick Douglass. The Douglass' bust is to be erected at Morgan State.

Prof. Lewis is a veteran of World War II, who served in the U. S. Marine Corps in the South Pacific theatre of operation.

He holds a Bachelor of Fine Arts degree from the Philadelphia Museum School of Art, and a Master of Fine Arts degree from the Tyler School of Fine Arts of Temple University.

He is married to the former Jacqueline Adams of Philadelphia. They have one son, James Jr., four years old.

Fellowships for 13 professors

NEW YORK — The Fund for the Advancement of Education announced, Friday, the granting of 236 one-year fellowships to college and university faculty members in the United States and Hawaii.

The award winners represent 161 institutions throughout the United States and the regional distribution of fellowships grants is as follows:

Sixty -four from the Northeast; 58 from the Mid-west; 46 from the Far West; 67 from the South; and 1 from Hawaii.

13 Named

Thirteen of the Awards for Advancement of Education, 236 one - year fellowships to colleges and universities went to colored educators. The total of the grant was $1,300,000.

The 13 recipients were:

James E. Lewis, head of the department of art, Morgan State College, Baltimore, Md.;

Mrs. Virginia W. Callahan, associate professor in classics, Howard University, Washington D.C.;

Miss Vada Lee Easter, associate professor in music, Howard University, Washington, D.C

Harold O. Lewis, associate professor in history, Howard University, Washington, D.C.;

Emmett W. Bashful, political science teacher, Florida A and M University, Tallahassee, Fla.

Mrs. Cleo S. McCray, chairman of the English department Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.;

Barnett F. Smith, professor o biology, Spellman College, Atlanta, Ga.;

Miss Helen G. Edmonds, professor of history, North Carolina College at Durham, Durham, N.C.;

Joseph S. Himes, professor of sociology, North Carolina College at Durham, Durham, N.C.;

A. K. F. McKean, associate professor of social studies, North Carolina State College, Raleigh N.C.;

Robert E. Hayden, associate professor of English, Fisk University, Nashville Tenn.;

Bernard Spivack, associate professor of humanities, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.;

William H. Robinson, director of education, Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.; and

Leroy B. Allen, chairman of the department of social sciences, Bluefield State College, Bluefield. W. Va.

DR. HELEN G. EDMONDS

DR. J. S. HIMES

Three North Carolina College Professors Get Postgraduate Fellowships From Fullbright Group

Three North Carolina College professors have been granted postgraduate fellowships.

To study in Europe are Miss Alaveta Hutson, chairman of the department of dance and Dr. Helen G. Edmonds, professor of history.

Dr. Joseph Sandy Himes, Jr., professor of sociology, will use his award from the Fund for the Advancement of Education to pursue a self-directed course of study at the University of California, Berkeley, California. Also included among the institutions at which he will study are the University of Washington, Stanford University, and the University of Southern California.

Miss Hutson, a former performer with the Katherine Dunham dancers, will use her Fulbright Scholarship for one year's study at the University of Paris.

Dr. Himes is a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Oberlin College who received the master's and doctor's degree at Ohio State University.

Dr. Edmonds is a native of Lynchburg, Va., who was educated at Morgan State College and the Ohio State University where she received her doctorate. She is now completing a history of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority for Random House Publishers. In process by Dr. Edmonrs are a biography of the late Dr. James E. Shepard, founder and first president of the North Carolina College at Durham, and a historian, In the Republican party in North Carolina.

Dr. Edmonds, author of "Fusion Politics in North Carolina", will study at Heidelberg University in Germany. Her project will study the impact of the historian Von Ranke's ideas of history on world conflict as applied to the German people during the past 10 years.

Miss Hutson, a native of Wilmington, Del, received an A.B. at Howard, and an A.M. at New York University, and she has done postgraduate and special study at Connecticut College and NYU. She was in California and Mexico in the summer of 1952 attending international dance conferences.

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MRS. GERTRUDE E. AYER
PRINCIPAL, HARLEM PUBLIC SCHOOL (NEW YORK,N.Y.)

Mrs. Gertrude E. Ayer, Harlem public school principal 43 years retires

Afro American p. 3

NEW YORK—The 69-year-old principal of a Harlem public school, who believes the recent Supreme Court decision does more for the United States than for the colored race, will soon retire after 43 years of service.

Mrs. Gertrude E. Ayer, who will be 70 years old next October plans to take a sight-seeking tour of Europe following her retirement in September and then will settle down to managing the family farm in Monmouth County, N.J.

Mrs. Ayer was the first colored woman principal in the city of New York. She was born on W. 32nd St., daughter of Dr. Peter A. Johnson, the third colored doctor in the city.

First Columbia Medic

Her brother, Dr. Travis Johnson, was the first colored graduate of Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons. Her husband is Dr. Vernon A. Ayer, a Harvard graduate and district health officer in East Harlem.

The principal hails the Supreme Court decision outlawing public school segregation as a great victory for the United States.

"It was a tragedy for America to stand before the world with a blot on its shield in the eyes of foreigners for so many years," she stated.

More For Country

"The NAACP has done more for the country than for colored people." One of the worst things about segregation is that people who practice it get so impolite," Mrs. Ayer observed.

Mrs. Ayer was assigned as principal of Public School 119, then one of Harlem's toughest schools, in 1945. She completely transformed the character of the school with her skillfull touch.

Until May 26 of that year, the pupils of the school were 100 per cent colored. On that day, 70 new pupils were admitted, mostly Puerto Ricans.

Compares Situations

Mrs. Ayer compares the situation she faced at that time with the ones that will be faced by schools as a result of the Supreme Court ruling.

She is confident of the success of public school integration. "As one who is in public school work, I know it can be solved," she stated.

Mrs. Ayer also stated that as an American, she will be able to hold her head proudly on her visit to European countries.

Morris Warman

Retiring after forty-three years as a teacher—Mrs. Gertrude E. Ayer, principal at P. S. 119, 257 W. 113th St., in a pre-kindergarten class last week with five-year-olds Deborah Storm and James Simon.

Mrs. Ayer, in Schools Here 43 Years, Retiring

Mrs. Gertrude E. Ayer, sixty-nine, first Negro woman to be appointed principal of a New York public school, is retiring next week as principal of Harlem's P. S. 119 after forty-three years of service in the city school system.

"When you are first in anything, you have to be perfect," she said yesterday. She was recalling the early days of her career, when in 1924 she became an assistant principal, the first Negro woman to hold this post. She was made principal twelve years later.

"The field is open now, but in those days it was very difficult," she said. "I had to watch myself every minute so as not to make a mistake that could be used as an excuse against me," she said.

A gracefully handsome woman, with white hair, a young face and warm brown eyes, Mrs. Ayer spoke without bitterness, making no attempt to discuss what must have been cruel incidents. She expressed confidence that prejudices, once strong, would continue to fade, and that the battle she had won here would eventually be won throughout the country.

Mrs. Ayer was born on W. 32d St. Her father was Dr. Peter A. Johnson, the third Negro doctor in the city, and her brother, Dr. Travis Johnson, was the first Negro graduate of Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons. She is the wife of Dr. Vernon A. Ayer, a graduate of Harvard Medical School and District Health Officer in East Harlem.

Mrs. Ayer was an early advocate of the new "activity program" for elementary schools, which was adopted throughout the city school system in 1945. The program has done much to eliminate the "blackboard" curtain between teacher and student by encouraging the child to participate in his study program with discussion periods, planning and research projects and other teacher-student activities.

She feels that this is one of two important advances made in education in her lifetime. The other is the understanding of how important knowledge of a child's background and homelife is to the teacher in handling the pupil.

Mrs. Ayer has no long-range plans for her new leisure time, but the chances are her activities will have something to do with children. First on her agenda is a two-month summer holiday in Europe. She's taking her grandchildren, ages thirteen and eleven, with her.

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GORGAS SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION

Negro student to get Gorgas scholarship

A four-year scholarship and a $300 cash award will be presented a Negro high school student, Saturday, at the Southern Research Institute by the Gorgas Scholarship Foundation, Inc.

Two others will receive honorary mention and a $25 government bond.

Finalists in the annual Science Talent Search conducted by the Gorgas fund are Lawrence Ogletree and John Easley of Parker High School, Birmingham; Bettye Louise Warren and Eloise Eaton, Fairfield Industrial High, and Gertha Lee Houston, Choctaw County Training School.

ALL WILL be presented at 1 p.m., Saturday, at Southern Research Institute, where awards will be made.

Dr. Emmett B. Carmichael, head of the department of biochemistry at the University of Alabama School of Medicine, heads the judging committee. Other judges are Dr. Eric Rodgers; University of Alabama; Dr. John A. Fincher, Howard College; Dr. J. A. Southern, Howard College; Dr. E. H. Yancey, Spring Hill College; Dr. Locke White, Southern Research Institute; Dr. W. R. Smithey Jr.; Birmingham-Southern College; Dr. Frank J. Soday, Chemstrand Corportion; Dr. James T. MacKenzie, American Cast Iron Pipe Co.; John C. Henley III, Birmingham Publishing Co.; C. M. Killian, Alabama Power Co., and Dr. James L. Kassner, chairman of the Gorgass Scholarship Foundation.

News
B 30
Birmingham Ala
Sep 30 1954

14j 1954

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION LITERARY AWARD TO STUDY IN HAITI

Top Student Of French Is Haiti-Bound

PAUL B. McGIRT JR.
. . . familiar surroundings

DURHAM, N. C. Paul B. McGirt Jr. 0800 Lafayette Street, Camden, S. C., has been awarded a $2,000 Institute of International Education literary award to study in Haiti for one year, effective Sept. 1.

McGirt is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Paul B. McGirt of Camden. He attended Mather Academy in Camden and received the A. B. degree with a major in French at North Carolina College, Durham.

The award to McGirt is one of several made annually under the terms of the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations. The U. S. Government's Educational Exchange Program is a co-sponsor of the award.

When McGirt returns to Haiti next month, he will return to surroundings in Port-au-Prince that were familiar to him in the summer of 1949. He spent the summer between his junior and senior years studying there at the College Duvivier Hall.

During the past summer, McGirt was enrolled in French classes at the University of Laval in Quebec, Canada.

14j 1954

JAMES FUND SCHOLARSHIPS

6 Tuskegee Grads Given Scholarships

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE — Through the courtesy of the James Foundation which provides a sizeable sum each year for fellowships and faculty salaries, six members of the 1954 graduating class at Tuskegee Institute received awards for graduate study.

The awards were announced by Dr. L. H. Foster at the Junior-Senior Essay contest along with other annual prizes and awards.

The James Fund Scholarships for graduate study 1954-'55 were awarded to Eunicestine Clark, Tuskegee Institute, $1,400 for study at Chicago U.; Rosa Lara Crumes, Tampa, Fla., $900 for study at the University of Michigan; Willie B. Dillard, Greenwood, Miss., $500 for study at Tuskegee Institute; Carrie B. Hayes, Tampa, Fla., $1,400 for study at the University of Illinois; Gwendolyn F. Martinez, Shreveport, La., $1,400 for study at a University as yet undesignated; Carole Toye Patterson, Tuskegee Institute, $900 for study at a University as yet undesignated.

14j 1954

JOHN HAY WHITNEY FELLOWSHIP

Mrs. Howell Wins Whitney Award

Mrs. Clishie Pettigrew Howell has devoted the last six of her ten years in the academic profession to the teaching of Sophomore and Junior English in Booker T. Washington High School in Atlanta. She began her college work at Albany State College but completed her BA degree at Paine College. Then teaching and continuing her studies simultaneously, she received the AM degree from Atlanta University. For four years her work was entirely with younger children but since 1948 she has been concerned with Senior High School students. Mrs. Howell has been active in student counselling work, has sponsored student activities, and is a member of the Gate City Teachers Association, the Georgia Teachers Education Association, and the National Council of Teachers of English.

With a year's time at her disposal and with the resources of Columbia University and New York City at hand, Mrs. Howell plans great projects for her John Hay Fellowship year. She would like some courses of unifying aesthetic theory, some comparative literature, and some history. Parallel with her teaching interest is a strong desire to do creative writing, and if time permits she hopes to find at Columbia a course which will guide her in this direction. Above all, Mrs. Howell hopes to develop herself for the purpose of bringing greater values to her pupils. She firmly believes that a "rich" teacher can make others rich. For—as she quotes Emerson, "Character is cumulative and infectious."

Whitney Foundation Announces 48 Opportunity Fellows

The John Hay Whitney Foundation today announced forty-eight Opportunity Fellows for the year 1954-55. The awards to these forty-eight persons, totalling $100,000 bring the number of awards made in the five year period to 243 totaling $485,000. Among this year's Fellows are 17 Negroes; of the total Opportunity Fellows to date, 103 have been Negroes. The Fellowships are designed to furnish opportunity to Americans to advance their education and develop their special talents in order that they may make their maximum contribution to society. They are granted to young persons who show exceptional promise and who have been prevented by race, cultural background, economic status or region of residence from fully developing their potentialities.

In commenting upon the program, its director, Robert C. Weaver stated: "Opportunity Fellowships are investments in people. Some, like those in the performing arts, yield immediate returns; others, like those in academic fields, are long-term investments. Even in a short period of five years, we have some indication of the constructive impact of this program. The outstanding success of MATTIWILDA DOBBS as a concert singer and opera performer is encouraging and matched by the European recognition of another Opportunity Fellow in Music, LENORA LAFAYETTE. Most rewarding, too, has been the degree to which former Opportunity Fellows have received recognition in the form of fellowships from the Ford Foundation, Fulbright program and many of the leading universities in the nation. We are pleased to observe that the first Negro official of an urban redevelopment agency, SAMUEL CULLERS, is a former Opportunity Fellow.

"Opportunity Fellowships attempt to discover persons of exceptional promise, accelerate their development and afford a democratic society the chance to utilize more fully their talents."

One of this year's Fellows is symbolic of current trends in American life. She is Mrs. **Dorothy Esther Hoover** of Hope, Arkansas, currently a graduate student in Mathematics at the University of Arkansas. Mrs. Hoover, like **Israel Glover**, a 1953-54 Fellow, took advantage of the litigation which opened state-supported graduate schools in the South to Negroes. Both of them will complete their Ph.D. requirements in Mathematics while under an award from the John Hay Whitney Foundation. Significantly, both were called to the attention of the Foundation by enthusiastic letters from their professors at the University of Arkansas and Oklahoma A. and M. College.

Since the inauguration of the program, over 2,000 applications have been received and screened by the program's Committee of Award composed of:

Mrs. Douglas Horton, former President of Wellesley College and former Director of the Women's Reserve USNR; Charles S. Johnson, President of Fisk University; Rene d'Harnoncourt, Director of the Museum of Modern Art; Oliver La Farge, President of Association of American Indian Affairs; and Kenneth Macgowan, Chairman, Department of Theater Arts, University of California, Los Angeles. Selection of Fellows in Music, Creative Writing and the Fine Arts is facilitated by three juries composed of authorities in these fields.

Applications for next year's awards must be submitted to the John Hay Whitney Foundation no later than November 30, 1954.

Following is a list of Negro winners, biographical data and fields of study:

Miss Yvonne Patricia Carter of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, now a student at Harvard Law School; to continue study of Law at Harvard University.

James Ellis Christopher of Jersey City, New Jersey, graduate student at Ohio State University; to continue work toward a Master's degree in Geology at Ohio State University.

Joseph H. French of Columbus, Ohio, student at the College of Medicine, Ohio State University; to begin internship at Philadelphia General Hospital.

Gilbert Harris, Jr., of Garden City Park, Long Island, New York, recently discharged from the armed services; to continue art studies at the Art Students League of New York and study and paint in Mexico.

Mrs. Dorothy Esther Hoover of Hope, Arkansas, graduate student at the University of Arkansas; to complete Ph.D. in Mathematics at the University of Michigan.

Miss Rhea Jackson of New York City, student of Voice; to continue studies in Voice in Europe.

James Atwood Jones of Boston, Massachusetts, graduate student at Columbia University; to pursue graduate work in Social Psychology leading to the Ph.D. degree at Harvard University.

Mrs. Mary Ruth Lowe of New York City, student at Brooklyn Law School; to study towards degree of Master of Law at Harvard University.

Thomas Orestes Meeks, Jr., of New York City, currently employed as Radiological Physicist at the New York Navy Shipyard; to start doctoral research program in Physics at Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn.

George Bodine Oliver of Chicago, Illinois, graduate student at Pennsylvania State University; to continue graduate studies for a Ph.D. in Literature at Pennsylvania State University.

Gregory Frame Simms of Newton, Kansas, Musician; to work for a Master's degree in Voice at the Conservatory of Paris, France.

David Leander Stratmon of Southport, North Carolina, graduate student at the University of Michigan; to complete a dissertation in Liberia for a Ph.D. in Political Science from the University of Michigan.

Ubert C. Vincent of New York City, Social Worker; to initiate graduate study for a Ph.D. degree in Clinical Psychology at Columbia University.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Williamson of Washington, D. C., student at Mount Holyoke College; to seek Master's degree in Literature at Columbia University.

Mrs. Marie Viola Wood of New York City, Instructor in History at Howard University; to complete dissertation in Haiti for a Ph.D. in History from The American University.

Mr. James Edward Jones of Little Rock, Arkansas, student at the University of Wisconsin; to continue the study of Law at the University of Wisconsin.

Dr. Claudius Shropshire, a resident in Surgery at the Wadsworth General Hospital in Los Angeles, California; to continue second year's residency in Surgery.

Whitney Announces 1955-56 Grants

Crisis p. 10

St. Louis Mo.

NEW YORK (ANP) — Opportunity fellowships grants ranging from $1000 to $3000 and covering the 1955-56 academic year, were announced here last week by the John Hay Whitney Foundation, sponsor of the program.

The fellowships are designed to provide opportunities for advanced study to persons of exceptional promise who otherwise might not be able to develop their talents due to arbitrary barriers, such as race or culture.

The awards are open to people of numerous racial backgrounds including Negroes, Indians, Chinese and Japanese-Americans, residents of the Virgin Island and Puerto Rico.

However, candidates are expected to give positive evidence of exceptional promise; be between the ages of 22 and 35; be American citizens or in the process of becoming citizens.

The Whitney awards are made annually by a special committee on the basis of formal written applications by candidates on forms provided by the foundation. Deadline for filing applications is Nov. 30

17 given Whitney Foundation awards

NEW YORK (ANP) — Some 17 colored people were among 48 persons winning Opportunity fellowship for the 1954-55 school year, it was announced this week by the John Hay Whitney Foundation, donors of the awards.

This raised the total to 103 among 243 winners during the five years of the foundation's existence. The foundation is a kind of successor to the famed Rosenwald fund of some years ago.

Winners of the 1954-55 awards were:

Miss Yvonne Patricia Carter, Philadelphia, to continue study at Harvard University Law School; James Ellis Christopher, Jersey City, N.J., to continue work toward a master's in geology at Ohio State University;

Joseph H. French, Columbus, O., student at the College of Medicine, Ohio State University, to begin internship at Philadelphia General Hospital; Gilbert Harris Jr., Garden City Park, L.I., N.Y., recently discharged from the armed forces, to continue art studies at Art Students League of New York and study and paint in Mexico;

After Doctorate

Mrs. Dorothy Esther Hoover, Hope, Ark., graduate student, University of Arkansas, to complete work for doctorate in mathematics at U. of Michigan: Miss Rhea Jackson, New York, to continue study of voice in Europe;

James Atwood Jones, Boston graduate student, Columbia University, for work toward doctorate in social psychology, Harvard University; Mrs. Mary Ruth Lowe, New York, Brooklyn Law School student, to work toward master of law degree, Harvard University;

Thomas Orestes Meeks Jr., radiological physicist, to start doctorate research program in physics at Polytechnic Institute of Booklyn; George Bodine Oliver, Chicago, continue study toward doctorate in literature Pennsylvania State University

To Study In Paris

Gregory Frame Simms, Newton, Kan., work toward master's in voice at Conservatory of Paris, France; David Leandor Stratmon, Southport, N. C., completion of disertation in Liberia for doctorate in political science from University of Michigan;

Ubert C. Vincent, New York, graduate study for doctorate in clinical psychology at Columbia University; Miss Mary Elizabeth Williamson, Washington, D.C., Mount Holyoke College student, master's in literature at Columbia;

Mrs. Marie Villa Wood, New York, Howard University history instructor, complete dissertation in Haiti for doctorate in history from the American University; James Edward Jones, Little Rock, Ark., continue law study at University of Wisconsin; and Dr. Claudius Shropshire, continue second year's residency in surgery at Wadsworth General Hospital, Los Angeles.

Robert C. Weaver, diector of the fellowship program, praised the work of such past winners as Mattiwilda Dobbs and Samuel Cullers as examples of how these awards "discover persons of exceptional promise, accelerate their development and afford a democratic society the chance to utilize more fully their talents."

Opportunity Fellowships Go To Seventeen People

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Some 17 Negroes were among 48 persons winning Opportunity fellowships for the 1954-55 school year, it was announced this week by the John Hay Whitney Foundation, donors of the awards.

Winners of the 1954-55 awards were:

Miss Yvonne Patricia Carter, Philadelphia, to continue study at Harvard university law school; James Ellis Christopher, Jersey City N. J. to continue work toward a master's in Geology at Ohio State university.

Joseph H. French Columbus, O., student at the College of Medicine, Ohio State univtrsity, to begin internship at Philadelphia General hospital; Gilbert Harris Jr. Garden City Park, L I N Y., recently discharged from the armed forces to continue art studies at Art Students League of New York and study and paint in Mexico

Mrs. Dorothy Esther Hoover, Hope, Ark. graduate student University of Arkansas to complete work for doctorate in math at University of Michigan; Miss Rhea Jackson, New York, to continue study of voice in Europe.

James Atwood Jones, Boston, graduate student Columbia university for work toward doctorate in social psychology Harvard university; Mrs. Mary Ruth Lowe, New York, Brooklyn law school student, to work toward master of law degree, Harvard university.

Thomas Orestes Meeks Jr. radiological physicist, to start doctorate research program in physicis at Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn; George Bodine Oliver, Chicago, continue study toward doctorate in literature Pennsylvania State univerisity.

Gregory Prame Simms Newton, Kan., work toward master's in voice at Conservatory in Liberia for doctorate in political science from University of Michigan

Ubert C Vincent New York, graduate study for doctorate in clinical psychology at Columbia university; Miss Mary Elizabeth Williamson, Washington, D. C., Mount Holyoke college student, master's in literature at Columbia;

Mrs Marie Villa Wood, New York, Howard university history instructor, complete dissertation in Haiti for doctorate in history from the American university; James Edward Jones, Little Rock, Ark., continue law study at University of Wisconsin; and Doctor Claudius Shropshire, continue second year's residency in surgery at Wadsworth General hospital, Los Angeles.

Robert C Weaver, director of the fellowship program, praised the work of such past winners as Matiwilda Dobbs and Samuel Cullers as examples of how these awards "discover persons of exceptional promise, accelerate their development and afford a democratic society the chance to utilize more fully their talents."

14j 1954

LADERLE MEDICAL FACULTY AWARD

Howard Teacher Among Lederle Faculty Awards

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dr Lawrence M. Marshall, associate professor of bio-chemistry in Howard University's College of Medicine, has been selected along with 13 other medical school teachers throughout the country to receive the first Lederle Medical Faculty Award. The award, which was made by the Lederle Laboratories Division of the American Cyanamid Company, is a grant of $9,000. It will be used at the rate o $3,000 a year to support teaching and research activities in the department of biochemistry.

OTHER RECIPIENTS

Other recipients of Lederle awards are Dr. John Dempsher, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Don W. Fawcett, Harvard University; Dr. E. C Glessing, University of Vermont; Dr. Eugene D. Grim, University of Minnesota; Dr. Frances O Kelsey, University of South Dakota; Dr. Robert G. Langdon, Johns Hopkins University; Dr. Fred V. Lucas, University of Rochester; Dr. Werner K. Maas, New York University; Dr. Melvin L. Moss, Columbia University; Dr. George E. Murphy, Cornell University; Dr. Sidney Shulman, University of Buffalo; Dr. James R. Teabeaut, II University of Tennessee; and Dr Verne L. van Breemen, University of Colorado.

The purpose of the Lederle award according to the administrators of the program, is to encourage men and women who have progressed beyond the stage of development which is now encompassed by the post-doctorate fellowship or so-called senior fellowships in pre-clinical sciences. The program helps support promising teachers and investigators and assists departments which can benefit by expansion and there by offer opportunities for development of promising individuals.

SINCE 1948

Dr. Marshall, who lives at 1719 Otis Street, northeast, has been a member of the medical school faculty at Howard since 1948. A native of Pittsburgh, Pa., he holds the Bachelor and Master of Science degrees from Duquesne University and the Doctor of Philosophy degree from Wayne University. Prior to coming to Howard he served as a teaching fellow at Wayne, a faculty member at Arkansas State College, and a chemist for the U. S. Army.

The project to be conducted by Dr. Marshall as the result of the Lederle award deals with embryonic development. The studies are expected to add to the knowledge of various functions of the Krebs cycle during growth.

14 j 1954

$10,000 scholarship

.. Jefferson ..

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — **Alfred Blair Jefferson,** consistent winner of major awards, copped the coveted L. T. Miller Scholarship at the recent annual honors convocation of Meharry Medical College.

The scholarship is an endowed fund of $10,000 established last year by **Mrs. L. T. Miller** in honor of her late husband, **Dr. L. T. Miller.**

L.T. MILLER SCHOLARSHIP

14j 1954

MARIAN ANDERSON SCHOLARSHIP

Broadway Understudy Winner of Eleventh $1,000 Marian Anderson Award

NEW YORK—Miriam Burton, understudy for Mae Barnes in the cast of "By the Beautiful Sea," received notice last week that she is the recipient of the first prize of the Marian Anderson Scholarship Fund which she won at an audition of more than contestants.

Miss Burton recently played Miss Barnes' role for two weeks while the latter was out of the hit show on sick leave. This is especially notable since her training has been for concert and operatic singing and the part in the Shirley Booth musical calls for a totally different rhythm style.

Previous winners of the coveted Anderson Award include Camilla Williams, Rawn Spearman, Luther Saxon, Mildred Hill and Shirlee Emmons.

leaving to become understudy to Mae Barnes of "By the Beautiful Sea" fame now in New York.

Her aspiration to be a top notch concert singer, Miss Burton tended to play down her splended performances with "Carmen Jones," "St. Louis Woman," "Green Pastures," and her stint with Katherine Dunham, both in America and overseas.

Miss Burton said she recently completed two concerts of classical music. Her vocal recital at Carl Fischer hall, where she sang a five-part program accompanied by Kelley Wyatt and, second, a presentation of the Bergen County unit, National Council of Negro Women, when she was accompanied by Joy McLean.

—o O o—

MISS BURTON expects to make her debut in London, England and will study under the first prize with Norman Notley and her coach.

She expressed her thrill at following in the footsteps of Camilla Williams, Mattiwilda Dobbs, Rawn Spearman and Genevieve Warner, all winners of the Marian Anderson Scholarship Fund auditions awards.

Alyse Anderson (sister of contralto Marian Anderson) is secretary of the fund and auditions are held in Philadelphia.

Marian Burton takes 1st place

By GLADYS P. GRAHAM

NEW YORK (ANP)— Miriam Burton, a native New Yorker of West Indian parantage, has won her second scholarship for advanced vocal study.

Miss Burton was one of four singers named 1954 winners of the Marian Anderson Scholarship Fund auditions.

The soprano was granted first prize of $1,000. Reri Grist, Lee Cass, bass-baritone, and McHenry Boatwright of Boston were the other winners in the 13th Fund auditions.

In an exclusive interview with the young artist, it was learned that she was a student of Norma Notley and had studied in Paris with Fernand Francell and Mme. Fourestter, whose husband is conductor of the Paris Opera.

SHE JOINED the "Porgy and Bess" company abroad, touring with them almost a year.

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MARTHA MANGOLD MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP

Miss Brown gets college scholarship

NEWARK

Miss Marie Claudette Brown, a senior majoring in elementary education at Newark State Teachers College, has been granted the first award of the Martha Mangold Memorial Scholarship.

Miss Brown, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Claude Brown, 13 Ridgewood Ave., Newark, is majoring in the curriculum for the teaching of the handicapped.

The scholarship was presented to the college by Mrs. Lydia M. Schmidt of Arlington in memory of her sister, Miss Martha Mangold, member of an old Newark family, a teacher of handicapped children and a writer of children's plays.

Miss Brown will become one of the first colored teachers to be employed in Rahway public school system in September, 1955.

A GRADUATE of Cleveland Junior High School where she was valedictorian of her class, she graduated from South Side High School among the top 10 in her class.

Miss Brown ranks in the upper quarter of the senior class at the college.

She will do her senior practice teaching in the Passaic public school system, where she will gain experience working with classes for mentally retarded children.

She is president of Gamma Zeta Chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority. She worked her way through college as an operator for the Bell Telephone Company in Irvington.

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DR. MICHAEL E. THOMAS (TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE)
TEACHING FELLOWSHIP- HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Tuskegee Graduate Gets Fellowship To Attend Harvard

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. June 20—Dr. Michael E. Thomas who graduated from the Tuskegee Institute School of Veterinary Medicine May 24 has received a teaching fellowship in Micro-biology at Harvard University School of Public Health, where he is to begin work in the fall.

He will enter the Harvard University School of Public Health as a candidate for the degree, Master of public health, with concentration in the field of epidemiology.

Dr. Thomas enrolled in pre-veterinary medicine in March, 1949, from Freetown, Sierra Leone, West Africa. He completed the six-year course in five and a quarter years by passing examinations in some of the pre-veterinary courses. He graduated Magna Cum Laude with a class of 11 this spring.

Other achievements included election to the Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society in 1951; Beta Kappa Chi, Honorary Scientific Society, 1952; Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges, 1953-54.

On the annual prize night, Dr. Thomas received the Women's Auxiliary to the American Veterinary Medical Association's award for contributions which advanced the standing of the veterinary school. He also received the Upjohn award at the annual banquet of the student chapter of the American Veterinary Medical Association, on the basis of being selected the senior student most proficient or outstanding in the clinics.

In being awarded the Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree by Tuskegee Institute School of Veterinary Medicine, Dr. Thomas becomes the first Sierra Leone student to complete study in this field in the United States.

He states that his major purpose in furthering his education in Public Health at Harvard University is to better quality himself for field work and research upon his return to Sierra Leone. Dr. Thomas said that the course in epidemiology will be specifically beneficial in the detection and control of diseases transmissable from animals to human beings.

The Tuskegee Institute School of Veterinary Medicine, which is fully accredited, has graduated its sixth class since it was established in 1945. Dean T. S. Williams, who heads the school states that the graduates are making outstanding records in the several fields of practice open to veterinarians.

14j 1954

NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INFANTILE PARALYSIS SCHOLARSHIP

POLIO SCHOLARSHIP—Miss Joan M. Douglas of Englewood, N.J., is one of 16 colored students who have been awarded scholarships by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis for the 1953-54 school year. She's enrolled in the physical therapy course at Boston University.

Miss Jessie Abbott, of Tuskegee, is one of 16 Negro students awarded scholarships by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis for the 1953-54 school year. Miss Abbott is enrolled in the physical therapy course at New York University.

Scholarships in fields of study related to polio care are granted by the National Foundation from March of Dimes funds. This annual campaign extends through Jan. 31.

MISS JESSIE ABBOTT

MARCH OF DIMES SCHOLAR — Miss Jessie Abbott (above) of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., is one of sixteen Negro students who were awarded scholarships by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis for the 1953-54 school year.

Miss Abbott is enrolled in the Physical Therapy course at New York University. Scholarships in fields of study related to polio care are granted by the National Foundation from March of Dimes funds. This annual campaign extends through January 31. Your contribution is needed to support the four programs of the National Foundation: patient care, research, education and polio prevention — (SNS).—

National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis for the 1953-54 school year. Mr. West is enrolled in the pharmacology course at the University of Chicago. Scholarships in fields of study related to polio care are granted by the National Foundation from March of Dimes funds, whose campaign extends through Jan. 31.

SCHOLARSHIP WINNER—Fred R. West, Baltimore, is one of 16 students who were awarded scholarships by the

14.1 1954

NATIONAL HONOR SOCIETY

29 members inducted into National Honor Society

Afro American
Sat. 11-6-54
Baltimore, Md.

ATLANTA — The David T. Howard High School Chapter of the National Honor Society inducted 28 new members and re-elected 18 others from the junior and senior classes in ceremonies held recently at the school.

William Gordon, managing editor of the Atlanta Daily World, main speaker, was introduced by Ralph C. Robinson, district executive, Herndon Division, Atlanta Area Council, Boy Scouts of America.

Music for the occasion was offered by the advanced choir of the school, directed by L. C. Mann. M. R. Austell is sponsor of the chapter and F. W. Sullivan, principal of the school.

The new members are:

—o O o—

OCIE ELLIS, Barabara A. Jones Jean A. Florence, Betty Mathews, Dorothy L. Brown, Elizabeth O'Kelley, Mary Duncan, Cary Duncan, Betty Earley, Elsa Woodley, Gloria D. Braswell, Loretta Russell and Mary Ann Wise ("Miss David T. Howard");

Principal F. W. Sullivan, Mary L. McGhee, Dorothy L. Myrick, Bessie C. Robinson, Wilma Strong, Elizabeth Noland, Carrie B. Evans, Lucille E. Brown, Elizabeth Pruitt, Evelyn P. Andrews, Betty J. Houston, Alfreda Bradley, Ruby M. King, Joan Thomas and M. R. Austell;

—o O o—

JACQUELYN SHIVERS, C. M. Davie, member of faculty council; Howard Head Jr., Albert Smith Jr., Patricia P. Johnson, Lillie R. Rosley, William B. Freeman, Evelyn B. Engram, Josephine Davis, Mirian Ezzard, Ramona King and Gloria Burney;

Henry J. Porter, Ralph C. Robsinson, Boy Scout executive; Robert Maxwell, John Calhoun, Juanita Jackson, David F. Daniel, Ronald Pollock and Malinda Bryant.

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NATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP SERVICE AND FUND FOR NEGRO STUDENTS, INC.

Give $35,115 Scholarships To Students

NEW YORK—The first group of scholarship awards totaling $35,115 was made this week to 103 boys and girls in twenty-four states and the District of Columbia for the academic year, 1954-55, by the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students, Inc.

The students will enroll or are enrolled at forty-nine different colleges and universities in nineteen states. The awards range from $100 to $400.

Initiated in 1949 as a part of a program to increase opportunities for Negro students to obtain higher education in interracial colleges and universities, the awards will bridge the gap between $48,200 in college and other scholarships won by the students and the students' total financial needs.

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NATIONWIDE HOTEL ASSOCIATION, INC. SCHOLARSHIP FUND

Hotel association creates student scholarship fund

Afro-American 8.9
Baltimore
Sat. 11-20-54

WASHINGTON

Dykes A. Brookins, newly-elected national president of the Nationwide Hotel Association, announced last week the establishment of the NHA Scholarship Fund for students majoring in hotel management or allied fields.

The Nationwide Hotel Association, Inc., is composed of leading hotels, motels and tourist homes catering to the public without regard for race, creed and color. The association will celebrate its first anniversary Nov. 30.

In announcing the NHA scholarship fund, the president said: "Our purpose in making funds available is to lend encouragement and financial aid when such assistance is needed.

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IN ORDER TO stimulate interest in the scholarship fund and other phases of NHA's 1955 program, Mr. Brookins will hold a series of meetings at the association's seven regional offices.

The itinerary is as follows: Nov. 29, Dawn Hotel, New York City; Dec. 1, New Dunbar Hotel, Washington, D.C.; Dec. 2, Plaza Hotel, Norfolk, Va.; Dec. 6, Patterson Hotel, New Orleans, La.; Dec. 9, Evans Hotel, Chicago, Ill.; Dec. 13, Canton Hotel, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Dec. 17, Clark Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.

Mr. Brookins, who owns the Do Plaza Hotels in Newark N.J., and a number of guest houses, is a graduate of Virginia State College, a member of Mt. Carmel Presbyterian Church, executive board of the Newark YMCA, a Mason and is married and has four children.

NHA HEAD—Dykes A. Brookins, Newark, N.J. and business and civic leader, is the new national president of Nationwide Hotel Association Inc.

Ira de A. Reid YWCA Speaker

A widely known educator and author, Dr. Ira de A. Reid, professor of sociology at Haverford College in Haverford, Conn. will be guest speaker at a dinner meeting of the Committee on administration of the Wheatley branch Young Women's Christian Association next Friday. The meeting will be held in the branch's auditorium, 2709 Locust Street.

Dr. Reid, who is also lecturer in sociology at the New York School of Social Work at Columbia University, will discuss "The Unexamined Decision."

The speaker served for two summers as director of foreign student orientation programs for the Institute of Internation Education at Haverford College.

Louisville, Bright Spot Of South

WITH the year 1953 fading into the pages of history, Louisville, Kentucky has in the past few months become one of the bright spots in the South where democracy is becoming a fact. In the short span of three weeks the following notable achievements have been accomplished: 1) opening of municipal hospital facilities for the first time to train Negro nurses; 2) the appointment of two Negroes to the faculty of the University of Louisville Medical school, and 3) the police department's recent indication that it will not enforce segregation regulations set up by private enterprises such as bus companies in the matter of separate waiting rooms. Previous accomplishments noted, to mention a few, have been the admittance of Negro doctors to the medical society and the lowering of racial bars in Catholic schools and public schools on the college level.

Certainly such gains in the largest city in Kentucky and one of the largest in the South are without a doubt further proof that the outmoded theory, "the time is not ripe" holds no water. It also indicates that the enlightened South is becoming aware that the Negro is sincerely interested in taking his rightful place in the planning and governing of his respective community. Other cities throughout these professed democratic southern states should take note and work to emulate the city of Louisville into putting democracy into practice.

Making democracy a fact in the South would help immeasurably to further develop the current industrial progress and the increased growth it is now enjoying. The present "dual system" of justice, education, etc., is definitely and painfully hurting the South's forward progress.

As we move into the new year it is our fervent hope that similar gains chalked up in Louisville will materialize here in New Orleans and other Southern cities during the year 1954. The South will be a better place in which to live when democracy becomes a fact as well as a theory.

Dr. Franklin gets Cambridge assignment

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dr. John H. Franklin, professor of history at Howard university, has been selected one of a 10-man team of educators who will participate in the annual Fulbright Conference on American Studies at Cambridge university this summer under auspices of the U. S. Educational Commission in the United Kingdom.

Also on the team are Benna F. Fleming, of Vanderbilt; Arthur N. Mizener, of Cornell; C. Easton Rothwell, of Stanford; George D. Stoddard, of New York university; Dr. Robert L. Sutherland, University of Texas; David P. Truman, of Columbia; and Clarence H. Elliott, city manager of Kalamazoo, Mich.

At Cambridge Dr. Franklin will teach at Peterhouse college. His subject will be "Regional and Ethnic Influences in American History," and his classes will be made up of teachers in British colleges and secondary schools who teach American subjects.

This will be Dr. Franklin's second teaching assignment abroad in recent years. In 1951, he lectured on "Recent American Social History" at the Salzburg Seminar in American Studies, and taught courses in "The South in American History" and "The Negro in American Life" in Berlin.

Native of Tulsa, Okla., Dr. Franklin has been a member of the faculty at Howard since 1947. He holds degrees from Fisk and Harvard.

IT HAPPENED IN NEW YORK

(By Gladys P. Graham)

NEW YORK EDUCATORS GETTING TOP JOBS UNDER WAGNER ADMINISTRATION

NEW YORK — (ANP) — An unprecedented brown out appears to dot the horizon of the city administration here since the induction of liberal Mayor Robert Wagner who acts and talks less. Following Hulan Jack, Borough president, Ann Hedgeman, assistant to the mayor, and more recently Commissioners George Gregory and the only Negro of six deputy Commissioners Robert J. Mangum (son-in-law to former Hotel Theresa Manager Scott) is the recent induction of James Dumpson of the Department of Welfare's Foster Home Division, a $7,000 post.

Recently returned from Pakistan and on the staff of the graduate school of public administration of New York university, as lecturer, the Negro child specialist is setting a new high in social relations. Dumpson's position in academic and social work is unique.

Negro staff at New York University School of Education Dr. Roscoe Brown (cinderpath king) in physical education; Dr. Deborah C. Patridge, formerly of Tuskegee, childhood education; Ardelle A. Lewellyn, secondary education specialist now doing field work on her doctorate and Fine Arts Associate Professor Hale Woodruff formerly of Atlanta university, has had a busy summer with a huge enrollment of students from far and near of all races and creeds.

Gets Position at Drake U. Library

MISS FRANCES LOWRY

Miss Frances E. Lowry, 1207 Stewart street, accepted a position of assistant catalog librarian at Drake University library. She will begin duties on September 1.

Miss Lowry, a native of Des Moines, is a graduate of East High School, attended American Institute of Business and received her Bachelor of Science degree from University of Minnesota.

She served for two years as catalog librarian at the Weselyn University, Middleton, Conn., then went to England, France, Germany and Italy for several months and returned to Des Moines last spring. Since April she has been employed at the Human Betterment League here.

Miss Lowry is a niece of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Williams of 1207 Stewart street.

Hunter College Prof. To Speak At Morehouse

Dr Marguerite Cartwright, professor in the Department of Sociology at Hunter College, New York City, will be the third speaker on the Fall Lecture Series, of the Morehouse College Sociology Department. She will speak on Wednesday and Thursday, December 1 and 2.

Dr. Cartwright will conduct lecture-discussion groups at 4 p. m., both days, and on Wednesday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, she will appear in public forum, speaking on the subject, "Report on the Recent Meeting of the U S. Commission of the UNESCO Confe-" rence. Her subject for Wednesday afternoon will be "Yugoslavia" and for Thursday afternoon it will be "The Role of the U S. Negro in World Diplomacy."

All meetings will take place in Room 114 in the new Chemistry Building. The public is invited to attend the public forum Thursday evening at 7:30.

Dr. Cartwright has been on the faculty of Hunter College since 1949. She has taught at Mills College and at Booklyn College. The brilliant young Negro socioogist has done extensive research in the U S, in the British West Indies, in Haiti, in Mexico, Cuba and the Virgin Islands. She has been liaison officer of the Department of Public Information for the U N. Seventh Assembly. She has been delegate to the U. S Commission for UNESCO, as well as a delegate to the Zagreb Conference (held in Zagreb, Yugoslavia), where she spoke on human rights (her speech having been broadcast over the Voice of America)

Dr. Cartwright holds membership in numerous national professional societies, and she contributes to more than a dozen periodicals.

Negro To Teach Speech at Ohio State University

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Frank W Hale, Jr., formerly of Topeka, Kas., was awarded a graduate fellowship at Ohio State university this week. This fellowship carries with it a $1500 stipend and remission of tuition fees for the school year 1954-55.

Mr. Hale will teach basic speech courses while completing the requirements for the Ph. D. degree in speech and political science by next spring. His grade point average is 3.71; the maximum is 4.00.

At present young Hale, 27, is on leave of absence from Oakwood college in Huntsville college, Ala. He has served this institution in the capacity of speech instructor and public relations director since 1951.

He received the B.A. and M.A. degrees from the University of Nebraska. His chief interest outside of his area of specialization has always been music. While in Lincoln, Nebr., he was director of the "Hub of Harmony", male chorus from 1947-50.

Mr. Hale was born in Kansas City, Mo., and moved with his parents to Topeka in 1937.

Portlant, Ore. — The Vancover Avenue Church of God held Sunday services at the regular hours. At 11 o'clock, Elder Chester delivered a wonderful sermon. The youth meeting was held at 6:30 p.m. and regular evening services were held at 8:30 with Elder Hazel Brown delivering the fine sermon. Mrs. Leola Martin was a dinner guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harry D. Jones, Sunday, also Mrs. Mattie Morrison and friends visited. Mrs. Clara C. Jones and Mrs. Martin visited Mrs. Moses Crosby Sunday.

Dr. Haynes Retires From State Board

NEW YORK.—After six years of service on the State University of New York Board of Trustees, Dr. George Edmund Haynes of New York City is retiring because of age limits fixed in the Educational Law governing members on the Board. The permanent Board was appointed by Governor Dewey on December 16, 1954 and Dr. Haynes was not eligible for appointment to this Board for that reason.

Dr. Haynes was appointed by Governor Thomas E. Dewey on the first State University Board of Trustees established under the Educational Law in 1948. He was the only Negro member of that Board and served on several of the standing committees. Service on the Board is without compensation except necessary expenses.

Ngero To Speak At Arkansas Univ.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark. — ANP) — A Negro minister will be among the group of speakers at the University of Arkansas Religious Emphasis Week for the first time.

Dr. Calvin K. Stalnaker, minister of First Baptist Church, North Tulsa, Okla., will participate in the annual university event.

The first Negro to participate in such activities, Stalnaker is a graduate of Payne College, Augusta, Ga. He completed graduate work at the University of Chicago Divinity School and the University of Toledo.

From 1947-51, Stalnaker was executive secretary of the National Fraternal Council of Churches.

Gordon Tells Hungry Club Of Year On Nieman Scholarship

BY EDWARD PEEKS

ATLANTA, Ga. — (SNS) —

"Forgive us, sir," said the driver, smiling broadly as he stopped the car beside the curb. "Are you here attending Harvard?"

"Yes," replied the young man, after recovering from the thrust of the sudden question.

Then the other man in the car said:

"Well, that's fine. We are glad you made it. I once had a nephew who was not accepted. I am glad to see a colored man at Harvard."

William Gordon, managing editor of the Atlanta Daily World, recalled the experience Wednesday in an address to the Hungry Club Forum at the Butler Street YMCA.

WILLIAM GORDON

SELECT JOURNALISTIC GROUP

One of 12 Nieman fellows for the year 1951-52, Gordon discussed his reaction to persons and activities while at Harvard. He told of the academic program engaged in by this select group of newspapermen, fellows of the Nieman Foundation that was established by Agnes Wahl Nieman to improve standards of American journalism.

The foundation was set up in memory of the late Lucius W. Nieman, former publisher of the Milwaukee Journal.

"I expected to be accepted intellectually but not socially," Gordon said.

Bostonians, students, professors and his fellows pleasantly disappointed him by accepting him as an individual, socially and intellectually.

"Hospitality, as we define it here in the South, I found to be much more genuine there," Gordon explained. "There was an overwhelming tendency to accept one on the basis of ability and not in terms of color. I found character not race, used as a yardstick to judge the worth of the individual person."

FACULTY STATUS

During the first weekend Nieman dinner, fellows were introduced to one another and to members of the Harvard faculty, Gordon said. "We were told at the time that our status on the campus would be comparable to that of an instructor."

He explained that these dinners were held twice monthly. They featured a discussion led by a guest of distinction in journalism or some other field in public affairs. They included Turner Cartledge, executive editor of the New York Times; Edwin Cannon, editor of the Christian Science Monitor; Al Capp, cartoonist and creator of "Li'l Abner"; Arthur Schleinger, professor of history, and Ernest Hooten, professor of anthropology, both of Harvard.

"Another significant aspect of the Nieman year was the weekly seminar on Tuesday afternoon," Gordon said. "At this time some top faculty member was invited to present a paper or lead a discussion in his field. Numerous complex subjects were explored over beer and cheese at the faculty club."

Nieman fellows made a number of trips that took them all the way from offices of mayors and governors to the assembly rooms of the United Nations.

MRS. SAMPSON, SPEAKER

"We spent several days at the United Nations and were fortunate in having among our guest speakers Mrs. Edith Sampson, Senator Wiley of Wisconsin and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt," Gordon observed.

"Guests of the Society of Nieman Fellows of New York at the time, we were feted with a dinner party in one of the banquet rooms of the United Nations overlooking the East river."

Aside from traveling, dining and questioning important persons, Nieman fellows studied some, too.

"I don't want to lead you to believe that all our time was spent around the dinner table, on trips or in seminars," Gordon pointed out. "We also had classroom responsibility, including lengthy reading lists and lectures to be made to interested groups in and about Cambridge.

"Exams were optional. But most fellows preferred taking them. We were at liberty, however, to drop or select a new course at any time during the year."

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PH.D.

Reach Top In Schooling

Two Negroes Earn Ph.D.'s

A&M College Honors Battle, Kin of Tulsan

STILLWATER — Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Haynes of Tulsa with a number of persons who came here Saturday to see Huey Jefferson Battle of Stillwater become the first Negro to receive a Ph.D. in the Sooner State at Oklahoma A&M college.

Dr. Battle, who will teach at Langston university this fall, earned his degree in agricultural economics on the basis of a thesis entitled, "Economics Effects of Some Major Changes in the Flour Milling Industry."

Mrs. (Verna) Haynes, 1816 N. Norfolk in Tulsa, is the sister of Dr. Battle. She and her husband were "thrilled at the inspirational commencement program," and wished that more Negroes had been there to see it.

Dine after Gradition

After the exercises, she and Mr. Haynes joined Prof. Battle in a family dinner at his home. Dr. Battle and his wife, the former Mimmie Lorene Nelson (also a Langston prof), and their daughter then left on a motor trip to Wisconsin. They will return to Langston in September.

Among the many well-wishers were three Tulsa sisters of Battle, Misses Jewel Battle and Curtycine Battle, and Mrs. Vannie Doyle (with her husband, William Doyle); his parents, Mr. and Mrs. — of—; his in-laws, Mr. and Mrs. James Nelson of Langston, and other relatives and friends.

A number of Negroes also received master's degrees from Oklahoma A&M.

They were: four Tulsans, Ulysses Mitchell, Minnie Goe Lollis, Felicia McLeod Johnson and Edgar Augustus Guess; Leslie Roland Austin, Wellston; James Frazier Ballard, Stillwater; Fern Smith Brooks, Fred W. Factory, and Austin Hazel Berry, Watonga.

More with Masters

Louise A. McNairy and Mattie Jackson Brinkley, Okmulgee; Frances B. Chatman, Lawton, Alonzo R Marshall, Vernon Lloyd Foshee and John Fentress Davis, Muskogee; Theresa Palmer Hughes and Harold Bishop Dillon, Langston;

Odessa Mae Factory, Wichita, Kans.; Oma Gallimore, Chandler Alice White Phillips and Sarah E. Glover, Oklahoma City; Frederick Douglass Hammond, Pawnee, James Wilber Hilliard, Anadarko.

Wilbur Ollio Mack, Seward; Bernice A. Thomas and Osby M. McDaniels, Idabel; Randolph Eldridge Roper, Geary, and Iola Berthenia Young, Council.

Oklahoma U. Gives Award To Fisk Prof.

Several Tulsans were among the hundreds and hundreds of persons attending the summer commencement exercises at the University of Oklahoma in Norman last Sunday at which a Negro, Woodrow Harold Jones, received a Ph.D.

Dr. Jones, a member of the faculty at Fisk university, received his doctorate in zoology, plant sciences. He is the first Negro ever to earn a Ph.D. at the University of Oklahoma.

Among the proudest at the ceremonies were friends and relatives of Mrs. Luvanne Cox Franklin, one of several Negroes who received master's degrees. She is the wife of Jesse G. Franklin, 1132 North Greenwood, and also a teacher at the Wetumka high school. She received her BA from Langston university.

Accompanying Mrs. Franklin to Norman were Mr. Franklin Mrs. B. F. Lyons, his cousin, and Mrs. Booker Marina.

Others receiving master's degrees included:

Serphronia Payne Bruner, Willa White Bruner, Betty Wylma Buckner, Irene Lois Franklin, Allen Alonzo Hancock Jr., Bertha Poole Rucker and Aristle Clell Russell.

They received their degrees in elementary education or elemenary school administration.

2 get doctorates at Univ. of Pitt

PITTSBURGH — Thomas Saunders and Thomas Edward White were among the candidates for the doctor of philosophy degree at the summer commencement of the University of Pittsburgh held here last Wednesday night.

Dr. Saunders, a native of Chicago, and a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and the University of Chicago, earned his degree in English, specializing in American literature.

Dr. White, who did his previous study at the University of Pittsburgh and American University in Washington, earned his degree in economics. A previous instructor at Shaw University, he will he an assistant professor in economics at Hampton Institute this fall.

Philander Smith Adds Three Ph. D's To Faculty

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (ANP) — Philander Smith college opened its 86th academic year here last week with 12 persons added to the faculty — three of them doctors of philosophy.

The new teaching staff includes Dr. C. D. Henry, a graduate of the college, who returns after receiving recently a Ph. D. in health and physical education from the University of Iowa; Dr. Tse-Pei Tseng, Ph.D., Ohio State university, who will head the department of physics and mathematics; and Dr. W. H. Roberts, Ph.D. Northwestern university, who will be coordinator of general education for special services.

Hobart Jarrett, Wileyite, Now Holder Of Doctorate

GREENSBOBO —Hobart Jarrett, chairman of the Humanities Division at Bennett College, returned to the campus this week with a Ph. D after his name. Nearly one-fourth of the school's faculty members now hold doctorate degrees.

Dr. Jarret, who did his undergraduate work at Wiley College, Marshall, Texas, received his Ph.D this summer from Syracuse University. He has been on the Bennett faculty five years. Before that, he was on the faculty of Langston University.

Dr. David D. Jones, president of the college announced Dr. Jarrett's return with pleasure. The college official cited the faculty's growing list of degrees and the high faculty-student ratio as examples of Bennett's long-range policy.

This year at Bennett, Dr. Jones reported there will be one faculty members for every 12 students. It emphasizes the school's continued progress in faculty strength, he said, both in size as well as training.

Bennett not only seeks out faculty members with character and scholarship, Dr. Jones explained, but also encourages further graduate education. Dr. Jarrett is the fifth faculty member to receive his doctorate while a member of the Bennett staff.

The other four are Dr. Willa B. Player, vice president in charge of instruction, Dr. Chauncey G. Winston, chairman of Social Sciences; Dr. Clinton C. Armstrong, instructor of religion and philosophy; and Dr. George Breathett, chairman of Social Studies.

Dr. W. C. Jackson, chairman of Bennett's board of trustees termed the faculty's growing strength as "magnificent." Dr. Jackson, who is chancellor emeritus of woman's College, declared:

"The long-range policy which the Administration at Bennett College has followed has required great patience and vision but has paid off, however with magnificent dividends. It is a source of pride to the trustees that we have assembled such a distinguished group of young scholars."

In addition, Bennett will have three other faculty members with doctorate degrees this year They are Dr. Rose Karfiol in economics, a graduate of the University of Cologne; Dr. Walburga von Raffler who holds two doctorates one from Indiana University and another from the University of Turin, Italy; and Dr. Manmatha N. Chatterjee, a noted scholar who comes to Bennett as a visiting professor through the courtesy of the Whitney Foundation.

Seventeen other members of Bennett's faculty have done work beyond their Master's degrees. They are Mrs. Ne[illegible] Banks, Miss Anna Camp, [illegible] Mary Coleman, John Crawford, Mrs. Armantine Douglass, Francis Grandison, Miss Constance Johnson and Roy Lee.

Also, Miss Mernella Martin, McClure McCombs, Miss Amaleta Moore, Mrs. Blanche Raiford, James Randall, J. Henry Sayles, Mrs. Roberta B. Simmons, Mrs. Minnie Smith and Mrs. Louise Streat.

Receives doctorate at Columbia

NEW YORK — Mrs. Captolia Dent Newbern, director of Christian education and minister of music at Williams Institutional CME Church here, received the doctor of philosophy degree from Columbia University Sept. 2.

The presentation was made during the first annual Academic Achievement Night program held at the church. Some 1,500 persons witnessed the program. Dr. Olivia Pearl Stokes, director of religious education for the Massachusetts Council of Churches, delivered the main address.

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, associate minister of the church, presided. Columbia University was represented by Dr. Ralph B. Spence, executive officer of education.

DR. PERRY DR. ROCHELLE

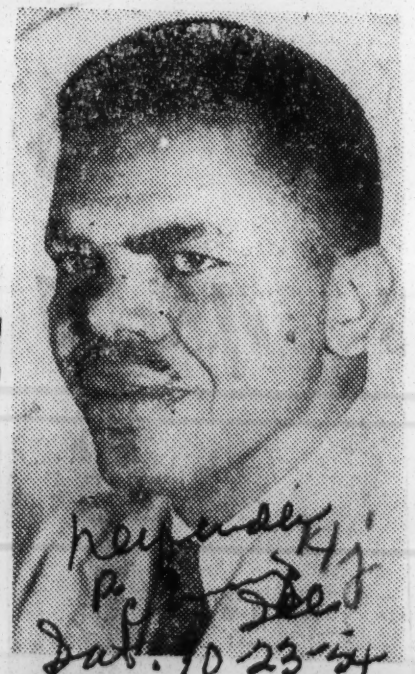
Dean earns Ph.D.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — B. L. Perry, dean of men at Florida A. and M. University, was recently granted the Ph. D. degree by Cornell University. Dr. Perry was awarded the B.S. degree from Florida A. and M. in 1940 and the M.S. degree from Iowa State College in 1942.

At Tenn. A. and I.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Dr. Charles E. Rochelle, well known Indiana educator and holder of the doctorate in education from the University of California, has been named visiting professor of education at Tennessee A. and I. State University here.

DEAN EARNS PH. D — B. L. Perry, dean of men at Florida A. and M. University, was recently granted the Ph. D. degree by Cornell University. Dr. Perry is a native of Tallahassee and was awarded the B. S. degree from Florida A. and M. University in 1940, and the M.S. degree from Iowa State College in 1942. His major area of concentration at Cornell was "land economics." Dr. Perry minored in "business and personnel management" and "rural sociology."



ROBERT J. TERRY was awarded doctorate by the University of Iowa in August. Dr. Terry is head of the Biology Department at Texas Southern university, Houston. He received his master's degree from Atlanta university.

TEACHER AWARDED DOCTOR'S DEGREE

Montgomery-Mrs. Zelia Stephens Evans, of the Alabama State College faculty, recently was awarded a doctor's degree at the University of Michigan.

Prior to her present position, Mrs. Evan's professional experience includes employment as teacher in the Marengo County Training School, Jeanes teacher of Shelby County and teacher in the Waynesboro, Va., city schools.

Tuskegee Herald
p.6
Tues. 11-9-54
Tuskegee, Alabama

Oxford University Grants Two Young Women Ph. D. Degrees

DR. DORIS V. EVANS
. . . receives music degree

DR. VADE L. EASTER
. . . Oxford degree winner

Doris V. Evans, Assistant Professor of History in Howard University's School of Music, became the first American woman to receive the Doctor of Philosophy degree in musicology from Oxford University when the English school conferred the degree upon her in absentia, Saturday, Feb. 27.

Miss Evans entered Oxford as a Fulbright Fellow in 1951. One of the university's youngest teachers at 28, Miss Evans shares the musicology teaching load at Howard with another youthful faculty member, Vade L. Easter, a native of St. Louis, Mo., and a graduate of Fisk University.

Miss Easter also holds the Master of Music degree from the Chicago Musical College and the Doctor of Fine Arts degree from that school in cooperation with the University of Chicago.

Considered an accomplished pianist, Miss Easter has been the recipient of numerous honors in recent years. The Elizabeth Dooley Clark Award for excellence at the piano enabled her to study under Rudolph Ganz at Chicago in 1945.

She was a Rosenwald Fellow in 1948, and the following year, her performance on the concert stage won for her the City of St. Louis' citation for "outstanding achievement in the field of music."

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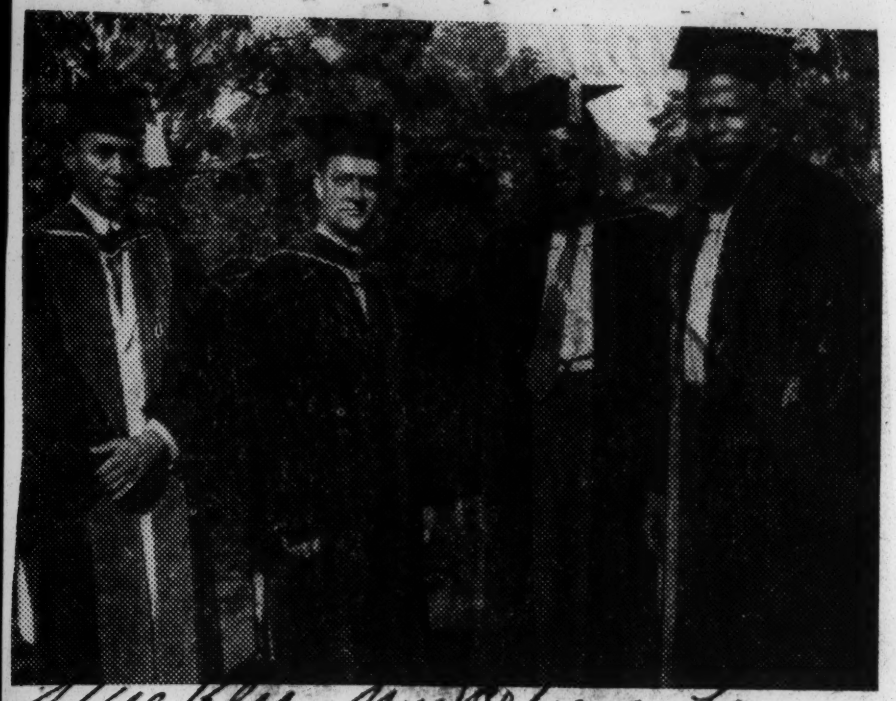
PH.D.

McDonogh 35 Grads Now PHD's



Picture New Orleans, La.
Date 12-14-54

Pictured recently during ceremonies at Southern university are four Ph.D.'s of SU faculty who are products of the local McDonogh No. 35 high school. Shown (left to right) are Drs. Joseph McKelpin and William W. Clem, Wisconsin university; James E. Lee, Iowa university, and Walter Murray, Chicago university. Dr. McKelpin received his elementary training in Bogalusa, his home town; Dr. Clem gained his early training at Grammercy; Dr. Lee at Fisk, and Dr. Murray began at McDonogh 32 in Algiers. Dr. Lee has written articles for national scientific magazines while Dr. Clem, who is now studying on a fellowship, heads the extension services at SU.

14j
Word
P.1
Atlanta Ga.
12-19-54

IN UNUSUAL FIELD — Dr. Gladys W. Royal, professor of Bio-Chemistry at A&T College, occupies an unusual position for a woman. She is the first Negro to receive the Ph. D. degree in her field at Ohio State University and is among a select few of her sex to hold the degree. Besides being an outstanding instructor, she is the mother of a fine son.

PH. D. CANDIDATE—Ames W. Chapman, chairman of the Ohio Central State College, was awarded the Doctor of philosophy degree from Ohio State University at the annual fall commencement on December 18. He holds a B. A. from Southern University, a M. A. from the University of Pennsylvania, and did graduate work at Oxford University. He is also the author of several sociological works.

Doctorates go to 2 in Ohio

Mrs. Lewis, Ames Chapman graduate

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — Mrs. Vivian Floyd Lewis and Ames W. Chapman both on the staff of Central State college, received their Ph. D degrees Dec. 18 from Ohio State university in the annual fall commencement.

Dr. Lewis is head of the women's health,recreation and physical education division at Central State. She has a B.A. degree from Wilberforce university and at M.A. degree from West Reserve university.

She is a member of the American Association of Health, Recreation and Physical Education; and the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority.

Dr. Chapman has a B.A. degree from Southern University and an M.A. degree from the University of Pennsylvania with graduate study done at Oxford University in England and the University of Paris.

He is chairman of the Central State college department of soci- Chapman is also a member of Alpha Kappa Delta and Kappa Alpha Psi fraternities.

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Earns Doctorate At Ohio State

WILBERFORCE, Ohio. — (ANP) — Mrs. Vivian Floyd Lewis, in charge of the physical education division of Central College here, received her doctor of philosophy degree in physical education at the fall commencement of Ohio State held in December.

She wrote her doctoral dissertation on a "Study Of The Informational Needs Of College Women Sports Spectators."

Faculty Members At S. C. State Given Doctorates

ORANGEBURG, S. C. — President B. C. Turner announced this week that two members of South Carolina State A&M College's faculty had been awarded the doctorate degree.

Dean Frank P. DeCosta of the School of Graduate Studies was notified as follows:

"The members of the graduate school and the school of education at the University of Pennsylvania unanimously voted today that Frank A. DeCosta receive the Doctor of phisopohy Degree in the field of education. They also commended him on the valuable contribution which his dissertation makes to the field of teacher education."

Professor Marian Palmer Capps, School of Education, was advised by Office of Registrar, Teachers College, Columbia University, as follows:

"I am happy to advise you that on the recommendation of the Committee on the degree of Doctor of Education, acting for the Faculty of the Advanced School of Education of Teachers College, you have been formally granted the degree of Doctor of Education. Your diploma will be dated December 28, 1953."

President Turner, at the regular meeting of the Faculty Study Commission, added congratulations and commendations on behalf of the faculty and administrative staff of the college.

DOCTORS NOW — Mrs. Vivian Floyd Lewis and Ames W. Chapman, both on the staff at Central State college, recently received Ph.D. degrees from Ohio State university.

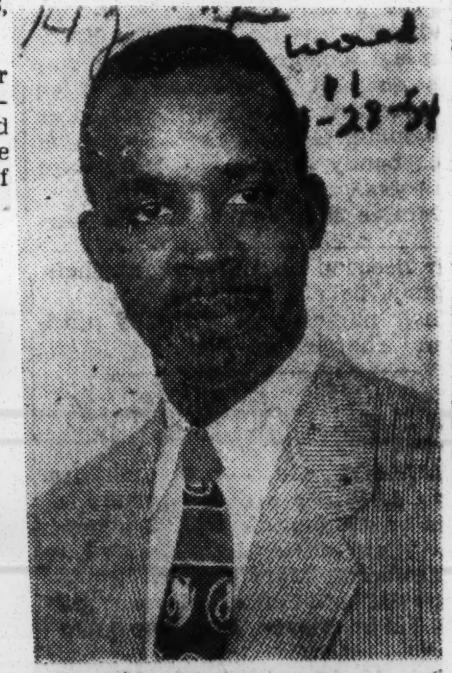
Awarded Doctorates

ORANGEBURG, S. C. — Dr. Frank DeCosta and Professor Marian Palmer Capps, members of South Carolina State A and M college, were awarded their doctorate degree last week.

Ph. D. Candidate Makes Science Contribution

WILBERFORCE, Ohio—Bernard H. Johnson, Jr. Central State College, received the Doctor of Philosophy degree from the University of Pittsburgh on January 29 and simultaneously received recognition for making a definite contribution to science.

The Washington native who is a graduate of Armstrong Senior High and Howard University, B. S. and M. S. degrees, made a study of the "Microdetermination of Fluroine in Organic Compounds: An Amperometric Approach" which has been ascribed as probably the only method to date for determining the chemical element of fluroine in the presence of nitrogen sulphur, chlorine and-or bromine. Leading American and some South America chemical corporations have already requested this study, and the Carnegie Institute of Science has secured a copy for its archives. Milton of Atlanta. His wife is the former Miss Eleanor Milton of this city. He is allied with the American Chemical Society, the National Institute of Science, and he is a member of the honorary scientific society, Beta Kappa Chi.



BERNARD H. JOHNSON, JR.

Dr. Johnson is the son of Mr. and Mrs B. H. Johnson, Sr, of Sixth Street, Washington and the son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. L. D.

Doctorates go to 2 in Ohio

Mrs. Lewis, Ames Chapman graduate

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — Mrs. Vivian Floyd Lewis and Ames W. Chapman both on the staff of Central State college, received their Ph. D. degrees Dec. 18 from Ohio State university in the annual fall commencement.

Dr. Lewis is head of the women's health,recreation and physical education division at Central State. She has a B.A. degree from Wilberforce university and at M.A. degree from West Reserve university.

She is a member of the American Association of Health, Recreation and Physical Education; and the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority.

Dr. Chapman has a B.A. degree from Southern University and an M.A. degree from the University of Pennsylvania with graduate study done at Oxford University in England and the University of Paris.

He is chairman of the Central State college department of soci- Chapman is also a member of Alpha Kappa Delta and Kappa Alpha Psi fraternities.

Your History

BY J.A.ROGERS | Dates Back Beyond the Cotton Fields in the South... Back Thousands of Years Before Christ!... | ILLUSTRATIONS BY A.S.MILAI

Dr. Martin B. Jenkins

GENIAL AND EFFICIENT PRESIDENT OF MORGAN STATE COLLEGE, BALTIMORE, MD. MASTER OF SCIENCE, AND PH.D. OF NORTHWESTERN U. SINCE 1932 HAS HAD A DISTINGUISHED CAREER IN EDUCATION. FORMER PROFESSOR OF EDUCATION, NORTH CAROLINA A. AND T. COLLEGE, AND HOWARD UNIV. HAS PUBLISHED MORE THAN 50 STUDIES AND SURVEYS IN LEADING EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS. "WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA." ALSO LISTED IN "LEADERS IN EDUCATION," AND "WHO KNOWS AND WHAT." DIPLOMATE, AMERICAN BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN PROFESSIONAL PSYCHOLOGY.

JOHN T. BIGGERS, HEAD, DEPARTMENT OF ART, TEXAS SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, will receive the PhD. degree in art education from Pennsylvania State University June, 1954, according to an announcement from the University.

Speaking of Mr. Biggers' presentation of his dissertation, Dr. Larry Dennis, administrative assistant to President Milton Eisenhower said: "It was an exciting and memorable experience and one that made us proud to be a part of the institution. Mr. Biggers served so well as a student, an artist and a citizen.

"Dr. Eisenhower joins me in extending through you (Dr. R. O'Hara Lanier) our appreciation for Mr. Biggers for his outstanding presentation."

Dr. Biggers received his A. B. from Pennsylvania State University, also his M. A. degree. He is married to the former Hazel Hales of Fayetteville, N. C.

Wilberforce English Prof Gets Doctorate

WILBERFORCE, Ohio — Prof. MacDonald Williams, a member of the Department of English at Wilberforce University will receive his Doctorate in English at the Ohio State university June commencement exercises.

Joel W. Wallace gets Ph D degree

PETERSBURG, Va.—Joel W. Wallace, associate professor of English at Virginia State College, was awarded the doctor of philosophy degree at bicentennial commencement exercises at Columbia University recently.

President R. P. Daniel of Virginia State College has announced the appointment of Dr. Wallace as head of the English department at the college.

A fellow of the General Education Board in 1951-52, Dr. Wallace's work was done in the field of English under the graduate faculties of philosophy, political science, and pure science of Columbia University.

Masters Degree

A graduate of Booker T. Washington high school and Benedict College, Columbia, S.C., he received his master's degree from the University of Iowa.

The son of Mrs. E. V. Wallace of Augusta, Ga., and the late Dr. Samuel B. Wallace, he is married to the former Miss Sarah Walton, periodicals librarian at Virginia State.

JOEL W. WALLACE

Doctorate given dean of Storer

HARPERS FERRY, W. Va.—Leroy D. Johnson, dean of Storer College here, was awarded the degree of doctor of philosophy last week by the University of Pennsylvania at its 198th commencement.

Dr. Johnson has been dean at Storer for 11 years, and head of its chemistry department for 20. He is a member of Phi Lambda Upsilon and Sigma Xi.

A native of Langhorne, Pa., Dr. Johnson is an alumnus of Lincoln University (Pa.) and the University of Pennsylvania. He is also a member of the American Chemical Society and the W. Va. Academy of Science.

WAKEFIELD, Va. — Mrs. Rebecca J. Morgan, who recently visited in Boston, Mass., has returned home. Miss Paltie Boykins spent the week-end visiting her mother in Washington D.C. Mrs. Oneil A. Cypress, Mrs. Rebecca J. Morgan, Bobby Jerry and Dellyne Crypress spent the weekend visiting in Surry with Mrs. J. H. Gilcrist.

PH. D. — R. D. Morrison chairman of the Division of Agriculture at the Alabama A. and M. College, received the Doctor of Philosophy degree at the Michigan State College spring convocation, May 6. Dr. Morrison holds bachelor and master degrees from Tuskegee Institute and Cornell University, respectively.

Associated Press wirephoto

President Is Host to His Ex-Mess Sergeant's Pupils

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP).— John H. Hunt, one of Gen. Eisenhower's mess sergeants in World War II and now a school teacher in Montclair, N. J., (at extreme left in picture) brought his fifth-grade class to the White House today to meet the President. "Hello, Johnny, it's good to see you," the President said as he shook hands with Mr. Hunt in the White House rose garden. Then he turned to the twenty-nine children and asked, "Well, how are you folks?" He aslo asked the children their grade, how many were in the class, where they had been on their sight-seeing tour. "The Washington Monument," several answered. "Hot dog," the President retorted. "It's good to see you and I hope you have a good time," he added. Mr. Hunt, in response to the President's question, said this was his second year at the Nishuane School at Montclair. Mr. Hunt, who got a PhD. degree two months ago from Columbia Teachers College, told reporters he had not seen the President since Gen. Eisenhower left Columbia University to go to Europe in 1951.

MOREHOUSE GRADUATE GETS PARIS DOCTORATE

WILLARD F HARPER, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, and a 1948 graduate of Morehouse College, was awarded the "Doctorat d'Universite" (equivalent of our Ph. D.) by the University of Paris on June 29 1954. His degree was awarded "avec mention, tres honorable," which means that he received it with highest honors and the congratulations of the examiners. His thesis subject was "Alexander Duval (1767-1442) et l'evolution de son theatre."

Harper is professor of French at Dillard University. He spent two years in study and research at the Sorbonne (University of Paris) as a Ford Foundation fellow, and he returned to France this June in order to take the oral examination on his thesis. At Morehouse, Mr. Harper took a major in French; and on leaving Morehouse, he entered Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio, where he earned the M. A. degree in French.

Harper is the forty-seventh Morehouse graduate to earn the coveted doctorate from the great American and foreign universities. He is the third to take the degree in French, the second to take it from a French universty, and the fourth to take it in a foreign language.

Atlantan To Get Michigan Ph. D. In June

BATON ROUGE, La. — Miss Elsie F. L. Edmondson, Southern University professor of English, has completed all requirements for the Ph. D. degree, which will be conferred in June at the University of Michigan, it was announced by J. B. Cade, Dean of the University.

Dr. Edmondson, who did her dissertation on, "The Writer as Hero in Important American Fiction Since Howells," is a native of Atlanta, Georgia. She received the A. B. degree at Spelman College, the A. M. at Atlanta University and the highest degree in Language and Literature will be conferred in June at the University of Michigan.

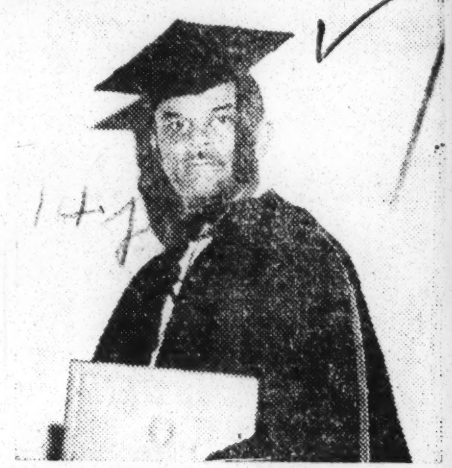
Prior to her coming to Southern University Miss Edmondson, was for five years Dean of Women and for eight years Associate Professor of English at Philander-Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.

In 1951, while a member of the counseling staff of dormitories at Michigan, she received a Ford Foundation Felowship for further study.

In the summer of 1952, she went to Europe where she covered a great deal of Lake District in England, as a background for English Literature. "My most thrilling experience while in Europe was the Pilgrimage to Cantebury," the English Professor said. She also took the Alpine tour, while abroad, where she folowed the alleged route of William Tell.

After returning to America she felt that the trip gave her a more personal feeling toward her work.

L. U. Asst. Prof Gets Ph. D. From OSU



ALVIS A. DUNSON

Jefferson City, Mo. —

Alvis A. Dunson, assistant professor of German and French, Lincoln University, Mo., was the only one of seventy to be awarded the Ph. D. degree in German at the Ohio State University commencement, June 11. The University conferred a total of 1962 degrees. Mr. Dunson's thesis, written in German, was "A check List of German Newspapers in Missouri Up to 1940"

The native of Greenwood, Miss., received his A. B. from Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., his M. A. degree in German from Columbia university, New York. In 1937, he attended the University of Berlin, from which he holds a certificate of merit.

After teaching at Texas college at Tyler, 1935-39, Dr. Dunson has been teaching in the modern language department here since. He served as Lincoln's Registrar from 1949-1952.

Mrs. Zelia Stephens Evans Completes Work For PhD

World Tues. 11-9-54 p.

MRS. ZELIA S. EVANS

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Mrs. Zelia Stephens Evans, Alabama-born education and faculty member of Alabama State College, has completed requirements for a doctoral degree at the University of Michigan, it was announced this week here. Her relative, friends and co-workers were congratulating her upon this highest scholastic attainment she becomes one of the 19 or more Negro persons born in Alabama who has earned the Ph. D. She is identified with the Education Department at ASC.

Mrs. Stephens is a member of the four-person committee from the education department which formulated plans for 34th annual American Education Week currently being observed. Other members include J. H. Ward, department chairman; Comradge Henson and Willie Perkins.

Special assembly programs will revolve around the sub-title, "Developing Fundamentals."

Formal educational training for Mrs. Stephens began in a public school of Elmore County, Alabama. It was continued at the Georgia Washington High School (then People's Village) at Mt. Meigs, Alabama and Alabama State College. The high school diploma and B. S. degree were awarded by the latter institution. Special study was done at Hampton Institute before higher education leading to the Master of Arts and Doctor of Education degrees was pursued at the University of Michigan.

Prior to her present position, Mrs. Evans' professional experience includes employment as teacher in the Marengo County Training School, Jeanes Teacher of Shelby County and teacher in the Waynesboro, Virginia city school. Her professional experience also includes research assignments as Negro Field Investigator in (1) A survey of family conditions in Shelby County conducted by Alabama College and the Tennessee Valley Authority and (2) A study of community life in Chilton County sponsored by Alabama College and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States.

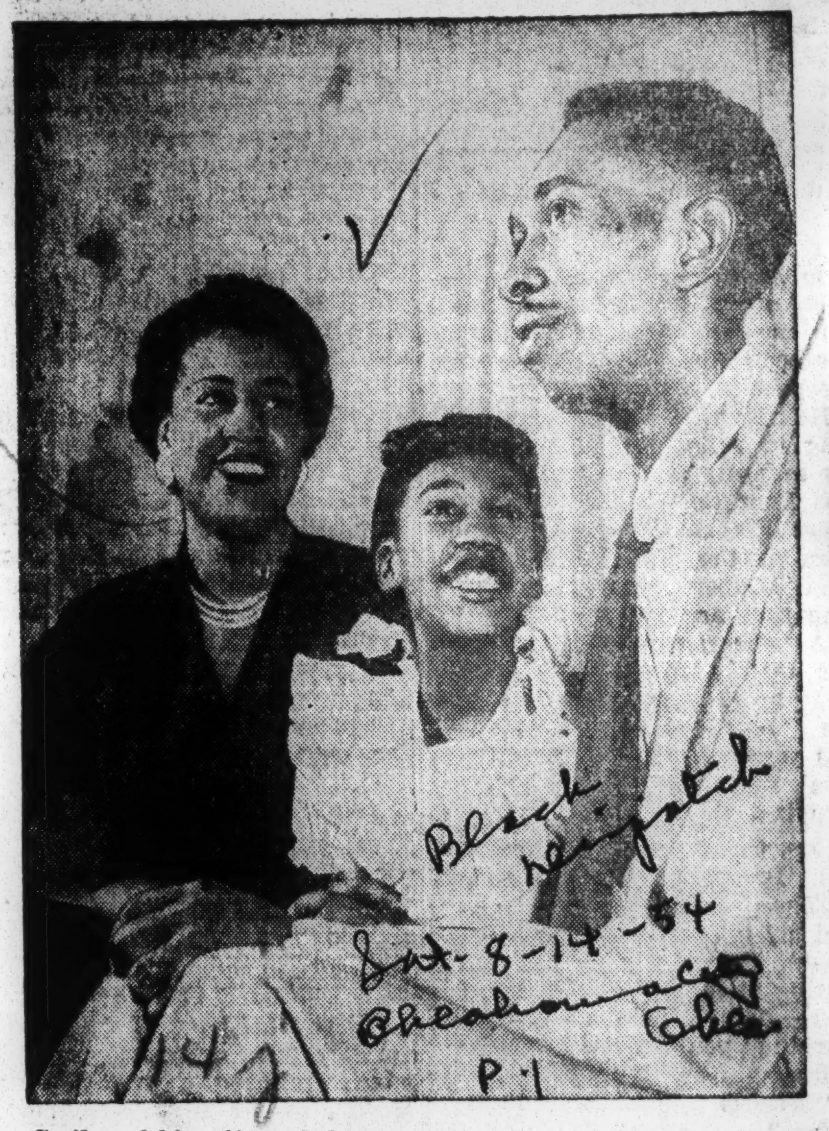
Birmingham

Publications credited to the educator are: (1) contribution to Alabama Rural Communities, published by Alabama College and (2) Parent Education at the University of Michigan, which is recorded in Studies in the History of Higher Education in Michigan, published by the School of Education of the University of Michigan. Her dissertation is entitled "A Study of Difficulties Encountered by Selected Student Teachers and Beginning Teachers of the Elementary Division of Alabama State College with Applications for the Teacher-Education Program."

Mrs. Evans is one of the two women who has been elected to the presidency of the Alabama State Teachers Association. An exhibit of her institutional and organizational affiliations shows that she is a member of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church, Alabama State Teachers Association, American Teachers Association, National Education Association, Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development, Association for Higher Education, Ten Times One Is Ten Federated Club, Montgomery Chapter of the Business and Professional Women's Club and Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, Inc.

Mrs. Evans is the wife E. Evans, who is also a member of the faculty of Alabama State College.

FIRST NEGRO TO GET PH. D. IN STATE



Black Newspaper Sat. 8-14-54 Oklahoma City Okla. P. 1

Smiles of his wife and daughter, Sandra, are all for Huey Jefferson Battle, who received a doctor of philosophy degree in agricultural economics at Oklahoma A. & M. college Saturday. His was the first Ph. D. degree awarded to a Negro by an Oklahoma school. Battle, 35, was formerly a veterans agriculture teacher at Wewoka but will teach at Langston university this autumn.

GERALD L. M'LEOD of Boston, recent recipient of the Ph. D. degree in chemistry from Boston University, will join the staff of the National Bureau of Standards in Washington. He is son of Dr. and Mrs. Egbert C. McLeod.

DeBerry

Receives Ph.D.

NEW YORK — The Administrative Council of New York University, at its fall meeting, conferred upon Charles U. DeBerry the doctor of philosophy degree.

MR. ERNEST N. UKPABY
Has successfully completed the preliminary examinations for the PH.D. degree in Education at Bradley Univ. Mr. Ukpaby is a native of Nigeria and received the B S degree in Seconady Education from Tuskegee Institute in August 1951. He served as a member of the faculty of the School of Education of the School of Education during the summer of 1953.
Campus Chats
p.2.
February 1954
Tuskegee Institute

Ph.D. Candidate Makes Science Contribution

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Dr. Johnson is the son of Mr. and Mrs B. H. Johnson, Sr., of Sixth Street, Washington and the son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Milton of Atlanta. His wife is the former Miss Eleanor Milton of Atlanta. He is allied with the American Chemical Society, the National Institute of Science, and he is a member of the honorary scientific society, Beta Kappa Chi.

Youthful Howard Faculty Members Given Awards

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Doris V. Evans, assistant professor of history in Howard University's School of Music, became the first American woman to receive the Doctor of Philosophy degree in musicology from Oxford University when the English school conferred the degree upon her, in absentia, Saturday, February 27th.

Miss Evans who is a native of Washington, has been a member of the School of Music faculty since 1946. She holds the Bachelor of School Music degree and the Bachelor of Arts degree from Howard and the Master of Music degree from Radcliffe College.

Miss Evans entered Oxford as a Fulbright Fellow in 1951. While there, she studied under two of the world's foremost musicologists, Dr. John Westrope and Dr. Egon Wellesz. Dr. Westrope, who heads the department of musicology, supervised Miss Evans' research in medieval music and the opera. Dr. Wellesz was her instructor in Byzantine and early church music and has referred to Miss Evans as one of the most brilliant pupils in the department's history.

Dr. Wellesz has recommended her thesis, "Music of the Middle Ages," for publication in England sometime this year. He calls it " . . . one of the most significant contributions to music in recent years."

One of the University's youngest teachers at 28, Miss Evans shares the musicology teaching load at Howard with another youthful faculty member. She is Vada L. Easter a native of St. Louis, Mo. and a graduate of Fisk University. Miss Easter also holds the Master of Music degree from the Chicago Musical College and the Doctor of Fine Arts degree from that school in cooperation with the University of Chicago.

Considered an accomplished pianist, Miss Easter has been the recipient of numerous honors in recent years. The Elizabeth Dooley Clark Award for excellence at the Piano enabled her to study under Rudolph Ganz at Chicago in 1945. She was a Rosenwald Fellow in 1948, and the following year, her performance on the concert stage won for her the City of St. Louis' citation for "outstanding achievement in the field of music."

1950 and 1951 found Miss Easter at the Fontenbleau Conservatory in France where she was their recipient of the annual award to the school's outstanding piano student. The Wooley Foundation Award for study at the Paris Conservatory was preferred her in 1951, but she turned it down to resume her teaching role at Howard. Like Miss Evans, she has been a member of the music school staff at Howard since 1946.

Howard's department of musicology was reorganized in 1948 in order that students might major in this phase of the art. In 1952, courses on the graduate level were added making it possible for students to earn the Master of Music degree in musicology.

Warner Lawson, dean of the School of Music and head of the department of musicology at the Washington school, attributes the rapid growth of the department, in no small measure, to the contributions of the youthful Doctors Evans and Easter.

Wilkins' Son A Genius!

CHICAGO — J. Ernest Wilkins Jr., one of three sons of the new Assistant Secretary of Labor, owns an enviable record. He completed his grammar school work at the age of 10, was graduated from high school with honors at 13, received the A.B. degree at 16, the Master's at 17 and his Ph.D. at 19. All degrees were earned at University of Chicago. A major in mathematics, he was awarded the Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma XI keys for outstanding scholarship. He did scientific research on the atom bomb, and is now engaged in mathematical research for the American Optical Company.

Wilkins Jr.

AWARDED PH. D. — William Levi Cash Jr., (M.Ed.) was awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by the University of Michigan. Formerly a traveling secretary of the National Student Council of the YMCA, he is now director of the Counseling Center and professor of Psychology at Prairie View A. and M. college. Dr. Cash, a member of Phi Delta Kappa, received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Fisk university, the Bachelor of Divinity and Master of Sacred Theology degrees from the Oberlin Graduate School of Theology and the Master of Arts degree from the University of Michigan.

Gets Ph.D. from NYU

NEW YORK (ANP)— **Zelma Watson George**, formerly of Texas, Chicago and who currently resides in Cleveland, O., passed her orals with flying colors last week and was awarded her doctorate from the school of education of New York University.

Her thesis which she began on a Rosenwald fellowship, will make a highly significant contribution to the field of music.

Dr. Wellesz has recommended her thesis, "Music of the Middle Ages," for publication in England sometime this year. He calls it " . . . one of the most significant contributions to music in recent years."

Howard music teacher awarded Ph.D. by Oxford

Feb. 27.

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Miss Evans entered Oxford as a Fulbright Fellow in 1951. While there she studied under two of the world's foremost musicologists, Dr. John Westrope and Dr. Egon Wellesz, and was referred to by Wellesz as one of the most brilliant pupils in the department's history.

MISS DORIS V. EVANS
Ph.D. at Oxford University

Howard professor gets Ph.D. at Oxford

Doris Evans first U.S. woman awarded such degree in music

WASHINGTON

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Thesis Lauded

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Miss Easter also holds the master of music degree from the Chicago musical college and the doctor of fine arts degree from that school in co-operation with the University of Chicago.

W. Va. professor at Sorbonne U.

INSTITUTE, W. Va. — Miss Naomi Mills Garrett of Columbia, S.C., professor of romance languages at West Virginia State College for the past eight years, recently received her doctorate in French from Columbia University.

Dr. Garrett, on leave of absence from the college for the summer, sailed for Europe, Monday, where she will study French at the Sorbonne University of France.

She did her undergraduate work at Benedict College, Columbia, S.C., and received her master's degree from Atlanta University. Prior to coming to West Virginia State College, she taught in the Baltimore public schools and served as translator for the Voice of America.

Oxford University Grants Two Young Women Ph. D. Degrees

DR. DORIS V. EVANS
. . . receives music degree

DR. VADE L. EASTER
. . . Oxford degree winner

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She was a Rosenwald Fellow in 1948, and the following year, her performance on the concert stage won for her the City of St. Louis' citation for "outstanding achievement in the field of music."

Wendell P. Jones gets doctorate

CHICAGO — Wendell P. Jones, formerly academic dean of the Teachers College, recently earned the doctor of philosophy degree at the University of Chicago.

Mr. Jones

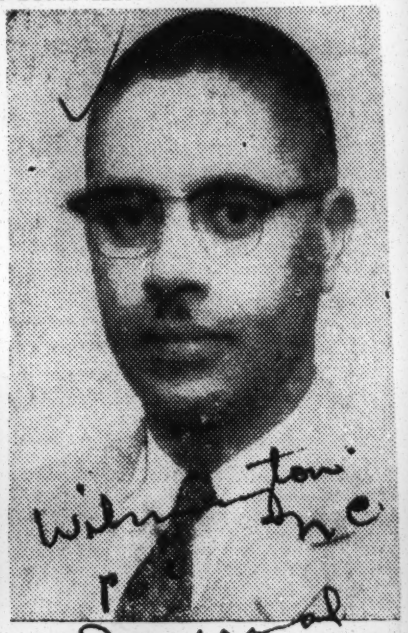
His field of major study was educational administration with special reference to higher education.

Dr Jones is the first degree graduate of the Elizabeth City State Teachers College to earn the Ph.D. degree. He received the master's degree at Atlanta University and studied at the University of Colorado.

Son Of Principal

Dr. Jones is the son of Mrs. P. S. Jones of Washington, N.C., and the late P. S. Jones, who for many years was principal of the local schools.

Two brothers, Enoch C. Jones and John A. Jones, live in Silver Spring and Rockville, Md., respectively. A brother, P. S. Jones Jr., resides in Richmond on South Harrison St.



FORMER SHAW PROF. GETS PH.D. — Joel W. Wallace, associate Professor of English at Virginia State College and Associate Director of Public Relations, was awarded the Doctor of Philosophy degree at bi-centennial commencement exercises at Columbia University recently. Dr. Wallace is a former English teacher and Director of Publicity at Shaw University.

William F. Harper receives Ph.D. at French university

ATLANTA — Willard F. Harper, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, and a 1948 graduate of Morehouse College, was awarded the "doctorat d'universite" (Equivalent of our Ph.D.) by the University of Paris June 29.

His degree was awarded "avec mention tres honorable," which means he received it with highest honors and the congratulations of the examiners. His thesis subject was "Alexander Duval (1767-1842) et l'Evolution de Son Theatre."

Dr. Harper is professor of French at Dillard University. He spent two years in study and research at the Sorbonne (University of Paris) as a Ford Foundation fellow, and he returned to France this June in order to take the oral examination on his thesis.

At Morehouse, Dr. Harper majored in French and on leaving Morehouse he entered Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio, where he earned the M.A. degree in French.

Dr. Harper is the 47th Morehouse graduate to earn the coveted doctorate from American and foreign universities. He is the third to take the degree in French, the second to take it from a French University and the fourth to take it in a foreign language.

Congratulations—

Valena Minor Williams, comentator for Cleveland's popular WTAM NBC program, "Check Point," congratulates Dr. Willard F. Harper, who recently became the second Negro to earn the Ph. D. degree in French from the Sorbonne in Paris. Dr. Harper is head of the French Department at Dillard University in New Orleans. He did his work toward his doctorate on a Ford Foundation grant from 1951-53. The doctor returned from France last May to complete his oral examination.

Gets doctorate

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Tennessee State University's Fred C. Westbrooks of the department of agronomy, will receive his Ph. D. degree from Michigan State College at the close of the summer session.

On leave of absence since 1952, at which time he received a General Education Board fellowship award, Westbrooks will resume his duties at the state university in September.

First at Okla. U.

LANGSTON, Okla. — Dr. Huey J. Battle became the first colored person to earn the Ph.D. degree from Oklahoma A. and M. College when that degree was conferred upon him at the summer convocation Saturday, August 7. His dissertation was entitled "Economic Effects of Some Major Changes in the Flour-Milling Industry."

Battle has been employed to teach in the department of social science at Langston University.

DOCTORAL DISTINCTION—has been achieved by Tennessee State University's Fred C. Westbrooks of the department of agronomy, who will receive his Ph. D. degree from Michigan State College at the close of the summer session.

On leave of absence since 1952, at which time he received a General Education Board fellowship award, agronomist Westbrooks will resume his duties at A and I State University September, 1954.

First Negro Earns Ph.D. At Okla. A&M

LANGSTON, Okla. — Dr. Huey J. Battle became the first Negro to earn the Ph.D. degree from Oklahoma A and M College during summer convocation ceremonies Aug. 7.

His dissertation was entitled "Economic Effects of Some Major Changes in the Flour-Milling Industry."

Battle will teach in the department of social science at Langston university, according to a joint announcement from the offices of Dr. G. L. Harrison, president, and Mrs. Thelma D. Perry, head of the department.

Gets Ph. D. From Oklahoma A. & M.

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EARNS PH. D. — Tennessee State University's Fred C. Westbrooks, Department of Agronomy, will receive the Ph. D. degree from Michigan State College at the close of the summer session.

Allen University Adds Five to Faculty With Ph.D. Degrees

Columbia, S. C.—Dr. Samuel R. Higgins, President of Allen University, submitted to trustees recommendations which when approved assured this institution of one of the highest ranking faculties. The addition to the faculty of five holding doctors' degrees brought the number to nine members out of the more than forty faculty members who have acquired doctors in their various fields.

Coming to direct department of education will be Dr. Wendell P. Jones whose Ph.D. degree was received from the University of Chicago and who has had experience as a college professor in two other institutions.

The department of music is to offer a major for the first time with faculty additions to include Dr. Walter H. Yeh, Ph.D. in music from the University of Rochester with previous professional training including M.A. from Harvard University. Also, Mr. Wm. Mathis, M.A. from Fisk University majoring in piano, will give additional opportunities for training in instrumental music.

Dr. Edwin David Hoffman with a doctor's degree from Columbia University, having served seven years as Assistant Professor of History at Long Island University, comes as a Professor of History and Education. Dr. Hoffman's B.S. degree was secured at the City College of New York and his M.A. degree comes from Teachers College, Columbia University.

Dr. Alphonso S. Powe, holding a Ph.D. degree from New York University, will be a professor in the areas of economics and sociology while Dr. Forest Oran Wiggins having been on leave studying in Spanish speaking countries, returns to the department of philosophy. Dr. Wiggins holds a Ph.D. degree from the University of Wisconsin as also a Master's degree with a B.A. degree earned at Butler College.

Mr. William A. Wheeler, holding M.A. degree from the University of Indiana and candidate for a Ph.D. from Indiana in the field of business is added to the department of Business Administration.

It is felt that the English Department will be strengthened greatly by the coming of Dr. John Granville Rideout with Ph.D. degree from Brown University who earned both an A.B. and M.A. degrees at Oxford University, Oxford, England when he attended as a Rhodes Scholar. He has an A.B. degree from Colby College also. His professional experience includes membership on the faculties of Idaho State and the University of New Hampshire.

Students at Allen University will have the opportunity of an additional exchange of world views of education in the expected return of Dr. Howard D. Gregg from a one year leave serving the government educationally in operations of Missions in Afghanistan. Dr. Gregg holds his Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania.

3 Earn Phd's At Ohio State

By BARBEE WILLIAM DURHAM

COLUMBUS, O.—(ANP)—Among those who received degrees at the summer convocation at Ohio State University last week were three Negro students who got Ph. D. degrees and 15 who got Masters.

Morgan Cornelius Brown, Columbus, Ohio; Allie Clay Felder, Jr., Hampton, Va.; and Carl Leroy Marshall, Springfield, Ohio, were awarded doctorate degrees.

Among those receiving Masters' degrees were: Eddie Black Ainsworth, Opelika, Ala.; Juette Johnson Day, Richmond, Va.; Jerome Othello Guilford, Youngstown, Ohio; Marjorie Jackson Holland, Columbus, Ohio; Marie E. Holley, Tazewell, Va.; Jennie Neal Mitchell, Sicily Island, La.; Charles Anthony Morton, Dayton, Ohio; Harold Milton Rose, Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.

Also, Ruby Blakey Smith, West Point, Miss.; Benjamin Flamer Waterman, Troy, Ohio; Ora Mae Gilmore, Brekker, Fla.; Asa Cline Sims, Jr., Hampton, Va..; Myrtle Lee Smith, Garland, Ohio; Velma Fowler Thomas, Greenville, Miss.; and Charles Arthur Williams, McGehee, Arkansas.

Three earn PhD's at Ohio State Univ.

COLUMBUS, Ohio (ANP) — Among those who received degrees at the summer convention at Ohio State University last week were three colored students who get Ph.D. degrees and 15 who got masters.

Morgan C. Brown, Columbus, Ohio; Allie C. Felder Jr., Hampton, Va.; and Carl L. Marshall, Springfield, Ohio, were awarded doctorate degrees. Among those receiving Masters' degrees were:

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Eddie B. Ainsworth, Opelika, Ala.; Juette J. Day, Richmond, Va.; Jerome O. Guilford, Youngstown, Ohio; Marjorie J. Holland, Columbus, Ohio; Marie E. Holley, Tazewell, Va.; Jonnie N. Mitchell, Sicily Island, La.; Charles A. Morton, Dayton, Ohio; Harold M. Rose, Mt. Pleasant, Tenn.

Also Ruby B. Smith, West Point, Miss.; Benjamin F. Waterman, Troy, Ohio; Ora M. Gilmore, Brokker, Fla.; Asa C. Sims Jr., Hampton, Va.; Myrtle L. Smith, Garland, Ohio; Velma F. Thomas, Greenville, Miss., and Charles A. Williams, McGehoe, Ark.

14 Ph D's to teach at Wilberforce U.

WILBERFORCE, O. — Thirty-five faculty members will return for the 1954-55 school year at Wilberforce University with a two-day session of the teachers instiute on Sept. 16 and 17.

The group will include 13 PhD with the addition of Prof. McDonald Williams who received his doctorate in English from Ohio State University this year.

University officials stated that 150 new students are expected for the coming year. "New Student Week" begins on Sept. 20, and classes will begin on Sept. 29.

Langston Graduate Awarded Ph. D. At Oklahoma A. & M.

LANGSTON, Okla. — Dr. Huey J. Battle became the first Negro to earn the Ph.D. from Oklahoma A. & M. college when that degree was conferred upon him at the Summer convocation of the college Saturday, August 7. Tis dissertation was entitled "Economic Effects of Some Major Changes in the Flour-Milling Industry."

Battle has been employed to teach in the department of social science at Langston University, according to a joint announcement from the offices of Dr. G. L. Harrison, president, and Mrs. T. D. Perry, head of the department of social science.

Battle was graduated from Langston university in 1947. Immediately following his graduation he was employed as a teacher in the high school from which he was graduate, Douglass of Wewoka, Oklahoma. He left that position in 1950 to study at the University of Wisconsin where he earned the Master of Arts degree in 1952.

He is a member of Pi Gamma Mu, an honorary social science fraternity, and the American Economic Association.

The newly appointed Langston university professor is married to the former Miss Jimmie Nelson who holds the M. S. degree in home life from Oklahoma A. & M. college. [illegible] Sandra, who is nine years old.

Henry J. Battles Receives Ph.D At A & M; Will Teach This Fall At Langston Univ.

STILLWATER—Huey Jefferson Battle, 35, Wewoka, became the first Negro to take a doctor of philosophy degree from an Oklahoma college Saturday, when he was awarded a PhD in agricultural economics at Oklahma A. & M. college.

It was the second Ph.D. confered by the A&M agricultural economics department and the second graduate degree at A&M for the Battle family. Mrs. Jimmie Battle, Dr. Battle's wife, took a master's in home life in 1953 and taught last year at Langston university.

Battle, son of Mr. and Mrs. D.B. Battle, Seminole county residents the last 35 years, graduated from Douglass high school, Wewoka, in 1937 and attended Langston from 1940 until 1942, when he began a three-year hitch in the army.

During his high school days at Douglass, he played three years on the basketball team, sang in the glee club and was a member of the dramatics club.

Discharged from the service in May, 1945, Battle returned to Langston in January, 1946, and took a bachelor's degree in vocational agriculture in 1947. From June 1, 1947, until September 1, 1950, he was agricultural training instructor for veterans at Wewoka.

Enrolling in the University of Wisconsin in September, 1950, he completed course work on a master's degree in agricultural economics in 1951 and began work on a Ph.D. in ag econ at Wisconsin that fall. He transferred to Oklahoma A&M in September, 1952, and completed course work on his doctorate in 1953.

During the past year, he did research under an A&M fellowship, while writing his dissertation on "Economic Effects of Some Major Changes in the Flour-Milling Industry."

He is a member of Pi Gamma Mu, national social science honorary society; the American Economical association, a professional organization; Alpha Phi Alpha social fraternity, and the Stillwater Mount Zion Baptist church.

Dr. and Mrs. Battle and their nine-year-old daughter Sandra will move to Langston shortly, where Battle will join the university faculty as a professor of economics.

Phi Beta Keys—Gamma Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa held its second annual initiation at Howard University's Rankin Chapel with U. S. Circuit Court Judge William H. Hastie as speaker. Receiving Phi Beta keys were, first row: Barbara Bryant, Aeolian Mayo, Judge Hastie, Ann A. Simmons, Shirley B. Harris. Second row: Ogretta A. Humphries, Jacqueline C. Shepard, Barbara Edmonds, E. Francis Chigbo. Third row: Elbert L. Cox, Charles L. Brooks, John W. Fitzhugh, Lawrence Paxton, Samuel Sofola, Louis D. Duncan and Bernard C. Dyer, in the rear.

Eighth Abbott Scholar Named

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. —The eighth Roberst S. Abbott Memorial scholarship in Journalism of $500 has been awarded Alphonso Westbrooks, Jr., junior at Talladega college, Talladega, Ala.

The award entitles the recipient to a year of study in the Lincoln university school of journalism. The Chicago Defender established this scholarship in 1946 in honor of the founder of the newspaper.

In 1952 Westbrooks graduated from Booker T. Washngton high school, Memphis, Tenn., where he ranked third in a class of 400 graduates. He won a Sears, Roebuck scholarship of $200, a Universal Life Insurance scholarship of $150, and tuition scholarship to Talladega college and Fisk university. Each scholarship was awarded through competitive examination.

Abbott scholars, who conclude their study at Lincoln with a summer internship with the Chicago Defender, have entered newspaper work as a career after receiving the bachelor of journalism degree. Some of them are: Kanu C. Okoro (1949), editor West African Pilot, Nigeria, West Africa; Otis N. Thompson (1948), assistant city editor, St. Louis Argus; Lee Blackwell (1950), reporter, Chicago Defender, and Mamie R. Rhone (1946), former city editor, St. Paul (Minn.) Recorder.

Mrs. Mary A. Hobdy, Tougaloo college honor graduate, received the award last year and has another year of study in the school of journalism. Nina M. Redd, 1951 scholar, became city editor of the Ohio Sentinel last November after 16 months as a Chicago Defender reporter. She will be on leave from her Sentinel post this year to study on a University of Chicago scholarship in communications.

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From Oklahoma Langston Grad Wins PH.D.

LANGSTON, Okla. (ANP) — Dr Huey J. Battle, a 1947 graduate of Langston university, last week became the first Negro to a Ph.D. from the white Oklahoma A&M college.

The degree was conferred upon Dr. Battle at the college's summer convocation exercises. His dissortation was entitled "Economic Effects of Some Major Changes in the Flour-Milling Industry."

Langston officials meanwhile, announced that Dr. Battle has been employed to teach in the university's department of social science.

Following his graduation from Langston, Dr. Battle taught at Douglas high school at Wewoka, Okla., from which he had formerly graduated. He left that position in 1950 to study for his Master of Arts degree at the University of Wisconsin. The masters' degree from that institution was awarded him in 1952.

Dr. Battle is a member of Pi Gamma Mu, a social science honor fraternity, and the American Economic Association.

He is married and the father of one child, Sandra.

DR. W. W. CLEM, director of the division of extended services, Southern university, Baton Rouge, La., has been granted a post-doctorate scholarship from the Fund of Adult Education, to study at the Institute of Adult Education, Columbia university, New York, for one semester beginning September 1954.

14j 1954

SCHOOL OF ADVANCED INTERNATIONAL STUDIES
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

MISS HARRIET MITCHELL

POINTING TO AFRICA on the globe is Miss Harriet Mitchell, popular South Fulton High teacher who leaves today on a Fellowship grant for eight weeks study at the School of Advanced International Studies of Johns Hopkins University in Washington, D. C. Following a rotation pattern, foreign experts will offer a concentrated course of study on facets Africa history and culture. — (Perry's Photo)

Atlanta Teacher Leaves To Work At John Hopkins

An Atlanta teacher, loaded down with books and golf clubs, will entrain today for Washington, D. C. where, for eight weeks she is to sit on the opposite side of the desk at the School of Advanced International Studies of Johns Hopkins University.

Miss Harriet Mitchell of 1523 Mims Street and a teacher of Social Studies at South Fulton High School (East Point), has been granted a Fellowship for this study and has the distinction of being one of 75 students to participate in this program. The 1954 session concentrates on Africa.

Seminars and seven courses on Africa will cover many aspects of the country and are designed to offer a thorough background on important historical developments of the country. Although all courses appear interesting, Miss Mitchell seems most excited over one, Race and Culture.

FOREIGN INSTRUCTORS

Advance releases on the School list predominantly foreign instructors or recognized authorities in international affairs. Included are Dr. H. A. Wieschoff of the United Nations, Prof Kenneth Kirkwood, Univ. of Natal and Prof. Kenneth Robinson, Oxford University.

A history major at Spelman, the fellowship winner received a Master of Arts degree in Political Science from Atlanta University, her thesis, Israel: Madate to Republic, being honored by Israel.

She has been rated an 'expert' by the State Department which officially credits her as a Foreign Affairs officer. Her keen interest in international affairs has been extended to students in her classes with the results that her class-sponsored displays and programs on the United Nation have received city-wide recognition.

Not content with just offering help during school hours, the popular teacher has busied herself with civic and community affairs. She is recording secretary for the Atlanta Spelman Club, chairman of Press and Publicity Committee of the NAACP, vice president of the Ladies Auxiliary of the NAACP and a sponsor for its Youth Council.

In recent years she has helped direct the local high school golf tournament and herself is an ardent enthusiast of the game.

Wins U. of C. Sociology Prize

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dr. G. Franklin Edwards, associate professor of sociology at Howard university, has been awarded the Susan Colver-Rosenberger prize by the three-year period ending June 1954.

The prize, which is a cash award of $300, is awarded to the doctoral candidate in sociology who submits the best dissertation during a three-year period.

Howard Univ. Teacher Gets Univ. Of Chicago Award

WASHINGTON, D. C.— Dr. G Franklin Edwards, associate professor of sociology at Howard University, has been awarded the Susan Colver-Rosenberger Prize by the University of Chicago for the three-year period ending June, 1954. The prize, which is a cash award of $300, is awarded to the doctoral candidate in sociology who submits the best dissertation during a three-year period.

226-PAGE DOCUMENT

Dr. Edwards' dissertation was titled "Occupational Mobility of a Selected Group of Negro Male Professionals." The 226-page document, which was submitted during the 1951-52 school year, is a study of certain factors in the social backgrounds and career development of men who have entered the fields of education, medicine, dentistry, and law.

The Susan Colver-Rosenberg Prize was established at Chica by Jesse L. Rosenberger as a m morial to his wife. According t members of the sociology depart ment faculty at the University, is offered to stimulate constructi study and original research, a to develop practical ideas for t improvement of educational m hods and objectives, or for t promotion of human welfare.

Dr. Edwards, who is a native Charleston, S. C., has been member of the College of Libe Arts faculty at Howard since 19 He holds the Bachelor of Arts gree from Fisk University (T nessee) and received the Doctor Philosophy degree at Chicago June, 1952. At present he is member of the summer school culty at Washington University in St. Louis, Mo.

U.S. GOVERNMENT EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE GRANTS

143 1954

Set Deadline For Foreign Exchange Grants

World Fri. 10-8-54

Birmingham, Ala.

p. 5

NEW YORK —(ANP)— Deadline for U. S. government educational exchange grants for graduate study abroad was announced here last week by the Institute of International education, the central private agency designated by the state departmen board of foreign scholarships to administer the program in the U. S.

The grants, issued under the Fulbright and Duenes Aires convention programs, are for the year 1955-56.

Under the two programs, some 1,000 American citizens will be given a chance to study abroad during the same period.

The Fulbright program, institute in 1947, covers the following countries: world

Australia, Austria, Belgium and Luxembourg, Burma, Ceylon, Denmark, Egypt, Finland France, Germany, Greece, India, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, the Phillippines, Sweden, the Union of South Africa and the United Kingdom. Fri. 10-8-54

Countries covered by the Duenes Aires program are:

Boliva, Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Venezuela.

The Fulbright program also covers such specialized study as architecture, music, and artistry, in addition to special study in the fields of labor and adult education.

14j 1954

UN STUDY SCHOLARSHIP

Wins UN Study Scholarship

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

It was announced this week by the American Labor Education Service, Inc., of New York that a scholarship had been awarded to Gilbert W. Evans of Atlanta to attend the United Nations School to be conducted by that organization at the U. N. Headquarters in New York during the month of November.

Thur. 10-28-54

Students attending the school will reside at the Shelburne Hotel just across from the U. N. headquarters and will make a concentrated study of the United Nations functions, with special emphasis on the three basic issues before it at this session — Colonialism, East-West tension, disarmament. Following morning discussions on the various phases of the problems, the afternoon sessions will be spent in actual meeting with the various specialized agencies and committees of the U. N. Each night the students will meet in open session to discuss the world climate in which the U. N. functions. There will be representatives of the ICFTU (International Confederation of Free Trade Unions), various guests from New York unions to discuss Union Education in World Affairs, and a general Student-Faculty exchange of questions.

Speakers and resources for the school will include delegates to the U. N. from other countries, representatives to ICFTU from the AFL and CIO, Specialists from ILO, UNESCO and Technical Assistance Union Officials and staff members of ALES.

Evans was chosen as a recipient of one of the scholarships because of his work with the Atlanta branch of the National Alliance of Postal Employees and the American Labor Education Service. He presently serves on the Board of Directors of the Summer School for White Collar Workers, a school also sponsored by the ALES.

Thur. 10-28-54

A native of Virginia and a graduate of the Hampton Institute Trade School, he has spent the last 14 years as a clerk in the Atlanta Post Office, having served as president of the Atlanta Branch of the National Alliance of Postal Employees since 1949.

PRIZE WINNER—Edward G. Hall, senior dental student at Meharry Medical College, was winner of four of the eleven prizes offered in the School of Dentistry of the college. Hall won the Caulk prize for excellence in technique, the Mosby prize in dental research, a prize for oral surgery and anesthesia and the Southeastern Medical Society Auxiliary Scholarship of $200. The latter scholarship is made to the most outstanding member of the junior class from the State of Florida.

Pittsburgh Courier 11-27-54

Wins UN Study Scholarship

Birmingham, Ala.

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14j 1954

VIRGINIA RANDOLPH

Bust of educator to be unveiled

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

GLEN ALLEN, Va. — A Bust of Miss Virginia E. Randolph, retired educator and the First Jeanes Supervisor, will be unveiled at the Virginia Randolph High School here Dec. 5 at 3:30 p.m.

Principal speaker for the occasion will be Dr. Colgate Darden, president of the University of Virginia, Charloteesville. Music will be offered by the schools choral club and band.

Nov. 28, 1954 p. 18

Howard has 22 students named in 'Who's Who'

Afro American

WASHINGTON — Twenty-two undergraduate students at Howard University will be listed in the 1954-55 edition of "Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities."

The announcement was made this week by Dr. Armour J. Blackburn, dean of students at Howard, who said that the students are the University's top third and fourth year undergraduates on the basis of scholastic achievement, contributions to student life, and participation in out-of-class activities.

Three students whose names appear in the current edition of "Who's Who" will be listed again next year. They are Geraldyne E. Baker of 833 N. Ave., Middletown, Ohio; Carolyn Y. Fitchett of 1122 Columbia Rd., NW, Washington; and Boyd P. Strain of 16[illegible] G, Hillside Village, Harrisburg, Pa.

TWO MEMBERS of Phi Beta Kappa, Jacqueline C. Shepard of 1025 E. 48th St., Chicago; and Ann A. Simmons of 1223 Quincey St., NW, Washington will be listed. Horace A. Penso of 6049 Sterling Place, Jamaica, BWI is the only foreign student chosen.

Washingtonians chosen include Roberta J. Harlan, 3209 13th St., NE; Betty J. Herbert, 1841 5th St., NW; James R. Lyles, 2100 Maryland Ave., NE; William H. Smith Jr., 828 20th St., NE; William S. Smith Jr., 4406 Falls Ter., SE, and Minnie E. Walton, 918 Spring Rd., NW.

Also selected were Carrie J. Bowser, Charlotte, N.C.; Arthur J. H. Clement, Charleston, S.C.; David C. Driskell, Ellenboro, N.C.; Peggy O. Jones, Bronx, N.Y.; William R. Jones, Louisville, Ky.; Wilfred A. Kenny Jr., Durham, N.C.; Arthur F. Moore Jr., Keyser, W.Va.; Ernestine G. Pierce, Ahoskie, N.C.; Lois A. Young, Baltimore, Barbara E. Thompson and Mr. Strain of Harrisburg, Pa.

10 Clarkites Named to "Who's Who" in College

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Seven seniors and three juniors from Clark College were nominated to "Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges," a directory of students who have distinguished themselves in American institutions of higher education.

Recognition based upon a combination of scholarship, participation in extra-curricular activities and promise of future usefulness has come to Aaron Favors, Jeannette Reynolds, Gloria Mathews, Gwendolyn Fannin, Theodore Matthews, Godfrey Tate, Addie Flora Brown, Norman Johnson, Ann Wilson, and Harold Wardlaw.

A breakdown of the major organizations and extra-curricular activities participated in shows that Aaron Favors, Birmingham, Alabama, is a member of Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society, Alpha Kappa Delta Sociological Fraternity, vice basileus of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, president of the Social Science Club, president of the Band, co-chairman of the Personnel Aides. He is an honor student, and a Social Science major. Jeannette Reynolds, Miami, Florid a ,asniti-)n 1 nolds, Miami, Florida, is anti-basileus of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, secretary of the Student Government Association, co-chairman of the Holmes Hall Senate, co-editor of the "Clark Panther" (yearbook), vice president of the Literary Symposium, a Personnel Aide, a member of the Holmes Hall Council, an honor student, and an English major.

Ann Wilson, Atlanta, is a Home Economics major, "Miss Clark" for 1954-55, a member of the Home Economics Club, a member of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, a Personnel Aide, and an honor student. Gwendolyn Fannin, Atlanta, is an honor student, a member of the Band, vice president of the Clark College Fellowship of Faith and Action, dean of Pledgees of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, and a French major. Gloria Mathews of Miami, Florida, is a Dramatices major. She is president othf remaD,- mamm is president of the Dramatics and Speech Society, a member of the Fellowship of Faith and Action, a member of the Pyramid Club of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, and an hoonr student.

Harold Wardlaw, Atlanta, is editor of the "Clark Panther" (newspaper), a member of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, a member of the Panhellenic Council, an honor student, and an English major. Theodore Matthews, vice pesident of the Pfeiffer Senate, treasurer of the YMCA, and treasurer of the senior clas. Hailing from Jersey City New Jersey, he is co-editor of the "Clark Panther" (yearbook), and a Social Science major.

Addie Flora Brown, Macon, Georgia, is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sooity, Alpha Kappa Delta Sociological Fraternity, vice president of the Social Science Club, assistant director of Merner Hall, a member of the YWCA, and a Social Science major. Norman Johnson is basileus of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, a Personnel Aide, a member of the YMCA, vice president of the Business Club, vice president of the NAACP, and a Business Administration major.

Godfrey Tate, Staunton, Virginia, is vice president of Alpha Kappa Delta Sociological Fraternity, a member of the Fellowship of Faith and Action, a member of the YMCA, a special student at Gammon Theological Seminary and a Social Science major.

15 at WVS in 'Who's Who'

Afro American

INSTITUTE, W. Va.—Fifteen students at West Virginia State College have been accepted for Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges.

Dean Harrison H. Ferrell recently released the following students who will appear in the Who's Who:

Alfred Armstead, Cleveland, Ohio; Marvin H. Artis, Atlantic City, New Jersey, Edward A. Bolden, Mannington, W. Va.; Margaret Fox Butler, Chicago, Illinois; Thomas E. Carter, Bluefield, W. Va.; Robert B. Dunn, Salem, New Jersey;

Sylvester Hairston, Maybeury; Gladys M. Hawkins, Fairmont; Lou Willie Holmes, Institute; James A. Jackson, Alexandria, Virginia; Hannibal N. Nichols, Atlantic City, New Jersey; Ernest E. Reeves, Miami, Fla.; Jasper A. Trigger, Niagara Falls, New York; Harvey P. Wright, New York, N.Y.; and Elayne C. Abnathy, Charleston.

7 from Claflin in Who's Who

Afro American

ORANGEBURG, S.C. — Five seniors and two juniors were elected to Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities from Claflin University. They are:

Edward Butler, senior, varsity football, Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society; Oscar Dayson, St. Matthews, president of Student Council, president of senior class;

* * *

VERNELL HAYES, Paterson, N.J., senior, president of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society; James Nicholson, junior, Jacksonville, Fla., president, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity;

Richard Blake, Cocoa, Fla., varsity basketball and football; Irene Keitt, Jacksonville, Fla., Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society, and Leo Twiggs, St. Stephens, S.C., candidate for Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society.

14j 1954

W. Astor Kirk, professor of government and chairman of the government department at Huston-Tillotson College, Austin, Tex., has been awarded a $4,000 fellowship as a Congressional interne.

W. ASTOR KIRK

$4,000 FELLOWSHIP AS A CONGRESSIONAL INTERNE

14j 1954

WILSON FELLOWSHIPS

WILSON FELLOWSHIPS

It has frequently been pointed out that when the "war babies" now packing the classrooms of our elementary schools reach the level of higher education in the Nineteen Sixties our colleges and universities may be confronted with a teacher shortage even more serious than that faced in our public schools. This is so because it takes a longer time to train competent college instructors, and college faculty vacancies cannot be filled by the device of emergency certification presently prevalent in the lower schools.

Thus the National Woodrow Wilson Fellowship Program at Princeton University takes on additional importance. This program is designed to award 150 one-year fellowships to prepare promising young men and women for college teaching careers in the humanities and social sciences—academic areas of acute personnel shortages. Some 660 colleges and universities here and in Canada are being asked to submit nominations for the fellowships between now and November 15 for the 1955-1956 school year.

The Wilson Fellowships constitute a far-sighted and intelligent assurance to our future college students that they will not meet second-rate instruction. We wish the project the success it merits and hope that it inspires similar undertakings at other institutions of higher learning.

WILSON FELLOWSHIPS

14j 1954

$1,650 Scholarship by
University of Wisconsin

N.C. State grad awarded $1,650 scholarship

DURHAM, N.C. — Miss Kathryn A. Caldwell, Gastonia (N.C.) senior chem. major at North Carolina College, has been awarded a research assistantship of $1,650 by the University of Wisconsin, renewable for each year of study.

She will enter the university in July with a Ph. D. degree in biochemistry as her ultimate academic goal. Miss Caldwell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Caldwell Sr., 1418 N. Caldwell St., Gastonia, is one of the college's outstanding seniors of 1954.

A former college YWCA chapter president, Miss Caldwell is now president of the N. C. C. Women's Assembly, highest honor available to N. C. C. coeds. She is also vice president of Alpha Lambda chapter of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.

In her undergraduate work at N.C.C., Miss Caldwell main - tained virtually an all "A average, majoring in chemistry and minoring in mathematics.

According to Mrs. Frances M. Eagleson, registrar, Miss Caldwell's average of 2.95 out of a possible 3.00 will make her the highest ranking summa cum laude graduate ever to receive an undergraduate degree at N.C.C.

MISS KATHRYN CALDWELL

'On the Go' is Tuskegee '55' outlook

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Dec. 25 — "On the Go" is the word from city officials and civic leaders as this municipality lists its accomplishments for the past year and makes plans for 1955.

A new industry valued at $10,000 was added to the industrial picture during 1954.

Under construction are a new high school gym valued at $40,000; a band room, $20,000; extra classrooms, $10,000; a county training school valued at $181,000; a $318,000 high school in the Tuskegee Institute area; a $100,000 National Guard armory, and a 90-unit housing project.

14k 1954 ALABAMA ACADEMIC MEET FOR HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS

ACADEMIC MEET WINNERS—Shown are the winners of the twenty-first annual Academic Meet for High School Seniors conducted by Alabama State Teachers College recently. Left to right: Marian Braye, first place; Joan Washington, second, and Joeann Berry, all of Tuskegee Institute High School, Alabama.

14k 1954

ALABAMA
MACON COUNTY TRAINING SCHOOL

Macon County Training School To Dedicate New Building Today

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 27 — The new school building of Macon County Training School built at a cost of approximately $200,000, including equipment, will be dedicated today in a program starting at 2:30 p.m. U. G. Upshaw, principal, stated that it is expected to be the biggest event in the community since 1927 when the first school was dedicated.

The school was started about 1880 and was connected with the Sweet Pilgrim Church, by which name it was known. It started as a one-teacher school for some time, after which it advanced to a three teacher school in 1925. From 1926, when the first county school was built and dedicated, it has grown to the present size.

Among the persons who aided the founding and early progress of the school were C. J. Calloway, Mrs Nellie Reid, Mrs. Mary Foster, and President R. R. Moton, of Tuskegee Institute.

Macon County Training School is now headed by Principal U. G. Upshaw, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and Teacher's college of Montgomery. He operates with a faculty of 29 persons most of whom are graduates of accredited colleges of Alabama and other states. The school is accredited by the State Department of Education.

Dr. Vernon McDaniel, from the department of education, Tuskegee Institute, will be the keynote speaker for the occasion. The new 20 piece band under the direction of J. Summers will furnish music along with choirs from the community churches and the school chorus under the direction of Mrs. June B. Carter.

The program is being planned by the P-TA under the leadership of Mrs. Fluchia Moore, president. She states that there will be open house at the school, at which time the work facilities may be inspected by the patrons and friends. All who attend will be included in the movie that is to be made of the event as a permanant record for the library of the school, Mrs. Moore said.

14k 1954

ARIZONA

Acted With Little Fanfare

Integration Works In Phoenix, Ariz.

PHOENIX, Ariz.—America, and the rest of the world, could learn a lesson in racial tolerance from this Arizona city. Months before the U. S. Supreme Court's historic decision outlawing segregation of races in public schools, Phoenix made its initial transition in high school desegregation smoothly and with little fanfare.

The city's only all-Negro high school, Carver, will close it doors next month. All of its 350 students have been assimilated into other schools in the Phoenex City system.

EDUCATORS have discussed conversion of the Carver plant into an institution for handicapped children, but nothing definite has been decided.

Carver High School's twenty teachers already have received tentative assignments to other schools for the 1954-55 term.

There will be at least two at each of the five regular Phoenix high schools, at Phoenix Technical School and at Phoenix College.

Extension of the city's integration-of-Negroes policy adopted last July when the Maricopa County Superior Court ruled that segregation was unconstitutional at Phoenix high schools and college will be included in the elementary system.

On May 6, this year, another superior court judge ruled that segregation was unlawful in the public school system.

JUDGE CHARLES C. BERNSTEIN ruled that "The school board (of Wilson School, and elementary school) does not have the authority, because the Legislature has not conferred power upon the school board, to established separate schools for the education of white and colored children."

The anti-segregation suit was filed on behald of six Negro pupils in the Wilson School District.

During trial of the suit the school district admitted that accommodations at Ward School, which the students attended, were inferior to Wilson.

Booker T. Washington, Dunbar, and Mary Bethune Schools were, before the court suit, all-Negro elementary schools.

* * *

TO COMPEL Negroes and non-Negroes to attend the same schools this September, the school board decided that kindergarten students will go to the school nearest them, regardless of whether it is one of the three former all-Negro schools.

Present zone boundaries will be used except that zones will be created around Washington, Dunbar and Bethune.

In January of this year, forty-four pupils were attending what were formerly non-Negro elementary schools. A suit still is pending on the question of whether Wilson must end segregation of Negro pupils.

* * *

BESIDES WILSON, segregagation still exists in Roosevelt, Chandler, Avondale, Gila Bend and Palo Verde (all in Maricopa County), and in the towns of Flagstaff, McNary, Coolidge, Casa Grande, Stanfield, Eloy, Yuma and Marana.

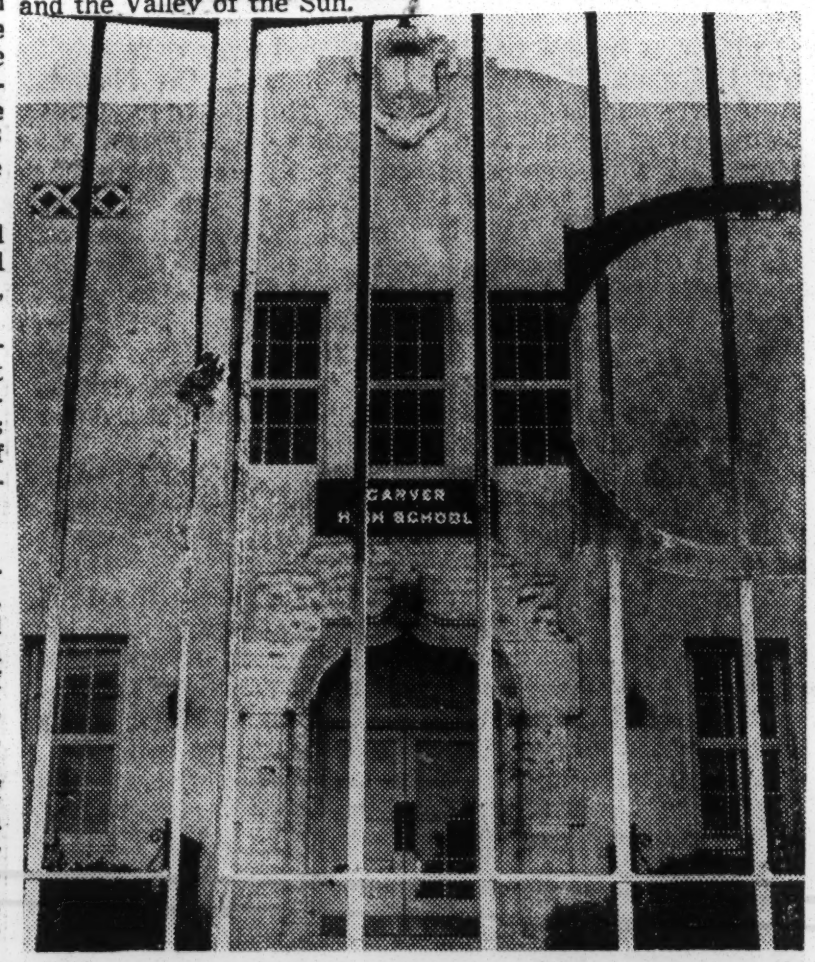
Meantime, the integration of Negro students in Phoenix high schools was accomplished without a single unforunate incident. Teachers were impressed with the politeness and courtesy of their colored students. As one said: "They seem to be as much concerned as our white students to do what is expected of them."

James Carter, principal of Phoenix Union—the city's biggest high school—declared, "the kids have hardly noticed the change."

* * *

LAST MONTH Carver High School's marching band made its last public appearance in an appeal for voter registration (state election this fall).

The smart-stepping youngsters paid tribute to a new note in racial relations in Phoenix and the Valley of the Sun.



CARVER HIGH SCHOOL, PHOENIX, ARIZ.

with little fanfare, the doors clang shut in June

Arkansas City Mixing Races In High School

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Sept. 10 (AP)—Racial segregation in Fayetteville's formerly all-white high school came to an end this afternoon as five young Negro girls enrolled for the fall term. They attend their first classes Tuesday.

There wasn't a sign of disapproval from white students present.

Fayetteville is the first school district in any state of the South to integrate Negroes and whites into the public schools. The city's program of gradual integration probably will be expanded to include the junior high school next year.

About 50 white students milled around the school corridors when the Negro girls registered with the sophomore class. The young white people greeted their new colord classmates with the friendly manner which they had shown to white students.

Both whites and Negroes seemed indifferent to the fact that they were involved in breaking one of Dixie's oldest and most prized traditions.

School Superintendent Wayne White said today that there had been no organized opposition to the board's decision to integrate the schools. In fact, he said, the decision has received almost unanimous approval from school patrons.

14k 1954

D.C.

School Board Names Negro as Assistant McKinley Principal

Evening Star Washington, D.C. Thur. 11-18-54

The District's first Negro administrative appointee in a former white school is being transferred—again to a formerly all-white school.

P.A-3

Arthur D. Jewell, assistant principal at Eastern High School yesterday was named assistant principal at McKinley High.

The Board of Education yesterday also promoted Harold H Henegar, principal of the Capito Page School, to be principal of Taft Junior High School and named Mrs. Elizabeth M. Goodman principal of Health School. Mrs. Goodman has held the Health post on a temporary basis.

Graduate of MIT.

Mr. Jewell, until this fall assistant pricipal at colored Armstrong Technical High, has been at Eastern since September. He has been in charge of the school's junior high unit. Both Eastern and McKinley acquired large Negro pupil contingent's this fall.

A graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and former physics and mathematics teacher, Mr. Jewell had already applied for the McKinley post when he was assigned to Eastern. McKinley, also a technical school, enrolled many former Armstrong students this fall and is slated eventually to become the city's only technical high.

Mr. Henegar is a former assistant principal at Taft Junior High. He was at Taft from 1945 until last January, when he was transferred briefly to Paul before taking the Page School post in September. He joined the school system in 1941 as a science and mathematics teacher at Deal Junior High, where he later served as counselor.

The board yesterday retired Miss Elizabeth W. Rounds, teacher at the Fillmore Elementary School, effective November 30. The retirement of Mrs. Janie F. Hilder, Reading Clinic supervisor, scheduled for the same date, was postponed for a month.

Negro Gets Top Spot In D. C. School

Informer P.10 Sat. 11-9-54 Houston, Texas

WASHINGTON—District Schools moved ahead with integration by naming Arthur D. Jewell, as the first Negro administrator in formerly all-white Eastern High School.

Jewell was formerly assistant principal at Armstrong High School. Eastern High School is now about half and half under the new program of de-segregation. The appointment of Jewell was requested by John Collins, white principal to assist in the smooth operation of the program.

The new administrator is a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and is a native of Cambridge, Mass. He formerly taught in Wilmington, Del. His wife, Ethel, teaches in Armstrong High School.

Albert Brooks, former assistant principal at Banneker school, was upped to principal of Grant-Patterson High School. This is part of the old division of colored schools, but under the new program it will be integrated by 1955. Brooks is a native of D. C., a graduate of Howard and studied at Darmouth.

Meanwhile, Supt. Hobart M. Corning has announced the transfer of more Negroes in the junior high schools to formerly all-white schools. Transfers are to be made voluntarily.

14k 1954 D.C.

High School Student Shift Accelerated

New Boundaries Would Affect Pupils Now, Not in February

By Jeanne Rogers
Staff Reporter

School Superintendent Hobart M. Corning has notified principals he hopes to put new integrated high school boundaries into effect immediately instead of by February—space and faculty permitting.

This proposed speed up in Corning's original one-year changeover program from school segregation would affect students now attending high school. Previously, the new high school zones, redrawn this summer without regard to race, would have applied at midterm to junior high graduates.

High school principals were asked to inform their tenth and eleventh grade students that they may apply immediately for transfers to the new zoned schools serving their present place of residence, The Washington Post and Times-Herald learned yesterday.

Actually, this is the first step in use of the so-called student option provided for in Corning's integration calendar. Under his plan, old District students may continue in their present school until graduation unless overcrowding results.

However, when all new school boundaries become effective in September, 1955, students living within the new zones will have priority for space in the building designated for his neighborhood.

At present some degree of classroom integration exists in all but three of the city's 11 high schools because all new students to the Washington school system followed the new boundaries when the term opened Monday. Schools unaffected by new students to date are Wilson High, which formerly was in the white division of the schools, and Armstrong and Spingarn Highs, which formerly were in the Negro division.

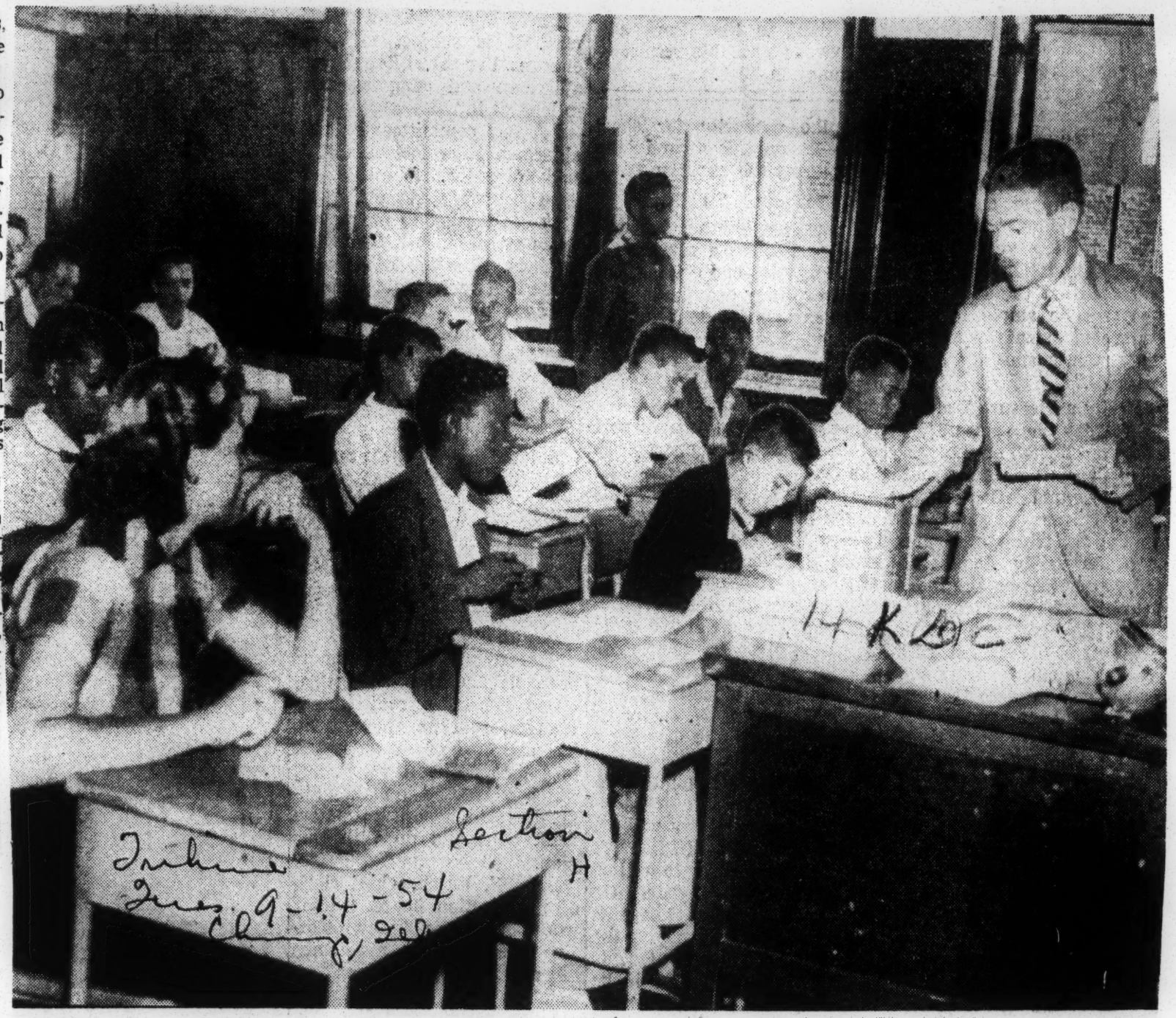
Corning, in his directive to the principals, urged that students be told to take home their option application and return it signed by parent or guardian by 9 a. m. Monday. The applications, in turn, will be forwarded immediately to Corning's office.

"Students should be informed that no guarantee can be given in advance that all the transfers can be approved because these decisions will be made on the basis of teacher availability and building space," Corning stated in his order.

He added: "It will be readily seen these cases must be processed with as much dispatch as possible so transferred students may be placed in their permanent classes without due delay."

Because of the space available in former all-white highs, officials yesterday said it probably would be possible to put new boundaries into effect within the next few weeks at Wilson, Coolidge, McKinley, Roosevelt and Western.

On the basis of space, boundaries could go into effect for Dunbar and Armstrong Highs, which formerly enrolled only Negro students.



[Associated Press Wirephoto]

White and Negro pupils attending a class at McKinley High school in Washington yesterday for the first time as segregation of races in public schools was ended in District of Columbia.

Jewell Gets Top Job In D. C. School

WASHINGTON—District Schools moved ahead with integration by naming Arthur D. Jewell, as the first Negro administrator in formerly all-white Eastern High school.

Jewell was formerly assistant principal at Armstrong High school. Eastern High school is now about half and half under the new program of de-segregation. The appointment of Jewell was requested by John Collins, white, principal to assist in the smooth operation of the program.

The new administrator is a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and is a native of Cambridge, Mass. He formerly taught in Wilmington, Del. His wife, Ethel, teaches in Armstrong High school.

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Meanwhile, Supt. Hobart M. Corning has announced the transfer of more Negroes in the junior high schools to formerly all-white schools. Transfers are to be made voluntarily.

Top Posts Filled At Anacostia, Cardozo High

D. C. Board Names John Koontz and James Saunders

John D. Koontz yesterday was named principal of Anacostia High School and James N. Saunders principal of Cardozo High School.

The appointments by the District Board of Education were among six to administrative posts in the secondary schools.

Mr. Koontz, who has been principal of Taft Junior High, succeeds Mrs. Opal Corkery who retired this year after a long teaching career in District schools. Eugene Griffith had been acting principal at Anacostia this term.

The new Anacostia principal began his service with District schools as a social studies teacher at Langley Junior High in 1939. Prior to being named principal of Taft last year, he had served as assistant principal at Kramer Junior High and Coolidge High.

Mr. Saunders, a native of the District, has served in the District school system since 1921. He had been serving as assistant principal at Cardozo since 1946.

Other Appointments.

Other appointments were:

Mrs. Marjorie P. Bowen to be assistant principal of Western High School; Harry L. Chasey to be assistant principal at Sousa Junior High; Elmer F. Mitchell to be assistant principal at Banneker Junior High; and Sidney H. Zevin to be assistant principal at Paul Junior High.

A move by board member Robert R. Faulkner that would have resulted in a restudy of the board's policy on ending segregation, prior to a further ruling of the Supreme Court, was lost by a three-to-two vote with two board members abstaining.

Mr. Faulkner had suggested that a committee of the board study his request that parents be allowed to send their children to schools housing pupils predominantly of their own race, irrespective of school boundaries, and that teachers be assigned to schools on the basis of colored teachers being assigned to predominantly colored schools and white teachers at predominantly white schools.

How Board Voted.

Board members West A. Hamilton, Dr. Margaret Just Butcher and Walter N. Tobriner voted to table the request. Dr Rowland F. Kirks and Miss Mary Parker abstained from voting and Mr. Faulkner and Mrs. Frank S. Phillips voted for the study.

School Supt. Hobart M. Corning advised the board that it became necessary to establish six part-time classes for first and second-graders at Young Elementary School because of serious overcrowding. The school has a capacity of 864 pupils but 1,397 registered for the current term, Mr. Corning said.

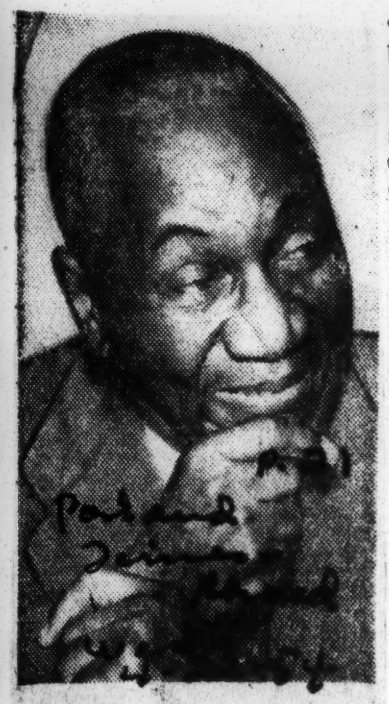
Parents of children involved had been told that openings were available at two nearby schools but no requests for transfers were received.

School Closing Approved.

The board formally approved closing of 63-year-old Wilson School though some members expressed criticism of Supt. Corning's action in evacuating the school without first consulting board members. The change had been made to save money and teachers, the children being sent to other schools nearby.

Mr. Corning, in reply in criticism by board members that he had violated the "spirit if not the letter" of a board rule requiring that citizens of an area in which a school is proposed to be closed be given a hearing, declared:

"The superintendent has not closed the Wilson School. He brings you today a recommendation that the Wilson School be closed. . . . I've proceeded in the best interests of the education of the children."



ROBERT N. MATTINGLY
. . . leaving Cardozo High

Cardozo Head Will Retire At Term End

At the end of June, Robert N. Mattingly will retire from a public school job that has been close to his heart, the principalship of Cardozo High School.

As the educator pointed out yesterday, he has had the rare opportunity of organizing and running for 26 years the school named in honor of the man who assured his going to college.

That man was the late Francis L. Cardozo and Mattingly's own principal. Mr. Cardozo convinced Mattingly's folks their son would be wise to continue his education.

After graduating from old M Street High School, Mattingly entered Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., and earned his degree in three years.

In 1905, he began his career in Washington schools as a teacher at Armstrong. For the next 48 years, Mattingly served in one administrative job after another, taking over as the positions originated.

"I never had to follow patterns," Mattingly said, adding: "Every job was one I had to build up."

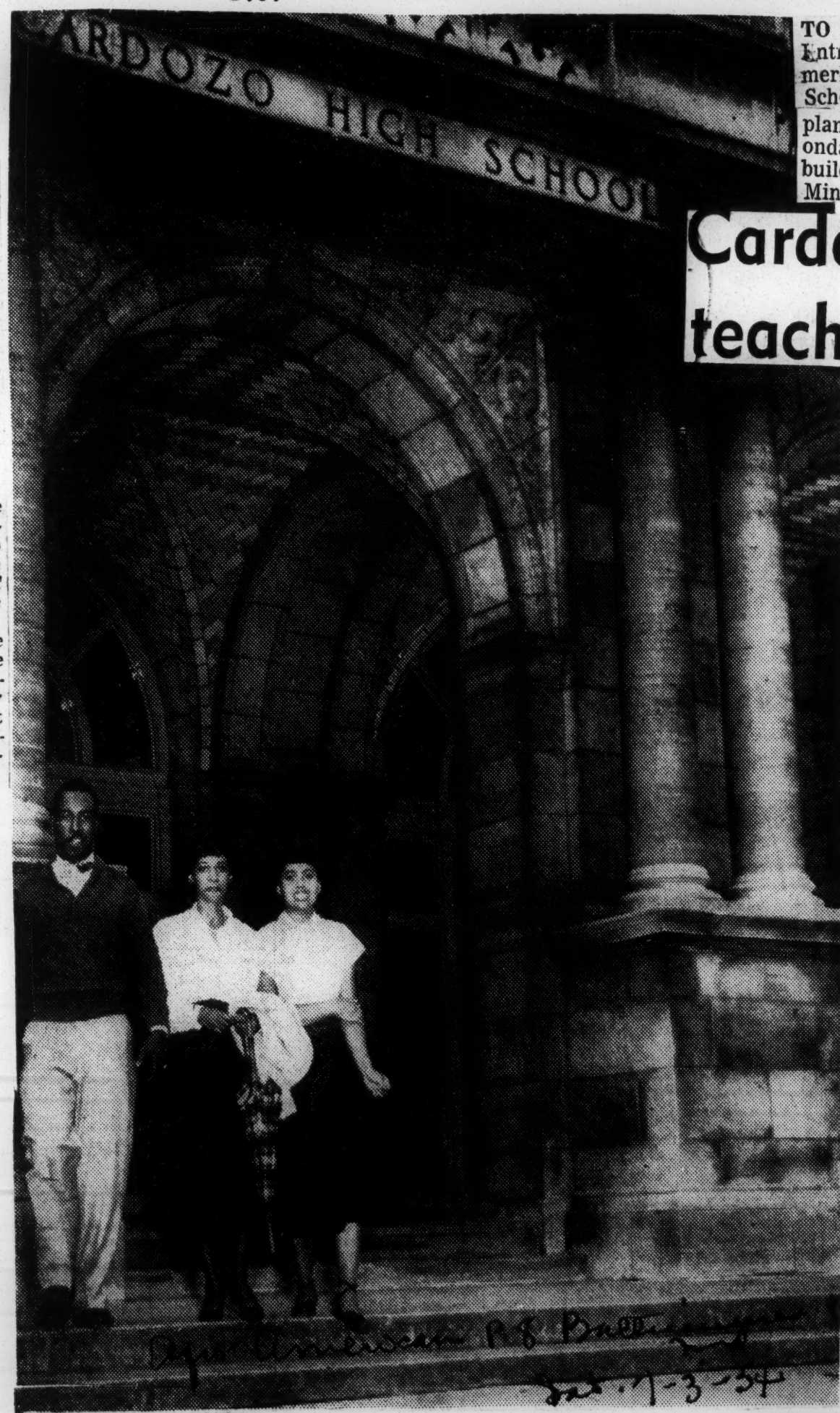
At the time of the 1906 reorganization of Washington schools, Mattingly was appointed head of a new department of mathematics for Negro schools. This position lasted 21 years for Mattingly, who during that period also was secretary of the Board of Examiners for Division II.

In 1927, Francis Junior High was completed and Mattingly appointed principal. A year later, Cardozo High School opened, and Mattingly was promoted to his present post.

There'll be no hobby for Mattingly after retirement. He explained: "I'm no slave to habit. I'd hate to be a fellow, who every morning is seen going to the wharves with a fishing rod."

Instead, Mattingly said he intends to seek new experiences—such as being able to watch a Cardozo athletic game without having to worry if gate receipts would pay the referee.

Mr. and Mrs. Mattingly live at 922 S st. nw. They have five children and two grandchildren. Four of the Mattingly children teach in District schools and the fifth is a director for the Recreation Department.



TO HOUSE TEACHERS' COLLEGE—Entrance to Cardozo High School, formerly Central High, which under School Supt. Corning's de-segregation plan will go out of existence as a secondary school by September, 1955. The building would then house the merged Miner and Wilson teachers' colleges.

Cardozo to house teachers colleges

WASHINGTON

Cardozo High School will pass out of existence September, 1955 to make way for the merging of the Miner and Wilson Teachers Colleges, the Board of Education voted Wednesday.

The action was taken as the board by a 5-1 vote adopted a timetable for the desegregation of the District public schools by September, 1955 submitted by Superintendent Hobart M. Corning.

Opposing the superintendent's report was Dr. Margaret J. Butcher. Wesley S. Williams and Robert L. Faulkner did not vote.

"I still think the spirit of the Supreme Court's decision has not been fulfilled by Dr. Corning's report," Dr. Butcher told the AFRO Thursday. She added:

"The transfer of 96 pupils to I think it would be better if the 18 schools in so-called 'crucial areas' is discrimination, I feel. Superintendent had met the question head-on and permitted the pupils to attend the schools nearest their homes in September, 1954."

Mr. Williams, queried about the voting, said he did not vote because "I did not think that it called for a vote. It was merely a report."

Mr. Faulkner's opposition was not evoked by any wish for immediate integration but by a desire to have the board accept a plan of his own calling for voluntary segregation of schools or at least the separation of boys and girls on the junior and senior high school level.

Spectators, who filled every inch of the board room at Franklyn School, heard Mr. Williams, Dr. Butcher and Walter Tobriner wage an attack on the superintendent's proposals.

However, the "Corning Plan" was adopted with Col. West A. Hamilton in the vanguard of its supporters.

Integration of white and Negro students in District classrooms already is an actuality in parochial schools. Here is a scene yesterday in St. Dominic's High School, 515 6th st. sw., which has been non-segregated for four years.

It provides for:

(1) Admittance of all new pupils to the District school system on an integrated basis;

(2) Desegregation of 36 elementary and secondary schools, the merging of Minor and Wilson teachers colleges and the opening of all evening schools on an integrated basis this coming fall.

(3) Gradual integration of all other schools by September 1955 with exception of "options" of some pupils to attend schools of their choice during the school year.

(4) Closing of Cardozo as a high school and use of the building to house the combined Miner and Wilson Teachers College and complete desegregation of entire system by September, 1955.

14K DC

96 Transfers

Dr. Corning's latest plan calls for the transfer of 96 pupils to 18 elementary schools nearer their homes in addition to the proposed transfer of 3,000 pupils in 18 schools recommended in a plan submitted to the board on May 19.

The plan adopted Wednesday also provides for additional transfers of secondary pupils on "individual basis" and a promise to make "additional progressive steps consistent with the "welfare of the children."

After repeated questioning by Mr. Williams, Dr. Butcher and Miss Parker, the superintendent admitted the statement meant other steps toward integration may be taken earlier than the dates announced.

Dr. Butcher's verbal assault on the superintendent's plan centered around a demand for an explanation from Dr. Corning as to why he felt it was "administratively impossible" to integrate the school system by September, 1954.

The superintendent side stepped her barrage of queries with such generalizations as "the staff has been working overtime" and "I have explained it before."

PROTEST MODIFIES INTEGRATION MOVE

Schools of Delaware Town Open Today—Official Won't Say if Segregation Ends

MILFORD, Del., Sept. 20 (AP)—The president of the Milford Board of Education said the district's public schools would open tomorrow, but declined to say whether white and Negro pupils would be integrated.

The statement by Dean Kimmell, president of the school board, came in mid-afternoon after he had announced earlier that the schools would be opened tomorrow with both white and Negro pupils on hand to attend classes.

His modification came as observers reported mounting tension in this small southeast Delaware community during a day in which the main developments were a mass meeting, a closed session of the school board with members of a group opposing integration, and Mr. Kimmell's latest statement that the situation "is in a state of flux."

Earlier today, the board ordered the two public schools closed following protests of the anti-integration spokesmen.

One of these, Paris Kirby, a farmer from Milford Neck, said the objectors were not opposed to the mixing of white and Negro pupils but rather to "rushing through it."

"We feel the board should wait until the Supreme Court rules on how integration is to be established," he added.

The United States Supreme Court has ruled that racial segregation of pupils is unconstitutional but delayed the actual enforcement until a method of integration could be perfected.

Dr. Raymon S. Cobbs, School Superintendent, said the board closed the schools today "in the interests of the safety of the children of the district."

Associated Press Wirephoto

SCHOOL CLOSED IN RACIAL DISPUTE: Part of the overflow crowd that jammed the auditorium of the Milford High School in Delaware to protest school board ruling that eleven Negroes be admitted. Board of Education closed school and met with several groups of residents protesting attendance of Negroes at school, a combined elementary and high school.

THE SOUTH IS SPEAKING— Read What They Say and Think . . . Featured Each Week in the Courier

Principal H. F. Taylor (center), Henry High School, Dover, Del., is shown with members of mixed faculty. Smiles prove whites can be happy under direction of Negro administrators.

14k 1954

GENERAL

Scholarship Survey Shows:

Few Negro High School Grads Ready For College

Journal & Guide P. 1

Norfolk, Va. 14K

A recently concluded survey has shown that even in the highest ranking high schools of the South, very few Negro students are being given the minimum requirements for entering college.

Despite this, the largest movement of Negro students from segregated high schools in the South to non-segregated colleges—in the South as well as the North — ever to take place in on year has been reported.

Sat. 11-27-54

ACCORDING TO the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students, this increase for the 1953-54 academic year was 180 percent higher than the all-time high set the previous year. These figures highlight the interim report on the first fiscal year's results of a two-year South-wide "talent search" which was undertaken by the NSSFNS on a grant from the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Advancement of Education.

The talent search, aimed at uncovering qualified Negro college candidates, produced statistical affirmation of the recent Supreme Court ruling that a "separate" school system was not an "equal" system.

* * *

STATISTICS disclosed that only half of the top 10 percent of the senior classes in the 81 highest ranking high schools in the South possessed minimum college qualifications.

For a comparative estimate of this showing, the NSSFNS employed a national reference group of candidates from public schools who took the same examination in 1953. Only six percent of the Negro group tested did as well or better than the average in the reference group.

* * *

AMONG THE objectives of the talent search project are the discovering, testing, counselling and referral to college and scholarship opportunities of able Negro students from segregated states.

* * *

THE PROJECT furthers the basic purpose of the NSSFNS, dent of admission and anticipated a more satisfactory social adjustment.

The 191 students who enrolled at the interracial colleges this past academic year represent a 180 percent increase over the 68 students who enrolled in 1952-53.

Sat. 11-27-54

NEGRO AMERICANS, the nation's largest minority group, represent 10 percent of our population but less than one percent of the interracial college population the NSSFNS states. It contends that broadening the educational opportunities for qualified Negro students will enable them to take their appropriate places of leadership and add to the total of trained and skilled manpower.

P. 2

Accordingly, the NSSFNS sought an objective analysis by manpower specialists of the magnitude and quality of existing talent and the extent which was established in 1947 to broaden and increase opportunities for qualified Negro students for high education in an interracial environment.

The talent search is being conducted directly through field services. During the 1953-54 school year, 81 high schools in the 45 largest southern cities were visited four times each by the co-directors of the field services, Dr. Paul F. Lawrence and Donald W. Wyatt, on leave of absence from Howard and Fisk Universities, respectively.

TESTS WERE given to 1,485 students constituting the top ten percent of their senior classes. Of this group, less than half (737) an alarming small percentage, attained minimum scores for college admission and scholarship aid. One hundred ninety-one enrolled in interracial colleges, and seventy percent applied to Negro colleges where ninety percent were readily accepted. Aside from the major factor of lower cost, these students favored Negro colleges because they were more confi- of their financial need.

* * *

ON THE BASIS of the figures disclosed by the project, surveyors concluded that there are now about 1,200 Negro students each year throughout the entire South who could be considered qualified college candidates; this figure, however, includes only those who were in the upper 10 percent of their class and who have taken a college preparatory course. To provide for the total financial needs of these students, about $900,000 would be needed.

The analysis noted that less than three percent of all Negro high school graduates in the states covered by the project were found to be likely candidates for an interracial college. This relatively poor showing is the result of reduced motivation to learn in school because of economic and cultural deprivation in the home and the ill effects of segregation on the development of scholastic aptitude.

Segregated High Schools Hit By Study

Argus P. 10

Pittsburgh

By RICHARD A. JACKSON

NEW YORK—Less than 3 per cent of the graduates of segregated high schools in the South would be likely candidates for non-segregated colleges deductions from a recently completed survey have indicated.

The study was made in 81 high schools in 45 cities by the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students under part of a $170,000 grant from the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Advancement of Education. Its result supports the May 17 decision of the Supreme Court that a separate school system was not inherently an equal system.

Analyzing the survey, Dr. Eli Ginzberg, of Columbia University's School of Business, estimated that there were 1200 Negro Southern high school graduates each year who would be qualified for non-segregated colleges. While the survey showed half of the top 10 per cent qualified, Dr. Ginzberg estimated that figures for all high schools in the states covered would be under 3 per cent. The financial needs for the 1200 would be about $900,000 a year, he said.

The findings included:

The movement of Negro students to non-segregated colleges in the South for the 1953-54 academic year was 180 per cent higher than the record high of the previous year.

Only half of the top 10 per cent of the senior classes in the surveyed schools — considered those of highest rank for Negroes in the South—possessed minimum college qualifications.

Of the 737 who qualified out of 1,485 tested, 191 enrolled in interracial colleges, although 197 were accepted.

Of 388 qualifying students who showed no interest in attending an interracial college, 70 per cent applied to Negro colleges and 90 per cent of these were accepted.

It was emphasized in the findings, the report held, that the Negro segregated high school student is under serious handicap which "students from the lower socio-economic brackets must overcome to acquire elsewhere the cultural background necessary for college, when it is not found at home."

Concerning the limited number completing applications to interracial colleges the report held it was due to:

Reluctance on the part of both parents and students to venture out of a life-long segregated environment.

Fear of not being able to meet the scholastic standards and the financial cost of an interracial college.

The influence of parents, principals, teachers and counselors in favor of the predominantly Negro College near home, frequently their alma mater.

The report added that "The number of qualified candidates might have been much larger had it not been for the many whose learning potentials had submerged in discouraging environmental influences, providing little intellectual motivation.

Students Blame Segregation Riots On Adult 'Agitators'

Cf. Times, Washington Post 11-1-54

ADULT-"ruffians" and "agitators" inspired recent demonstrations against integration of white and Negro students in Washington and Baltimore schools.

News, 11-1-54

That's the report of 10 white high school students in those cities who went to New Rochelle, N. Y., to see how 1200 white and 400 Negro students get along in one high school.

They have taken the "success story" of the prosperous northern city of 70,000 population back to their own communities.

New Rochelle students contributed $300 and provided overnight lodging in homes for their visitors.

P. 6

"Don't blame the pupils for demonstrations against non-segregation," said 23-year-old Robert E. Rodgers, a Korean war veteran, who attends Baltimore's Southern High School.

"A few parents started agitating, so pupils stayed away from school. It was as simple as shooting off a gun to start a herd of cattle running."

Other pupils told of being called *"chicken"* and threatened by adults in anonymous phone calls *"if they dared to go to school next day"* with Negroes.

Buena Vista School Holds 'Open House'

BUENA VISTA, Ga.—Open house at the newly constructed Buena Vista High School building was held here Sunday, Oct. 17.

Principal H. L. McClain and Mrs. Tiny S. Davis, supervisor of instruction, together with members of the faculty, served as host.

The school P-TA of which Mrs. Annie W. Porter is president, met at Hall's CME Church. A planning committee was named which consisted og H. L. McClain, Mrs. Tiny S. Davis, Mrs. Mattie Gardner, Mrs. Annie Pearl Harris and Arthur Myrick.

The principal acknowledged the gifts of lovely pot plants which were donated by various patrons and friends for the purpose of beautifying the new school building. He also commended the group for the splendid work done during the 1953-54 school term. Thru their cooperative effort the P-TA raised $800 which is to be used for school purposes. The patrons were brought up to date on other issues relative to the school program.

At the close of the business session Mrs. Davis gave an inspiring talk concerning the progress that had been made in educational work in Marion County during her six years of service as Jeanes teacher. She emphasized the importance of good parent-teacher relations and stated that the P-TA was a medium through which better relations can be established. Her talk was timely and eloquently rendered.

The receipts of the evening were $14.05.

School Head Under Fire In Macon

MACON, Ga. — A citizen's committee is still demanding the ouster of R. J. Martin as principal of the Ballard-Hudson Senior High school here, despite the fact that the local school board has given the educator a "clean bill of health."

The group has charged Martin with immorality and mal-administration. He has been employed in the schools of the community for the past 10 years.

With only member dissenting, the Teachers and Salaries committee declared the board of education would not be justified in dismissing Martin from his position as principal.

The majority report of the board said charges against Martin have not been substantiated. However, it stated that the principal is "deserving of a severe reprimand" for serving alcoholic beverages at an adult meeting in his school. The principal was also criticized for using students of brick masonry for work on his home.

The report of the school board said a detailed study of special funds raised at Ballard-Hudson was made and there is no indication of irregularity or misuse of funds.

STUDY AUDIT

The board studied an audit prepared by Truman W. Clifton, CPA, which was made at the request of Atty. Thomas Johnson after three days of public hearing of charges against Martin.

After viewing the audit, the attorney remarked that it covered only one year and left nine years unaccounted for.

At a mass meeting last Tuesday night, local Negro citizens adopted a resolution condemning "the whitewash" given Martin by the Bibb County school board and rapping the board's procedure in its investigation.

The parents have vowed not to send their children back to Ballard Hudson High next month if Martin stays. They said they would continue their "Martin Must Go" campaign.

FALSE RUMORS

The committee charged the board with spreading "false and prejudicial rumors" that the committee's motive was to create dissatisfaction with the board and eventually bring about racial integration were maliciously placed in the report for the purpose of trying to alienate the support of the white people of Bibb County and to create dissension between the races.

Vernon Colbert, a citizens' committee leader, said that if Martin is as fine as the board says he is, the white board members should "use him over there where their children can have him."

He added he'd hate to wish Martin off on the rest of the white population because "I don't think they are so much in sympathy with him as the board."

Dr. J. S. Williams, another committee leader, said it was unfortunate the board members "love Martin so much," because, he said, "they can't take him with them when they go out to the Idle Hour club. He has to stay out here with us and we don't want him."

Macon Parents Picket School

MACON, Ga.—(INS)—Parents of Negro children picketed a Macon school Thursday, but the dispute was not over segregation or non-segregation.

A group of parents of children scheduled to attend the Ballard-Hudson High School at Macon protested the school board's decision to retain Principal R. J. Martin.

Martin was cleared of charges instituted some weeks ago by a group of parents.

The parents said they would picket all school activities, and keep their children home. They showed up today with signs reading "Martin Must Go", when other students arrived to register for the fall term.

Parents Sue To Keep Macon Principal From Using Funds

MACON, Ga. — (SNS) — Five parents have filed suit in Bibb County Superior Court asking for an injunction to restrain R. J. Martin, principal of Ballard-Hudson High School, and Miss Geraldine Ware, a teacher, from using money allegedly obtained from students by "threats and coercion."

Filed Wednesday, the suit also asked the court to appoint an auditor to investigate student funds at the school and to rule against the defendants for any money shown to have been spent by them for personal use.

The petition charged that Martin and Miss Ware collected a $5 class fee from Ballard-Hudson seniors and this fee was authorized by the board of education. The defendants deposited $770 in fees in a local bank in their names, the suit said.

Later, they withdrew $336.80 of the money from the bank and spent it for their own personal use, the petition charged. They also refused to return a $282.38 rebate on class rings resulting from an excise tax reduction after the seniors had paid their money to the principal.

Parents further charged that a 25 cent "health fee" was wrongfully and illegally collected from each pupil by the principal, in addition to the regular 50 cent entrance fee set up by the board of education.

They asked $2,500 as "reasonable" attorney's fees and $5,000 punitive damages.

Plaintiffs are Dr. D. T. Walton, George Goodrum, Mrs. Mary E. Brooks, Mrs. Josephine Denton and Mrs. Lucille Berry. Goodrum is chairman of the Negro Citizens Committee which brought charges of personal and administrative misconduct against Martin in a three-day hearing before the board of education early last month. Martin was cleared of the charges. Goodrum is also president of the Ballard-Hudson PTA.

Parents filed the suit through Attorney Thomas Johnson, representative for the citizens committee, which has held a series of Martin-must-go mass meetings.

Atty. Representing Macon Parents Dies In Courtroom

FORSYTH, Ga. — (SNS) — Atty. Thomas W. Johnson, representative for the Macon Negro Citizens Committee seeking the ouster of the principal of Ballard-Hudson High School, fell dead here Friday of a heart attack while representing a client in county court.

Police reported that Johnson was pronounced dead by a doctor before his body was later removed from the courtroom.

Johnson at the time of his death was serving as attorney for the Macon group that filed charges with the Bibb Board of Education against R. J. Martin, principal of Ballard-Hudson. They accused him of personal and administrative misconduct. The charges resulted in a three-day public hearing early last month. Martin was acquitted and retained as principal.

Five parents then filed a suit in superior court against Martin on a charge of misappropriating school funds. Also named as a defendant in the suit was Miss Geraldine Ware, a Ballard-Hudson teacher. Johnson had represented the parents.

Dr. D. T. Walton, a plaintiff in the suit, said the citizens committee had announced a call meeting for Friday night in view of the death of Johnson. He stated that the purpose of the meeting was to consider obtaining another attorney.

Walton and other Maconites expressed "shock" over the sudden death of Johnson.

Attorney Johnson had had a long record of action on behalf of civil rights for Negroes in Georgia. After the Supreme Court outlawed the "white primary" in 1946, Attorney Johnson went into court and before local registrars in many rural Georgia counties to insure Negroes' names being placed on voting lists.

He also was a prosecution witness against Sheriff Carlus Gay in a federal case. Later, he accused Sheriff Gay of attacking him in August, 1951 in the Sheriff's office in Dublin.

The sheriff was indicted by a federal grand jury on the grounds of attempting to intimidate the witness but was acquitted in federal court. A $3,000 suit filed by Attorney Johnson against Gay in connection with the assault never came to trial.

Maconites To Boycott School If Martin Stays As Principal

14 K

By EDWARD PEEKS

MACON, Ga.—(SNS)—George Goodrum, chairman of the Negro Citizens Committee, said Tuesday that parents "definitely intend" to keep their children at home if R. J. Martin remains as principal of Ballard-Hudson High School.

Goodrum stated that the committee will hold a meeting Wednesday night to work out plans to carry out the boycott, despite a notice by a school official that parents may go to jail if they make good their threat.

10 TO 2 VOTE

The threat came as a result of a decision by the Bibb County Board of Education which voted 10 to 2 to clear Martin of personal and administrative misconduct charges, after a three day public hearing early last month.

Citizens voted by acclamation last week to boycott the school at a Martin-must-go mass meeting where the unanimously adopted a resolution condemning the board for clearing Martin and retaining him as principal.

"Citizens definitely intend to carry out the boycott if Martin remains as princial of Ballard-Hudson," Goodrum said. "We think we have as much right over the supervision of our children as anyone else."

PTA PRESIDENT ELECT

He explained that he has a daughter who will not attend Ballard-Hudson this term if Martin stays on as principal.

"I'm not going to send her to school at Ballard-Hudson if Martin remains," Goodrum said.

He is also president-elect of the local PTA.

When reminded that W. Howard Bridges, assistant school superintendent, recently pointed out that parents who keep their children out of school may be fined or imprisoned under the Compulsory Attendance Law of Georgia, Goodrum replied:

"They will have to arrest a lot of good citizens if they keep Martin as principal."

MAY BE FINED

Bridges explained that every child in Georgia must attend school until he reaches the age of 16 or has completed high school, except children with physical and mental defects Parents who fail to send their children to school may be fined $100 for each day of school the child misses, he said

Goodrum charged that the compulsory school attendance law had not applied to Negroes in the past.

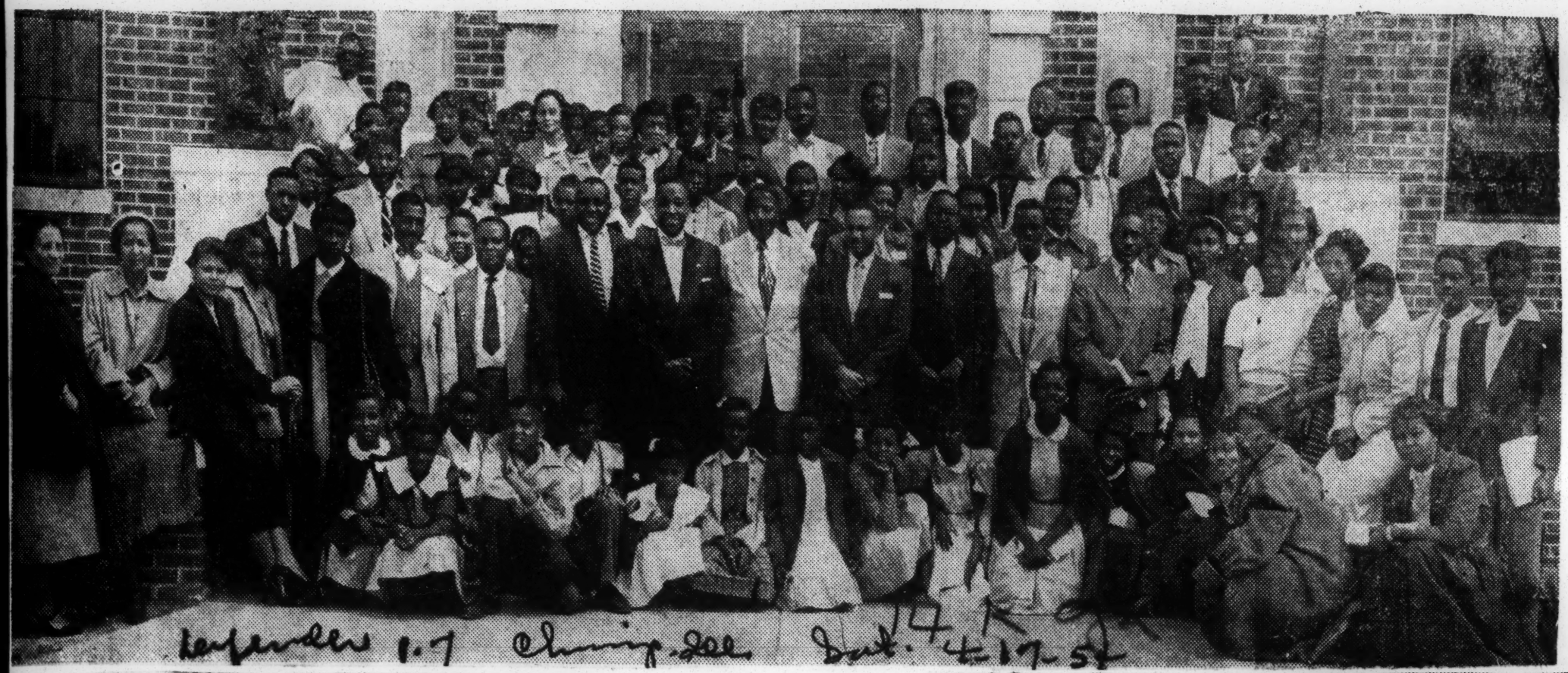
"The law hasn't been put into effect," he said, explaining that should be fined or imprisoned for such? I wonder if any Lanier boys (white) were solicited and sent out to Idle Hours for such during school hours

SAYS MARTIN MUST GO

"The whole situation is disgusting. Frankly, it isn't safe to send any child to school in Bibb County if the Martin case is a sample of future expectations for justice."

Goodrum said parents have begun to carry stickers on the windshields of their cars saying, "Martin must go." This suggestion was made at the recent mass meeting by Attorney Thomas Johnson, representative for the committee.

Martin has said he will not resign as principal of Ballard-Hudson.



HIGH' SCHOOL JOURNALISTS from throughout the state of Georgia were on hand last week for the third annual state-wide high school press institute sponsored by Savannah state college in cooperation with the Columbia University Scholastic Press association. Highlight of institute was address by John H. Sengstacke, editor and publisher of The Chicago Defender. Professional journalists from several publications served as consultants. Miss Juanita Sellers and Wilton C. Scott of the Savannah state college staff served as directors of the institute.

Sengstacke Gives Advice To High School Editors

SAVANANNAH, Ga. — Several hundred embryo journalists and their advisors came into direct contact last week with representatives of the working press at a state wide press institute held at Savannah state college.

In addition to their ambitions, they brought to the institute with them copies of their publications to be judged and a number of problems which they discussed for three days with experienced men in the field.

This was the third year that the college, in cooperation with the Columbia University Scholastic Press Association has sponsored the institute. Miss Juanita Sellers and Wilton Scott of the college staff were directors of the three-day affair.

BROADCAST SPEECH

First highlight, an address by John H. Sengstacke editor and publisher of the Chicago Defender, came Thursday, the first day of the institute.

The speech, which was heard by the entire student body of the college in addition to the high school editors, was transcribed and broadcast the next day over two local radio stations.

Climax of the conference for the young editors, however, was the report of the committee on the evaluation of school publications.

AUGUSTA SCHOOLS WIN

First prize for the best edited paper in the state went to Lucy Laney high school of Augusta. The trophy was accepted by Thomas McPherson, faculty advisor.

First prize for the best printed publication went to Lee Street high school, Blackshear and was accepted by its student editor, Maceo Fusull.

The award for the best news story went to James Scott, of Beach high school, Savannah, who is state president of the institute.

Consultants who advised the the youngsters on various phases of journalism were: William J. Fowlkes, Gerogia editor, Pittsburgh Courier; Marion Jackson, sports editor, Atlanta Daily World; Mildred Jones. Macon Telegraph; Estella D. Simmons, Savannah Herald; William Fiedler, Joseph Lambright and Johnnie Hendrix, Savannah Morning News and Enoc P. Waters, Jr., Chicago Defender.

TRIBUTE TO JOHNSON

In his address, Sengstacke, a native of Savannah paid tribute to the late Sol Johnson, founder of the Savannah Tribune, who was described as one of the sources of inspiration for the late Robert S. Abbott, founder of the Defender.

"In every gain the Negro has made," Sengstacke declared, "the Negro press has played an effective part". . .Continuing he said, "As long as any semblance of difference or discrimination remains there will be need for this type of work of Negro newspapers, and when the day comes that there is no difference he predicted, "there will still be a need for Negro newspapers just as there is a need for other newspapers to chronicle happenings, to inform, entertain, interpret and to stand watch over the coveted position of free men which will

JOHN H. SENGSTACKE, editor and publisher of the Chicago Defender, is congratulated by members of the editorial staff of the "Beacon" student publication of Beach high school Savannah. Sengstacke's address, which was highlight of institute, was broadcast by two of the local radio stations.

forever be the object of envy and injustice."

Dr. W. K. Payne, president of the college, who introduced Sengstacke, was an interested observer during most of the sessions of the institute.

WINNERS of the state high school press institute awards for 1953 pose with trophies at conclusion of three day gathering of young journalists at Savannah state college last week. Left to right: James Scott, Beach high school, Savannah, for best news story; Thomas Mc Pherson, Lucey Laney high school, Augusta for best edited school paper and Maceo Fusull, Lee Street high school, Blackshear, for best printed publication.

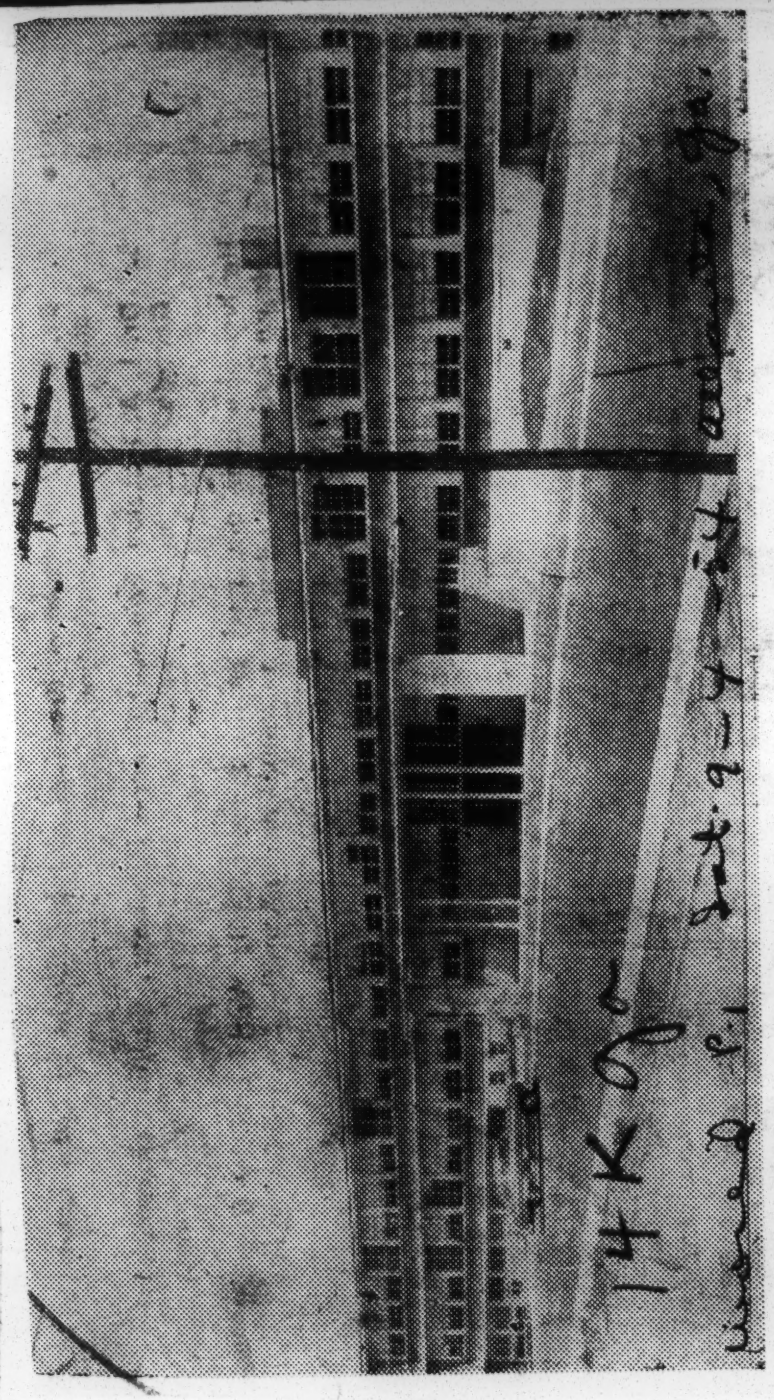
Atlanta builds $851,345 school

ATLANTA (NNPA) — The City of Atlanta is readying a massive new $851,345 high school for colored students for use next September.

The new Price High school already is complete except for furnishings, a report by Superintendent Ira Jarrell disclosed Thursday. It was one of 13 remaining projects, the last of 29 begun in 1952 with $7,010,000 supplied by the State School Building Authority.

Price High is a beautiful building in contemporary architectural styling. It is located in Carver Community, a low-rent housing center.

With 36 classrooms, two bymnasiums, a library, cafeteria and extensive home economics and science laboratory space, it is both one of the finest and largest high schools in the city system.



PRICE HIGH SCHOOL — Shown above is the new Price High School, Atlanta's fifth high school for Negroes. The 34 class room building, located at 1670 Capitol Avenue in the Carver Homes area, cost more than one million dollars. It also has a gymnatorium and cafeteria. Principal R. E. Cureton said that 1300 students registered Friday. — (Perry's Photo)

14k 1954 INDIANA

Spirit of Democracy . . . in Indianapolis High Schools

All for One—Arms upraised, cheerleaders from all Indianapolis public and parochial high schools start a yell at the semi-final of the Indiana State Basketball Tournament in which they and their schools supported Crispus Attucks High School, the city's only All-Negro high school. Shown, left to right, are Glendonia Smith, Herbert Jackson, Alicia Smith and Stephen Bowman, Crispus Attucks; Eleanor Orebaugh and Patty Brandenburg, Washington; Anne Petty, Sacred Heart; Robert Kuleff, Arsenal Technical; Robert Reed, Howe; John T. O'Connor, Cathedral; William Dean, Broad Ripple; Al Helms, Manual, and Robert Lewis Scherb, Shortridge.—Photo by courtesy The Indianapolis News.

P.13

Town Turns Out for Crispus-Attucks

Indianapolis' Schools Support All-Negro Five

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 4-10-54

INDIANAPOLIS—When the basketball team of Indianapolis' all-Negro Crispus Attucks High School played in the Indiana state semi-final tournament recently, it had the support of all other public and parochial high schools in the city.

This was a precedent-shattering action on the part of the Indianapolis schools.

Such outward evidence of good sportsmanship where a Negro team, or any other high school team, was concerned had never been shown before. P. 13

* * *

CHEERLEADERS FROM eight sister schools in the Hoosier capital city joined the Crispus Attucks yell leaders at the two games in which the team played.

In the uniforms of their own schools, they worked with the Attucks' leaders in front of the Attucks' cheering section. 14K

In the fieldhouse where the tourney was held were 14,000 spectators. Watching on television were hundreds of thousands of persons in the central part of the state.

* * *

IN PREVIOUS years, whenever an Indianapolis team advanced in the tourney beyond the first round, it was on its own, more or less, as far as support from other schools was concerned.

Rooters from other schools

in the city occasionally joined the cheering section of the winning school, but no concerted effort was made to get the city behind the team representing it in the tournaments.

(All Indianapolis teams play in the first round of the tourney. It is called the sectional. The winner of this meet then goes on as the city's representative to later rounds, the regional, semi-final and final. All are played on successive Saturdays.)

This year, school officials headed by Dr. H. L. Shibler, general superintendent of education in the Indianapolis Public Schools, took action.

* * *

THIS DESIRE stemmed from a city-wide emphasis all year on good sportsmanship, the superintendent said.

Principals of the six public and the two parochial high schools in the city pledged the support of their student bodies and their cheerleaders to Attucks.

Marion County schools, outside the city limits, also backed Attucks in its bid to take the semi-final crown.

* * *

DR. SHIBLER called the action of the schools in giving Crispus Attucks their support "one of the finest demonstrations of cooperation among our schools that we have ever had."

"We feel that cooperation of this kind among our Indianapolis schools and people throughout the city is evidence of a fine, wholesome spirit on everyone's part," Dr. Shibler said.

He further said that the schools planned to do the same type of thing, and possibly to expand the program, in future years whenever a city team goes into advanced stages of the tournament.

As a follow up to this program, officers of the Indiananapolis Federation of Student Councils and their sponsor appeared on Crispus Attucks' pep session program following the team's loss in the night game of the tourney.

They commended the school and its team and backers for the fine showing of sportsmanship they made. The federation is composed of student council representatives from each of the seven city high schools and functions as a clearing-house of programs and problems of students throughout the city.

* * *

ALTHOUGH THE new program was tried for the first time when a Negro team was the city's representative in the tourney, school officials experienced no difficulty in arranging it for this reason.

Enthusiasm for the plan was expressed by many persons, organizations, newspapers and radio and television stations.

Student bodies in Indianapolis high schools now are completely integrated, with the exception of Crispus Attucks, which is located in a predominantly and historically all-Negro section of the city.

* * *

THIS INTEGRATION is prescribed by Indiana school law, which also set up a gradual process of racial integration in elementary schools.

This now is complete in Indianapolis through the sixth grade. By the start of the 1956-'57 school year, the law calls for complete integration in all grades.

The Crispus Attucks' basketball team, coached by Ray Crowe, has lost only fourteen games in four years of regular season and tourney play.

Negro Girl Top Citizen In Floyd Jaycee Contest

Courier-Journal

Prestonsburg, Ky., June 2.—Gwendolyn Anita Branham, 16-year-old senior at Salmon-Dunbar high school for Negroes at Wheelwright, has been adjudged winner of the Prestonsburg Junior Chamber of Commerce's annual junior citizenship award.

The selection was made by a board of three judges from a list of 10 outstanding pupils of the county's high schools.

Suit Is Filed To Reopen High School

Marion Group Would Also Bar Nun Teachers

Courier-Journal

By HUGH MORRIS

The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 15.—Some 460 residents of Marion County filed suit in Franklin Circuit Court today in an effort to reopen Bradfordsville High School and halt the employment of Roman Catholic sisters as public-school teachers by the Marion County Board of Education.

The School Board voted 4 to 1 several weeks ago not to operate Bradfordsville High School this year. Its pupils were to be transported instead to the high school at Lebanon.

Protesting students, spurred by parents and others, went on a strike which is now in its eighth day. Parents and other demonstrators have also kept their children out of the elementary school at Bradfordsville in protest.

There are two letters on the Bradfordsville school situation in Readers' Point of View on The Editorial Page.

Superintendent Hugh C. Spalding warned parents of 6-year-olds yesterday that their children will not be permitted to attend school this year unless they are enrolled by October 3.

Predominantly Protestant

Bradfordsville is a predominantly Protestant community of about 350 in the eastern section of Marion County, which has a large Roman Catholic population. Three of the five School Board members and the superintendent are of the Roman Catholic faith. Of the 85 teachers in the County's public schools, 44 are Roman Catholic sisters. No Catholic sisters taught at Bradfordsville.

The community was the origin of the present church-state controversy now being considered for a decision by Circuit Judge William B. Ardery. However, in final agreements by attorneys for both sides in that case, the controversy over Bradfordsville High School was dropped from the case.

Question Right To Teach

It was renewed in the suit filed today by the 460 Marion County residents. They also questioned, as does the church-state suit, the right of Roman Catholic sisters to teach in the public schools.

Today's suit charges that the Marion County Board of Education has followed a pattern of discrimination against Bradfordsville High School in an effort "to destroy the public-school system of Marion County."

The Marion County citizens ask that Judge Ardery issue an injunction to require the School Board to reopen Bradfordsville High School, staff it adequately, conduct an adequate curriculum, and halt the policy of discrimination

The suit also brings up again the charge that the School Board is violating federal and State constitutions by employing Roman Catholic sisters as teachers. It asks that this practice be stopped.

State Official Named

The suit was filed by Lexington attorneys Jesse K. Lewis and John C. Anggelis. It names as defendants the superintendent and Board of Education of Marion County, the State Board of Education, and Wendell P. Butler, State superintendent of public instruction.

The suit asks that the State officials be prevented from distributing public tax money to the Marion County School Board until it halts its illegal practices. It asks that the State Board of Education be made to exercise its lawful powers and duties in the control and management of the common schools, particularly in Marion County.

The suit charges:

1. Superintendent Spalding and the Marion County Board of Education, beginning in 1939, put into effect a calculated and systematic plan to discriminate against, deplete, and destroy the Bradfordsville public-school system and high school "and in so doing, to promote the policies and purposes of the Roman Catholic Church. . . ."

Systematic Action Charged

2. The School Board first made extensive improvements in the St. Charles school plant, enlarging its equipment and facilities with public school funds.

3. At the same time, the School Board "began to arbitrarily and systematically deplete, diminish, and destroy" Bradfordsville High School by failing and refusing to expend sufficient money to maintain adequate equipment, facilities, and curriculum.

4. Although the Bradfordsville community is predominantly agricultural, vocational agriculture and home-economics courses were withdrawn from the high-school curriculum. The teaching staff was cut to three, while eighth Roman Catholic sisters were employed to teach at St. Charles.

Says Students Were Enticed

5. The School Board next began to entice students living in the eastern section of the county, and qualified to attend school at Bradfordsville, away from Bradfordsville High School by notifying them and their parents that transportation at public expense would be afforded them to attend either Lebanon High School or St. Charles. There the students could get the courses no longer offered at Bradfordsville.

6. The School Board, toward the end of the school year, provided tours in school buses for students from the eastern section eligible to enter high school, to show them the superior plant, equipment, and facilities of Lebanon High School and St. Charles. But Bradfordsville High School was purposely ignored and not included in the tours.

7. The School Board sent letters to parents in the eastern section advising them that, if their students wanted to attend Lebanon High School, their tuition would be paid and transportation would be furnished. At the same time, the School Board refused to provide bus transportation to students living in the Bradfordsville area who desired to attend Bradfordsville High School.

8. Until last year, for 16 years before, a large number of students from Casey County found Bradfordsville High School more convenient to attend. But the superintendent and School Board last year prevented the Casey County students from further attending Bradfordsville High. The effect of this action was to lower attendance at Bradfordsville school below the minimum required by law to maintain a high school.

9. The Parent-Teacher Association at Bradfordsville and other citizens raised enough money to transport sufficient Casey County students to their school, and pay their tuition to the Marion County Board of Education, so that enrollment was maintained at the required number.

Law Violation Charged

10. Meantime, the Marion School Board has established, and maintains at public expense, another high school in the western part of the county at Loretto, within six miles of St. Charles High School. It is named St. Francis High School and is conducted in a building built by the Roman Catholic Church and rented to the School Board. In order to meet the legal attendance requirements, Roman Catholic high-school students are brought from adjoining counties.

The suit contends that these charges constitute a violation of the laws of Kentucky that require a uniform system of common schools to be maintained, that guarantee to children equal and uniform treatment in the expenditure of public-school funds, and an equal and sufficient educational opportunity and advantages.

The complaining taxpayers say they have appealed repeatedly to State Superintendent Butler and the State Board of Education to correct these conditions, but their appeals have fallen on deaf ears.

14k 1954

MARYLAND

Many Mixed Classes As Schools Open

IN BALTIMORE — Emily Price, 15, and Jean Rogers, 16, discuss their courses with Mrs. Marguerite Zouk, principal at Eastern High School, Baltimore, Md., as the city schools register all pupils at any school under its new policy. Many other cities, with hitherto segregated systems, are following suit.

600 mixed classes in Baltimore schools

BALTIMORE

Approximately 600 classes in 24 public schools were mixed when public schools opened for the fall term on Tuesday morning.

This marked the first time Baltimore pupils have been enrolled in schools without regard to race or color. The desegregation ruling by the city School Board last June, was in line with an order from the U.S. Supreme Court in May stating that segregation in schools is unconstitutional.

All the county schools are maintaining segregation, however, pending further action by the Supreme Court.

The total number of integrated schools cited here is an estimate, based on enrollment to date. It is known that many more will register and that this figure will been even larger as the school term continues.

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ON THE SECONDARY level, six former Dunbar High School girls have enrolled at Eastern High School, 33rd St. and Loch Raven Rd., according to Mrs. A. Marguerite Zouck, principal.

The first pupil to registeer, there was Emily Price, 15, 1715 E. Preston St., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Price.

Enrolled in the 11th grade, Emily plans to take a commercial course in preparation for a stenographic job which she hopes to obtain here after she finishes her education.

AT BALTIMORE City College, 33rd St. and the Alameda, nine youths from Douglass, Booker T. Washington and Druid Junior High Schools, were registered this week.

Four of the boys will be in 10th grade; four in 11th grade and one in 12th grade.

One school which was previously all colored has been integrated. Located at Broening Highway and Holabird Ave., it is now the Elementary School No. 200, but was formerly Elementary School No. 153.

Original plans to abandon the school because of the razing of the housing project in the area were changed to take care of the overload of pupils at Paceland Park-O'Donnell Heights Elementary School No. 240, at O'Donnell and Gusryan Sts.

— o o o —

ANOTHER INSTANCE of a former all-colored school which is now integrated is Booker T. Washington Junior High School No. 130, Lafayette Ave. and McCulloh St.

A Park Ave. white pupil was registered there, this week, and more are expected.

And at the Junior High School No. 72, Hanover and Lee Sts., two new teachers have been employed. They are:

Mrs. Ruth Green, 2400 W. Lexington St., former Dunbar High School teacher, and Mrs. Eholia McMillan, 3304 Hawkins Pt. Rd., former Booker T. Washington Junior High School teacher.

Miss Green, who has been in the school system 16 years, and Mrs. McMillan, who has taught 28 years, will handle the seventh grade mathematics courses.

As of this week, no colored pupils had enrolled in the school, Milton Dickman, principal, said.

THROUGHOUT THE city, the largest registration of colored pupils in white schools has been reported at School No. 74 where approximately 240 students are enrolled.

School takes first pupils

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

ANNAPOLIS — The integration of pupils at the St. Marys Catholic High School has met with a "very favorable reaction."

Sat. 11-6-54

This was the statement made last week by Sister Mary Rosita, principal of the school, as she reported that two colored pupils had applied for admittance this fall and had been accepted at the school.

The pupils are the first to be accepted at the school and the principal said that the school will not refuse any high school pupil who sought admittance, if they were Catholics and if the school had room enough for them.

—o O o—

The student body at the high school now numbers 265. The two colored pupils are identified as:

Charles Brown, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Brown of 30 Pinkney St., and Annette Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Johnson of 111 Obery St. Both are 14 and are freshmen.

The principal said there have been no remarks about the entrance of the two pupils and other boys and girls have "taken them for granted."

The high school is the first white educational institution below the college level in Annapolis to accept colored pupils.

Macon Negroes Picket High School

14 Aug

MACON, Sept. 2 (AP)—A group of Negro parents Thursday began picketing Ballard - Hudson High School and pledged to keep their children out of the school until principal R. J. Martin is dismissed.

Constitution

At a meeting Wednesday night, attended by about 200 persons, the parents said they would boycott the school and keep up their fight against Martin, who was cleared by the Bibb Board of Education of charges brought against him by a Negro citizens committee.

Constitution p. 13
Atlanta Ga.
Sep 1954

Pickets gathered at the school Thursday morning with signs reading "Martin must go." They asked instructions from Sheriff James I. Wood on orderly picketing procedures. One class was to register at the school Thursday and the group said they would picket whenever there is school activity.

The meeting, at which plans were made, was called by George Goodrum, president of the Ballard - Hudson Parent - Teacher Assn. and chairman of The Citiens' Committee, to discuss the course of action Negroes would take with a new school term beginning next Tuesday.

Grievances against Martin were heard several weeks ago in a lengthy hearing before the board of education. But the board voted to clear Martin of the charges and keep him as principal. The anti-Martin group has formed a committee and vows to continue the fight.

St. Louis Comes Across

ANOTHER breach in the wall of jim-crowism has been made in St. Louis, Mo., where the Board of Education announced last week that beginning Feb. 1, 1955, the public high schools will be racially integrated, and in September of that year the reform will be extended to the primary schools.

Significantly, the board's action was taken without any prodding or advice from state or local officialdom, which may indicate what is likely to happen in other communities farther down the Mississippi Valley where the racial picture in the past has been little different.

assistant director of the National Welfare Council's Social Action Department. He is the close friend of many labor officials.

Father Falque, Monsignor Higgins asserted, is saying by implication that the forty-hour week is wrong and that labor unions are socialistic.

As to the forty-hour week, the Washington labor priest declared "there isn't a single theologian in all of Christendom who would agree with Father Falque.

"If he really intended to accuse the American labor movement of being 'socialistic,' Monsignor Higgins said, "his definition of socialism is obviously different from that which is used in the social encyclicals of the Pope."

* * *

SUMMING UP his criticism of Father Falque by noting that several high leaders of the Catholic Church have advocated a thirty-hour week, Monsignor Higgins said:

"Whether or not that (thirty-hour week) is a practical recommendation from the point of view of technical economics, it's not for us to say. Suffice it to say . . . it is not an immoral proposal. And that is the only point at issue."

This column salutes Monsignor Higgins for his long and energetic fight in behalf of the common people.

Mixed Classes Choose Two Negro Leaders

September 2-54 p. 1

CARTHAGE, Mo. — Students at the recently mixed Carthage High school have elected two Negro students to high class offices.

Charles Scott was named vice-president of the senior class and Dub Cheney was elected reporter for the junior class. Both are halfbacks on the school's football team.

14k 1954

NEW YORK

Student Forum Will Hear Wiley

Sen. Alexander Wiley, R., Wis., chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is one of the speakers scheduled for the eighth annual New York Herald Tribune Forum for High Schools.

The forum, under the theme, "The World We Want," will be held Saturday, March 27, in the General Assembly Building of the United Nations. More than 2,000 high school students and thirty-two delegates from as many countries are expected to attend.

The other speakers scheduled are Francis R. St. John, librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library and member of Franklin Publications, a non-profit American organization which publishes abroad translations of American books, and Roscoe Drummond, chief of the Herald Tribune Washington Bureau.

In Country Since Jan. 1

The visiting delegates have been in the United States since Jan. 1 and have been staying with American host families. They have been participating in a wide variety of educational activities. Round-trip transportation for the delegates has been provided by Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines.

The program will get under way at 1:45 p. m. and will include in addition to the speeches two panel discussions. The American and foreign students will discuss "How Can We Deal With the Threat of Communist Aggression?" and a second panel will compare notes on the cultural and educational standards here and abroad.

Question and answer sessions will provide the students with an opportunity to talk with the speakers on subjects arising from the addresses and the panel talks.

Princeton Choir to Appear

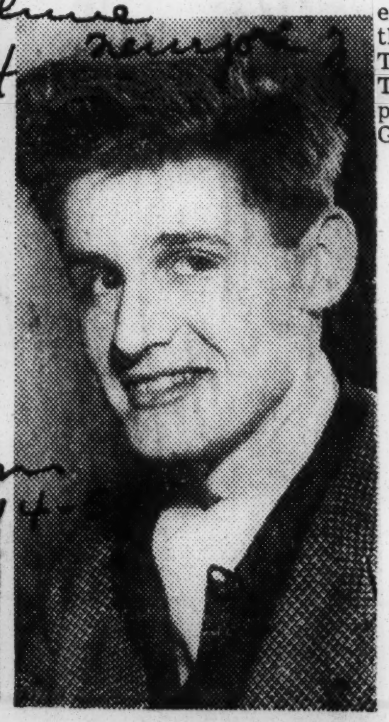
A musical interlude for the forum will be provided by the Princeton University Chapel Choir of seventy male voices. The group is under the direction of Carl Weinrich.

Among School Forum Delegates

David Tin, Burma

Nurit Auerbach, Israel

Wentworth Oufustey-Kodjoe, Gold Coast.



Bob Noble

Peter Hudson, Great Britain

At the conclusion of the forum a press conference will be held in which the high school editors of host schools will question the visiting delegates. Mr. Drummond will moderate and participate in the conference.

Portions of the forum will be broadcast on radio by the Columbia Broadcasting System, the Mutual Broadcasting System and New York City's municipal station, WNYC. Plans for television coverage of the forum will be announced later.

SCHOOL ANTI-BIAS MOVE

New Rochelle High Asks Four From South to Visit It

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 11—Four Southern high schools with nonsegregation problems were invited today by the New Rochelle High School to send students here to see how an integrated school operates.

Twenty per cent of the 1,600 students at New Rochelle High are Negroes, according to the principal, Willis Thomson.

The local students would contribute funds and conduct cake sales to pay for transportation of the guests from the South and that sixty-five families had volunteered to provide rooms and meals, he said this evening. The visitors, four from each school, were urged to stay for a week.

Invitations were sent to the Anacostia and the Eastern High Schools of Washington, the Southern High School of Baltimore and the Milford (Del.) High School. The letters were signed by Mr. Thomson and Robinson Brown, president of the undergraduates' General Organization.

This Year Sees Largest Movement Of Negro Students From Segregated High Schools To Non-Segregated Colleges

New York, N. Y., Nov. 24.—(Special)—The largest movement of Negro students from segregated high schools in the South to non-segregated colleges — in the South as well as the North—ever to take place in any one year was reported today by the National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students.

This increase for the 1953-1954 academic year, which was 180 per cent higher than the all-time high set the previous year, was the highlight of an interim report on the first year's results of a two-year South-wide "talent search" which was undertaken by the NSSFNS on a $170,000 grand from the Ford Foundation's Fund for the Advancement of Education.

The talent search, aimed at uncovering qualified Negro college candidates, also produced statistical affirmation of the recent Supreme Court ruling that a "separate" school system was not inherently an "equal" system.

These statistics disclosed that only half of the top 10 per cent of the senior classes in the 81 highest ranking high schools in the South possessed minimum college qualifications. The standard used was a version of the generally accepted College Entrance Examination Board Scholastic Aptitude Test.

For a comparative estimate of this showing, the NSSFNS employed a national reference group of 6,026 candidates from public schools who took the same examination in 1953. Only six per cent of the Negro group tested did as well or better than the average in the reference group.

Among the objectives of the talent search project are the discovery, testing, counselling and referral to college and scholarship opportunities of able Negro students from segregated states. Supplementary scholarships are also provided for the successful candidates.

Complementing and extending these objectives were the additional aims of determining the number of Negro students potentially qualified for college, the quality of their qualifications and the extent of their financial needs for higher education.

The project is being directed by Richard L. Plaut, Executive Vice-Chairman of the NSSFNS, of which Dr. Harry J. Carman, Dean Emeritus of Columbia College, is Chairman of the Board of Directors. The report was submitted to Dr. Alvin J. Eurich, Vice-President of the Fund for the Advancement of Education.

The project furthers the basic purpose of the NSSFNS, which was established in 1947 to broaden and increase opportunities for qualified Negro students for high education in an interracial environment. An independent agency, it is supported mainly by grants from foundations and allocations from college chest drives.

The talent search is being conducted directly through field services. During the 1953-54 school year, 81 high schools in the 45 largest Southern cities were visited four times each by the co-directors of the field services, Dr. Paul F. Lawrence and Mr. Donald W. Wvatt. on leaves of absence from Howard and Fisk Universities, respectively.

Tests were given to 1,485 students, selected by principals and counsellors as constituting the top ten per cent of their senior classes. Of this group, less than half, an alarmingly small percentage, attained minimum scores for college admission and scholarship aid. Of the 737 who qualified, 309 indicated their desire to go to an interracial college; 207 actually completed applications; 197 were accepted and 191 finally enrolled this fall.

Of the 388 qualifying students who showed no interest in attending an interracial college, the great majority (70%) applied to Negro colleges where most of them (90%) were readily accepted. Aside from the major factor of lower cost, these students favored Negro colleges because they were more confident of admission and anticipated a more satisfactory social adjustment.

Scholarships from colleges and other sources amounting to $78,630 were awarded to 119 of the 191 students who enrolled at interracial colleges; while 70 of the 119 were also awarded $21,985 in supplementary aid by the NSSFNS to bridge the gap between the total cost of their first college year and the combined total of scholarships, earnings and help from home. About 80 per cent of scholarships recipients needed supplementary aid.

The 191 students who enrolled at the interracial colleges this past academic year represent a 180 per cent increase over the 68 students who enrolled in 1952-53. This increase, the report states is directly due to the finer screening made possible by the testing program and the added stimulu

NEW SCHOOL IS DEDICATED

The ultra-modernistic Williston Senior High School was formally dedicated before a throng of admiring citizens and friends with Dr. Rufus Clement, President of Greater Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia. In presenting the platform guest, Superintendent H. M. Roland paid the Negro citizenry one of the finest compliments—that of being most loyal to the United States of America—that is to the eternal credit of any people.

Dr. Clement chanted the audience concerning the times in which we live. "Civilization is a race between education and chaos." Dr. Clement paid tribute to the boards of education and citizens who are providing such fine facilities for education in North Carolina and the South.

Subject: FEAR versus FAITH. All is not well in the world and it will be many days before we have a calm, peaceful world again. We are learning new words like cebal bomb, far more fierce than the hydrogen bomb over which we have little or no control—then we dare not make the former type weapon. This is the sort of world in which we live today. The hearings in the United States Senate are depressing and disgusting. We have built up through the years the belief in the United States of America "That a man is innocent until he is proved guilty," but Pro-McCarthyists try to reverse this to view a man guilty until proved innocent. The pressures that make people fear to vote yes or no that make people fear to lead until they find out which way the crowd is going—all of these are typical of the fears or pressures of the times. The Achilles heel for America may prove to be the facing up to the domestic problem of the Negro. Dr. Clement stated that he tries to impress foreign visitors to this country that Negroes are true Americans. What's going to happen to our Achilles' heel in the next fifteen years? Dr. Clement admits this weakness, but has faith that things are going to be better. THE NEGRO and the SCHOOLS, a book by Harry Ashmore, Editor of the Arkansas Sentinel, shows how, in the face of the great gains in education in the South, but he points up the problem facing all people of the South.

Virginia Catholic High Schools Advised To Drop Racial Barrier By Bishop

RICHMOND—(NC)—Catholic high schools in Richmond will enroll Negro youngsters starting next September, Bishop Peter L. Ireton of Richmond announced. The Bishop made the transition public at a meeting of the First Friday Club in this old capital of the Confederacy.

Recalling that the high school division of the Van de Vyver School was closed three years ago due to the lack of Catholic students, he noted that the city has been without a Catholic high school for Negroes.

Parents of the students affected by the closing have an obligation to give their children a Catholic education, Bishop Ireton said. Then he added: "Consequently, we Catholics have the obligation of attempting to provide a Catholic education for them in the Catholic high schools in Richmond."

* *

THE PRELATE later told the NCWC News Service that the Catholic high schools will admit all Catholic youngsters applying for their freshmen classes providing they meet requirements. There are four Catholic secondary schools in Richmond, two of them parochial and two private—Benedictine High School, a military school for boys, and St. Gertrude's High School, a girls' school conducted by the Benedictine Sisters.

Bishop Ireton indicated in his talk that the exisiting Catholic high school pattern in Norfolk will be maintained, at least for the time being. He pointed out that Norfolk's only Catholic secondary school for Negroes, St. Joseph's High School, may possibly be condemned to make room for a proposed civic center. In view of this, he said, the supervisory board of Norfolk Catholic High School—for white children—decided at a recent meeting that if the school for Negroes is closed for any reason, "then any Catholic Colored graduate of the eighth grade living within the area serviced by the high school will be admitted." But as long as St. Joseph's remains open, the board deecided, a Negro child seeking to enroll at Norfolk Catholic will not be accepted because "it is felt such action would be an injustice to St. Joseph's High School."

Norfolk Catholic is a diocesan high school—the only one in the Richmond See.

14k 1954 OHIO

High School Gets Negro Counselor

CANTON, O.—(ANP)—Canton's McKinley High school will get its first Negro faculty member in September.

Alvin C. Boyd, former high school principal, vocational guidance counselor and school supervisor, will be counselor for boys at the school where the number of Negro students has been described as "negligible."

Boyd is a graduate of West Virginia State college and received his master's degree from Indiana university. He also studied at Western Reserve and the University of Southern California.

He was formerly vocational guidance secretary with the Cleveland and Chicago Urban leagues.

20 Students Expelled In Racial Incident

Portland Press Herald

CLEVELAND, Oct. 12 (INS). Twenty students were expelled from Patrick Henry Junior High School here today when they refused to attend classes because of a racial incident.

The white pupils complained to school officials that Negroes of the student body had threatened them and in the past had injured and roughed them up.

Cleveland School Superintendent Mark C. Schinnerer said no reports of personal injuries in the school or on the grounds had been made to him.

There was no violence in today's incident.

14k 1954

OKLAHOMA

Enid Schools Are Accredited

ENID, Okla.—Word was received here recently by the Enid Board of Education that the Booker T. Washington junior and senior high schools have been accredited by the North Central Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges. The accreditation came during the association's annual meeting held recently in Chicago.

"The significance of the accreditation is that now graduates of Booker T. Washington high school may enter any college or university in the nation as full-fledged students, according to Luther W. Elliott, principal of Booker T. Washington.

Before the school was accredited only Booker T. Students who decide to enroll at a college outside the state could only enroll as a probationary basis," Elliott said. He explained that the North Central Association has no set requirements other than that the school's program must be top-flight according to the standards of the other schools in its area.

The accreditation by the association includes the school's plant, its teachers and the curriculum, Elliott said. It climaxed a two-year effort by the school to be recognized by the accrediting organization.

During this time Booker T. Washington's entire program was evaluated by education committees from Enid high school, the state of Oklahoma, Okla. A&M, and the North Central Association.

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FISK UNIVERSITY STUDENTS DENIED RIGHT TO ATTEND PEARL HIGH SCHOOL IN NASHVILLE

Black Dispatch

Parents of White Children Tell School Board Their Children Want to Attend Negro School

Okla. City

CATHOLIC BOARD MEMBER LEADS FIGHT

14 Kan. 9-18-54

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The City School Board of Nashville, Tennessee, kept the doors of a neighborhood public school barred to Alice Lorch, Dickie and Jeanie Rempfer, children of white faculty members of Fisk university, when it refused Thursday evening at the September meeting to reconsider a June ruling denying them entrance to Pearl Elementary, now attended soley by colored children.

At the June 10th meeting, Dr. Lee Lorch, Alice's father, had told the Board:

"Our plea is simple. My daughter has completed the first four grades at the Fisk children's school attended by virtually all operated by the university. She has been promoted to the fifth grade and it is not offered at the Fisk children's school.

"Pearl Elementary," Dr. Lorch had continued, "within easy walking distance of our home, is the nearest public school. It is the school attenden by virtually all her friends and playmates. And besides it is the school she wants to attend."

Dr. Lee Lorch, head of the Mathematics Department of Fisk university, is vice-president of the Tennessee State NAACP and taught at City College (New York) and Pennsylvania State College. He received national prominence in 1948 and 1949 for his leadership in the fight against segregated housing in Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's tax-aided Styvesant Town Apartments in New York. For this stand on behalf of the Negro people he was dismissed from City College and later Pennsylvania State.

At the June 10th Board meeting, Dr. R. W. Rempfer, associate professor of mathematics of Fisk had also explained that his children, now fifth and sixth grade, had been attending Peabody Demonstration—a private school for whites—but now he desired to send them to Pearl Elementary.

The parents' pleas had been supported by a young Negro attorney, Avon Williams Jr., who had argued that in light of the May 17 Supreme Court decision and the ruling of the Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati a few days earlier saying that Anderson County, Tennessee must admit children of all races to its schools, the Board of Nashville had no authority to bar students from entering schools because of race.

Nevertheless, with unkind remarks about the parents involved, O. B. Hofstetter Sr., prominent local attorney and member of the Board, introduced a motion denying the parents request. The motion carried 8 to 1, Coyness L. Ennix, lone Negro member of the Nashville School Board, being the only dissenter.

With the reopening of school the parents attempted to give the Nashville School Board a new opportunity to admit their children to the school of their choice at the September 9 meeting of the Board.

Speaking to the Board, Mrs. Grace Lorch was hopeful that the Board might have had a "change of heart and mind over the summer," and was now prepared to admit her daughter to the school.

TENNESSEE

After repeating the reasons given at the June meeting for desiring to send Alice to Pearl Elementary school, she added: "Many schools have successfully desegregated since June without unfavorable consequences. Even in our own city the Catholic Diocese had integrated its school without a single incident." Mrs. Lorch further pointed out that since Mr. Hofstetter, who led the June fight for the preservation of segregation in the public schools, is a leading lay member of that Catholic church, he might now be desirious of bringing his public practices in line with the policy of his church in which he plays a prominent

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But such was not the case. Hofstetter reiterated his June stand.

The local NAACP, it was disclosed at the meeting, had collected a large number of signatures on a petition from Negro parents requesting the immediate termination of segregation. Many of these parents live in East Nashville, where their children suffer a particular handicap by being excluded from a nearby school and forced to go a long distance across town to the one high school for Negroes in the city.

Mr. M. W. Day, president of the local NAACP, wrote Chairman of the Board of Education, Mr. Maiden Dishner, informing him of the petitions and requesting the opportunity to be heard by the Board regarding them. Mr. Dishner turned the letter over to Superintendent of Public Schools, W. A. Bass, who wrote Mr. Day telling him that the Board would not discuss desegregation. This exchange also came to light at the meeting.

Attorney Z. Alexander Looby, member of the Nashville City Council and a leading NAACP figure in the state, pointed out that the Supreme Court Decision declaring segregation unconstitutional is real and permanent. "The court gave every school board an opportunity to desegregate without waiting specific decrees forcing desegregation," he said. "You have the opportunity to help set the example by letting these children go to the school which is almost in front of their houses, without waiting for the Federal Court to take a stick and make you do it."

But the Nashville Board of Education paid no heed to these remarks, except the sole Negro member, and indicated its determination to stall and refuse even to consider or discuss the problem until after the decrees.

Second Case

Ask Mixed Hi School At Dallas

DALLAS — The absence of high school facilities for Negro students in the Wilmer-Hutchins District near here resulted last week in a request being made by Negro Parents that the white Hutchins High School enroll them.

The effort was the second in as many days when Negroes made unsuccessful attempts to gain admission to the all-white Hutchins schools.

Negroes sought admission to the Linfield Elementary School Tuesday, for primary children of Negro parents who are denied schooling until October 17, because the Malissa Pierce School, where they normally would attend, is closed because of the split session for harvest time.

Like their younger neighbors, the high school students were denied admission to the high school by the principal, Bill Garner, who referred to the decision of the Texas Education Agensy, which ruled that segregation would continue for the current school year.

Negro students who reach the high school level in the Wilmer Hutchins community are provided transportation and tuition to attend the Lincoln High School in Dallas.

They travel an estimated ten miles daily by bus to reach the Dallas high school and travel the same distance by bus to return home at the close of the school day.

J. Harold Jones, Executive Secretary of the Dallas Branch, NAACP is credited with leading the movement toward public school integration in this vicinity.

He says that he has the full support of L. A. Spencer, president of the South Central Civic League and other community groups who are confident that the unsanitary, unsafe, and inferior condition existing at the Malissa Pierce School for Negroes, the absence of a high school for Negroes in the area and the split session, more than justifies the move.

In May of this year, Parents in the community asked that the split term be discontinued.

"Even under the old separate but equal doctrine, our move was justified," said Mr. Jones.

When asked where his next desegregation move would likely be made, Mr. Jones said that as far as his office was concerned ,there are no plans at this time to go into any other areas. He added that they felt that the case of the Malissa Pierce school was unique, because of the many unsatisfactory conditions there.

Texas Abandons Plan of Polling High School Students on Segregation Views

AUSTIN, Texas — Atty. Gen. John Ben Shepperd has abandoned an idea of polling high school students to determine their feelings on segregation.

Shepperd said Monday he called off a poll at Marshall and Waco after it was brought to public attention. He said the poll's only possible value had been in spontaneous answers given quickly without outside influence.

Shepperd said he had hoped to use the response to the poll as "a very small part" of the brief his department is preparing for the Supreme Court in the public school segregation matter.

"Since the court invited Texas to file such a brief and point out the situation in this state, we explored numerous sources of information which might help the court," he said. "The poll was only one of a large number of such opinion samples we have considered."

He said the time remaining prevents sampling other areas where answers might be spontaneous.

At Marshall, School Supt. V. H. Hackey said a spokesman for the Attorney General's office had asked shortly before noon that ninth through twelfth graders be polled on whether they would rather attend a segregated or non-segregated school.

Hackney said the Attorney General's office called back a few hours later and said the poll had been called off because they were "fearful of repercussions in court proceedings if publicity given the poll should affect the results."

SIXTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE:

Lawrenceville ready for council sessions

LAWRENCEVILLE, Va.—Pupils from Virginia's High schools will meet Saturday with the student council of James S. Russell High school here in their sixth annual meeting.

Dr. J. Rupert Picott, executive secretary of the Virginia Teachers Association, will be the speaker at the general session opening at 10 a.m.

The theme of the conference will be "Youth Faces Today's Responsibilities." Registration will begin at 8:30 a.m. and continue until 9:45 a.m. During this time there will be tours of the new high school building, a get-acquainted mixer and a band concert.

Leon Bailey of Armstrong High school, Richmond, state president, will preside at the general session.

45 Discussion Groups

Forty - five discussion groups have been scheduled for the high school councils; in addition there will be a discussion group for student council sponsors, and a special section for elementary councils.

Mrs. Virginia D. Wood is coordinator for the elementary section.

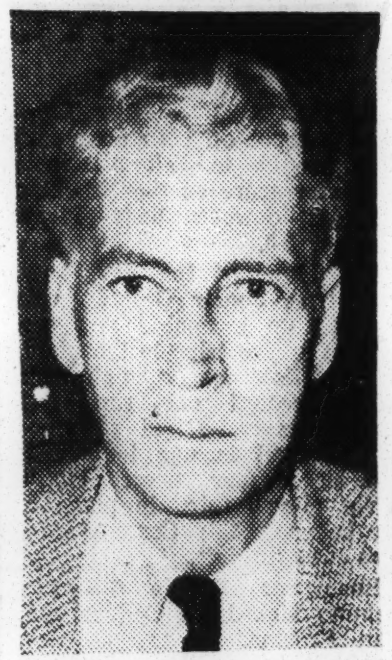
Other Council Officers

The afternoon activities will include committee meetings, discussions and business meeting. The president's annual message will also be a feature of the afternoon session. Following the general session, a social will be given by the host council.

Other officers of the association are:

Benjamin Lambert, Virginia Randolph School, vice - president; Naomi Pritchett, Albert Harris High, recording secretary; Beatrice Brown, Carver-Warwick, assistant;

Rosabelle Miles, Carter Woodson High, financial secretary; Theresa Fortune, East Suffolk, assistant; Alfred Dugger, West End High, treasurer, and Gertrude Pankey, Phenix High, chaplain.



JUDGE WALTER V. ROSS

ABNER W. DAVIS

Catholic High Schools In Richmond to Admit Some Negro Students

By the Associated Press

RICHMOND, Va., May 14.—Richmond's white Catholic high schools may enroll a few Negro elementary students next fall.

A Diocese of Richmond official said last night it is "very probable" a few Negro students at the Van de Vyver Catholic grade school will enter the white schools.

(In the Archdiocese of Washington, Catholic schools are non-segregated.)

The Most Rev. Peter L. Ireton, Bishop of Richmond, was quoted in the Catholic Virginian, diocesan weekly, as saying that eighth-graders at the Richmond Van de Vyer school "are entitled to enroll and will be accepted if their credits warrant entry into high school work."

He said, in a speech earlier this month, that, although there is no Catholic high school for Negroes here, "Catholics have the obligation of attempting to provide a Catholic education (for Negro elementary school graduates) in the Catholic high schools of Richmond."

The Richmond diocesan official who said the Negro students may be admitted to the white schools said it is "very probable that as many as half" the 26 eighth-graders at Van de Vyver will enter three of Richmond's five Catholic high schools this fall.

In Norfolk a policy has been suggested by the Catholic High School Board by which "any Catholic colored graduate of the eighth grade living within the area serviced by the high school will be admitted" to the white school should the Negro school be condemned under a redevelopment program.

14k 1954

WEST VIRGINIA

Psychologist's son 1st to be admitted to W. Va. high school

CHARLESTON, W. Va. (ANP)—The Charleston High School has its first colored pupil. He is Herman Canady Jr., 17, son of psychologist Dr. Herman G. Canady, who broke down an 80-year-old barrier.

The schools principal, George E. Steadman, reported an integrated Quaker school Americans went about their business in algebra, athletics, and all other matters without fanfare.

The youth, who has attended anintegrated Quaker school on scholarship (his father was consultant to the American Society of Friends) in Iowa four years, believes with his father that the best remedy for jim crow is equal status contact.

(PHOTO BY PERRY)

SIGNALLY HONORED — Miss Bazoline Estelle Usher, Director of Instruction, Atlanta Public School System, whose retirement will be effective September, 1954, is shown being presented a leather bound book that has been autographed by all of the more than eight-hundred teachers and principals. Miss Usher was also given a token by Miss Ella Mae Tate, right, president of the Gate City Teachers Association and W. J. Rowe, principal of E. P. Johnson School on behalf of the Atlanta Public school principals and teachers. The token amounted to $900.00.

Teachers, Principals Pay Educator A Grand Tribute

BY OZEIL FRYER WOOLCOCK

One of the most impressive testimonials and beautiful banquets ever given in Atlanta was that tendered Miss Bazoline Estelle Usher, Director of Instruction, Atlanta Public Schools, after thirty-eight years of continued service as teacher, principal, supervisor and director, retires this September, 1954.

With Miss Jessie Mae Jones, principal of Edmond Asa Ware Elementary School and president of the Atlanta Principals' club as mistress of ceremonies, approximately four-hundred teachers and principals heard the greatest tribute ever paid an individual educator in Atlanta's history. Miss Jones spoke of the honoree's outstanding service and how she encouraged teachers to become outstanding in the profession and to continue to travel toward fruitful goals. That she had earned the respect of children, teachers, principals and administrators, alike.

Thurs. 6-17-54

M. Alexander, prominent Atlanta realist, who has worked with Miss Usher in the Sunday School of Friendship Baptist Church, and whom the honoree had taught in Sunday School, stated that she had the rare quality of being a follower as well as a leader; and thought it a great tribute to pay; and was very happy to share in the occasion.

In representing the Usher family, the Reverend Father Samuel C. Usher, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, planted a kiss on his sister's cheek, and after reminiscing over the childhood days of the family, thanked the audience for the tribute.

Sharing the place settings on the platform in the auditorium of Thomas Slater Elementary School with Miss Usher were members of her family, the Rev. and Mrs. Usher, Mrs. Usher's mother, Mrs. Mary Reed; Mrs. Lavada Usher Smith, niece and foster daughter, with her husband, Dr. Harvey Smith; Mrs. Carl Smith, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Carl Smith, Jr., and their daughter and sons and Mrs. Stella Bryant Smith; along with Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Williams, Friendship Baptist church, Mr. Alexander and Miss Jessie Mae Jones.

THE TRIBUTE

Rather than a series of testimonial speeches, the grand tribute was paid Miss Usher in the form of an Ode that was delivered by more than twenty teachers of the school system who formed a speech chorus who in a unique way presented the honoree's life in an impressive panoramic and interesting version. The Ode was written and directed by Mrs. Margaret Davis Bowen and followed by a series of sweetheart songs in which the audience participated.

The presentation of the handsome leather bound book of autographs and the cash token gift of $900.00 from the teachers and principals were made by Miss Ella Mae Tate, president of the Gate City Teachers association who referred to Miss Usher as "one with vision, foresight and unselfishness." The book of memories was entitled "Lest We Forget."

THE RESPONSE

On responding, the very gracious honoree, attired in a blue lace dinner dress and wearing orchids, the theme flower of the evening, told the large body that she felt very grateful and quite humble and appreciative for the thoughtfulness that prompted this gesture and that she would spend the rest of her life trying to live up to the faith that they had placed in her. She also spoke of the numerous gifts, flowers, letters and telegrams that she had received each day since the announcement of her retirement that had made her feel as a "Queen for a Month." She also stated that "I have always loved people, especially children, that is why I have always enjoyed my work. I feel physically fit to go on and render service in some other field for a long time to come."

Thomas Slater school, of which Andrew J. Lewis, II, is principal, was beautifully decorated for the occasion with the bulletin board centered with a large orchid, also duplicated on the programs. The hostess whose orchid corsages .Orchids were pinned on the ladies of the main table and on the honoree by Mrs. Georgia Nelle Dickens. The main table was centered with a large tiered arrangement of shades of pink roses flanked by three-branched crystal candelabra holding tall white tapers.

The banquet tables were centered with white tapers ensconced in greenery and garlanded in pink roses. A poster of pictures of early childhood and womanhood of the honoree entitled "This Is Your Life," held attention in the corridor of the school. Palms framed the auditorium where the banquet was held

Music throughout was presented by pianists Mrs. Beatrice Gore, Mrs. Mary Shy Scott and Mrs. Harriet B. Enos; and soloists Robert Scott, Miss Anita Brown and Francis Long. Invocation was by Dr. Samuel Williams, pastor, Friendship Baptist church.

Committee chairmen were Mrs. Eloise Mells Martin, hostess; Mrs. Mattie Greenwood, decorations; Mrs. Margaret Davis Bowen, program; Mrs. Louise Middleton, foods; Miss Ruth Harper, arrangements; J. H. Bohannon, time and place; Mrs Mary Long, poster; and Miss Jessie Mae Jones, general chairman.

SUPERVISOR OF COLORED SCHOOLS

MISS BAZOLINE E. USHER

After 38 years of continuous service with the Atlanta Public School System, Miss Bazoline E. Usher announces her retirement, effective September 1 of this year.

The veteran Atlanta educator began her career as a teacher in an elementary grade, and has since served successfully as principal of an elementary school, assistant principal of Booker T. Washington High School, Principal of David T. Howard Elementary-Junior High School, Supervisor of Colored Schools and as director of instruction, Colored schools of the City of Atlanta.

Each suceeding position has been given in recognition of her sterling worth as an educator and her genuine interest in the growth and development of boys and girls. In her present position, she has p rsonally and successfully fostered and participated in the opening of several new elementary and high schools in the City of Atlanta.

During her years of service, she has wirnessed phenomenal growth of the city schools, greatly accelerated during the past ten years under the very capable and dynamic leadership of Dr. Ira Jarrell, present superintendent.

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World
p.4
Atlanta, Ga.
Tues. May 18, 1954

14 1 1954.

MISSISSIPPI

Negro Teachers Seek State Level Supervisory Jobs

14 L Miss

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 23 (UP) —The Mississippi Negro Teachers Assn. today urged Gov. Hugh White and the Legislature to give "serious thought" to employing Negro supervisory personnel to guide equalization of white and Negro schools.

"It is the desire of the Negro teachers that you give serious thought to the employment of competent Negroes for supervisory work on the state level," J. D. Boyd of Utica, association president, wrote. "Such persons should receive salaries, have an office and equipment and clerical help so that they could do an efficient job."

14 L Miss

Boyd said the new equalization program might "get off to a bad start" unless additional personnel was made available to the state department of education.

"Unless someone helps the average teacher set up the system of records required much misunderstanding and loss will surely occur," Boyd said.

He said the equalization program is "an investment in good will and understanding, and there is a danger that such a program projedted without any official connection of both sides might breed suspicion regardless of how fairly administered."

Seventy-first Annual Session

Alabama Teachers To Hear Marshall

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Thurgood Marshall, New York City, director and counsel for the NAACP Legal and Educational Fund, Inc., is scheduled to deliver the feature message at the seventy-first annual session of the Alabama State Teachers Association here Thursday night, March 25, at Alabama State College.

He will be introduced by Atty. Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham, candidate from Jefferson County for the State Legislature and president of the Alabama Progressive Democratic Association. J. D. Thompson, ASTA president, will preside at the meeting.

Theme of the two-day meeting is "Current Challenges for Education."

ASTA Executive Secretary R. C. Hatch, in announcing the program, said that official headquarters will be located in the association's new headquarters building.

C. W. Hayes of Birmingham who served as twenty-sixth ASTA president will deliver the keynote address at the opening session.

Teachers Parley In Full Swing At Alabama College Today

By E. P. WALLACE

Approximately 2,000 or more public school teachers, college professors and instructors, principals, plus Jeans Supervisors from every nook and corner of Alabama moved in on this city last night to relax so as to be ready for the initial session of the Alabama State Teachers' Association convening here at the college today and Friday.

Executive Secretary Dr. R. C. Hatch stated that the number of educators already here should be increased by some 1,000 to 1,500 more during the day, thus totaling something like 3 to 4,000 attending the meeting before adjournment time.

Highlighting the two-day session will be the keynote address by Attorney Thurgood Marshall, defense council for the NAACP Educational Funds, Inc., New York, tonight at 8. His talk will be augmented by the appearance of the college choir and the singing of several other musical groups during the confab.

Montgomerians are certainly to be congratulated for their hospitality in throwing open their doors, thus helping the local officals and entertaining host to care for the large number of visitors who are to sharpen their wits as well as share a few hours of relaxation during this annual recess period.

To many of these wearied workers, two days seem like a vacation. Just to feel free and be away from the regular routine means much.

President Thompson's address will be a feature every school worker will be looking forward to with great anticipation as many of them well remember the course he took last year about this time.

Among other attractions that should claim the attention of all concerned, is the election. According to reports there are several hats in the ring for president.

Departmental meetings are to get under way today and unless some unforseen barrier bobbles up, they will. These have proved to be very valuable in the past, surely there will be no exception this year.

Doing election year, speculation has it that several of the candidates will show up on the scene to make known to the group their views and reviews.

During hours of relaxation, visitors will find planty places of amusement, wholesome foods and shopping conveniences all over town. Feel free to visit the establishments while here.

THE TIP-OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

14m(1)

MONTGOMERY, Ala. -(SNS)- Contrary to some forecasts made in this column last Friday, the delegates to the annual convention of the Alabama State Teachers Association elected a president dedicated to carrying forward some of the basic ideas encouched in the unfinished program of J. D Thompson, immediate past president of the ASTA.

In leaving the office as 36th president of the association, Mr. Thompson, principal of the Coosa County Training School, Cottage Grove, A la., reviewed and exposed the tactics, the source, and methods of the opposition which defeated his enlightened program. This came last Thursday afternoon in his "Presidential Address" in which he gave his "Two Years Experience as ASTA president."

He pointed out "the stand which I have taken caused me to be snubbed by many in our own circle." Mind you, he is a principal and was ASTA leader at the time. He was speaking out as few leaders have done in the interest of of his profession, his state, his democracy and his segment of the population. But this, as he explained, "is not all." The opposition really went after not only his program but his job.

"In my humble efforts as president of the association, "Mr. Thompson said, "I would not have thought that definite efforts would have been made by person or persons at the State Department of Education to have me fired. I never once thought that our State Legislator from Coosa County would be called in question at the State Capitol and would have to defend me, all unknowing to me Nor would I have thought that matters would reach the point that my superintendent and members of the Board of Education of Coosa County would feel that they should take it upon themselves and come to Montgomery to stop the smear campaign, to explain why I should not be fired, and to let me know that nothing was wrong with me except that I wanted what was fair and just for our people. In a way of speaking, I have been charged, tried, convicted and fired by persons who had never seen me and did not want to see me. The only trouble was that those who did this did it without the authority The power to fire me happens to be invested with the authorities in Coosa County, thank goodness."

In their business session Friday afternoon the ASTA delegates in a resolution adopted from the floor commended and praised the Coosa County authorities for their courageous and just stand. This again turned the light on the belated backing that was building up for the Thompson program after the lay teachers began to learn what was going on, and often at the expense of their better interest.

Mr. Thompson did a neat job of warning and trying to wise up the delegates to the importance of selecting a leader who would stand up to be counted on their side. He pointed out to them the task this way: "Since such efforts thus far have failed to get me fired I don't believe that the next president, whoever it might be, will have that kind of experience even though he took a positive, militant stand for justice. But in selecting your next president I give you this advice. Things now are getting hot. You must elect either one of two types. Either a person who can stand the hot water, or else one who is going to put out the fire, sit on the stage and look dignified."

Mantle of leadership fell to Mr. Mr J. T. Gaines, principal of Central High School of Mobile. And it should be pointed out that there will be an election of public officers, including the State Superintendent of Education, in the May 4 primary. In light of the Thompson disclosures on the alleged efforts to get him fired, the ballot should take on new importance among teachers it seems to me.

Mr. Thompson asserted in his speech: "One year ago we had an interesting experience here. We presented or attempted to present to this association specific recommendations for what we though might have been the beginning of an effective program

It is now known history that my recommendations stirred up a storm which stemmed from the State Department to the utmost parts of Alabama. And many of you out there told me that you were told by your superintendent before you left home to vote against my program. I say this with all modesty, that if what I tried to do received any tribute, this effort to stop it was a tribute even though it helped to defeat the proposals."

He revealed further: "But some of those who helped to kill my proposals received credit for doing so. What most of you do not know is that after the annual meeting last year other letters were sent out from the State Department of Education by the same high official giving credit to whom credit was due This information came from several sources, but I want to read to you part of a letter I received from a friend.

"My dear Mr. Thompson

"This comes to inform that I had the privilege of seeing one of the letter sent to all city and couity superintendents of the state by State Superintendent . . . . He was congratulating them and thanking them for their cooperation in his effort to head off some of the progressive moves we as Negroes are trying to make. He stated further, and I quote, 'think you would like to know that the aggressive proposals of the president of the Negro Teachers Association were defeated by a large majority. This was due to the cooperation on the p art of our fine Negro leaders.' I was not sure you have had the privilege of seeing or hearing this . . . If I can do so I will get a copy and send you . . . There are several other items discussed."

I intend to report more from this speech and check back on the identification I made in a series of articles dealing with some of those who announced in advance of the 1953 A STA convention their opposition to the Thompson program.

Thurgood Marshall Among Speakers at 71st Annual Meet

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 4-10-54
p. 11

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—J. T. Gaines, principal of Central High School, Mobile, was elected president of the Alabama State Teachers Association at the closing session of the two-day seventy-first annual meeting here recently.

In session at Hornet Gym, Alabama State College, the delegates heard key speeches by Carol W. Hayes of Birmingham, who gave the keynote the "Presidential Address," by J. D. Thompson of Cottage Grove, retiring ASTA president, and Thurgood Marshall of New York City, NAACP legal specialist, in the feature convention message.

* * *

THE DELEGATES wrote into the adopted resolutions a set of goals, projects, and instructions, aimed at making the association a fighting force for the teachers.

Some of the more aggressive leaders saw in the election of Mr. Gaines the possibility of the continuation of the far-reaching, but unrealized program proposed by retiring President Thompson. In his platform, Mr. Gaines advocates adequate financial aid to provide for (1) a full-time executive secretary, and (2) an ASTA quarterly bulletin; election of officers by all members of the ASTA; finding a way to have the ASTA considered in helping to determine the educational policies of Alabama, the educational needs of the people it serves, self-determination of districts in organization and program.

Mr. Marshall, NAACP counsel, in his speech condemned the "take it easy" philosophy and the "time is not ripe" leaders. He suggested that the United States today can no longer afford racial prejudice because of the world conditions and related factors.

* * *

RESOLUTIONS were adopted commending the expanding educational and job opportunities in Alabama, cited were the city of Mobile for hiring two Negro policemen; the Montgomery Rebels Baseball Club for employing four Negro baseball players, the Birmingham Coca-Cola Bottling Company for adding a Negro public relations man.

2. Asking repeal or revision of the Morgan Textbook Labeling Act. Positive opposition to communism;

3. Demanding a single standard for school building—standards, styles and pattern;

4. Recognized improvement and progress toward equality in education, but insisted that the goal was full acceptance of the Negro group as full Americans;

5. Called for the utilization of all of the professional resources of the AEA and ASTA, and said that the two organizations should explore ways to cooperate on problems of mutual concern. Suggested that there be Negro representation on the Teacher Retirement Board and related agencies;

6. Emphasized the need for teachers to set the examples which will reflect an embracement of moral and spiritual values;

7. Observed the training for civil defense programs in Montgomery, Mobile and Birmingham, and encouraged stronger support of it and an extension to other places;

8. Authorized the ASTA president to appoint a legislative committee;

9. Threw the weight of the ASTA and its executive committee behind projects and programs for increased voting and better citizenship. Said that in some counties, Negro teachers were deprived of an opportunity to vote and discouraged from trying. Instructed the executive committee to bring this "unwholesome situation" to the attention of those candidates.

Prof. C. L. Reeves of Birmingham served as chairman of the committee on nomination of officers which conducted and supervised the election.

Lowndes County Educator Honored By Negro Teachers

Special To The Advertiser

HAYNEVILLE, Ala., March 27—In recognition of her 15 years service as Lowndes County superintendent of education, the Negro teachers' association recently honored Miss Hulda Coleman with a surprise party.

Dr. W. J. Terry, state superintendent of education, was the guest speaker. Dr. Terry lauded the Coleman family for having given 36 years of progressive education in Lowndes County, and commended Miss Coleman singularly for rendering 15 years of efficient service.

"Since Alabama is celebrating her centennial in education," said Dr. Terry, "we must not forget the history of the struggles of public education in Alabama. What the future holds is not ours to know, but we must surely make preparation for it."

In conclusion, Dr. Terry challenged all teachers to be open minded, progressive, alert and interested in helping the children to become well adjusted individuals.

The Negro Teachers Chorus, under the direction of Willie Hughes, furnished three musical selections, Mabel Edwards and Willie Hughes each gave vocal solos.

R. R. Pierce, principal of the Lowndes County Training School, presented a scroll with an appropriate inscription to Miss Coleman. A silver service set was fittingly presented by James Jenkins, and a basket of mixed flowers was presented by Mabel Edwards to Miss Coleman. These gifts were from the association.

Many gifts from various eachers were displayed on a table.

Miss Coleman thanked the group, and said that the thought would remain forever among her cherished memories.

Many white friends were present, including some immediate members of Miss Coleman's family, the superintendent of Wilcox County schools, W. J. Jones, and Dr. J. C. Blair, State Department of Education, Fawn Meadows, vice president of the Lowndes County Board of Education.

HULDA COLEMAN

Negro Teachers Told To Seek 'Full Equality'

The president of the Alabama State Negro Teachers Association, J. D. Thompson, said yesterday Negroes should accept "nothing less than complete equalization" in regards to the impending U.S. Supreme Court decision on segregation in schools.

Thompson bitterly lambasted certain Negro leaders for what he called their weak stand on the segregation question and took a crack at the current Alabama Education Association meeting which is going on in Birmingham.

"We are down here to kill time at a convention," he declared, "while the white teachers are up in Birmingham tending to business matters."

Thompson addressed his remarks to a gathering of several hundred Negro teachers from throughout Alabama during the afternoon session of the state association convention. The meeting was held in the sports arena of Alabama State College.

The president lashed out against critics who killed his proposal to set up a legislative program committee and assess each member of the teachers association $2 a year over a two-year period to carry out the committee's program.

"In two years, we would have $150,000," the speaker pointed out. "With that money, if we had to go to court to obtain justice, we would be prepared to both eat and sleep in the courthouse until justice was done . . . But such a program could never happen under our present set-up; we would end up with only token facilities and we would have only ourselves to blame for not keeping the fire burning under the pot which is just beginning to boil."

Money Drained Away

Thompson said money spent by the association in the past was not done so in a wise manner, but more or less drained away in incidental expenses and in conducting fact finding committees.

"Before investigation, you need organization," he said. "We must give support to those who stick their necks out. We don't need any more fact finding. Let's do something about the facts we already have found."

Thompson said he had been accused of "killing" the state teachers association. "I haven't killed it," he vowed. "It's already dead. When I became president of this organization, I saw it from the front. Now that I'm going out, I see it from the back. And both ends look the same."

Thompson's address was interrupted frequently by spontaneous bursts of applause. At the end, he received a sustained standing ovation.

He accused the state superintendent (but not by name) of "heading off progressive proposals" which were introduced—in particular, the legislative committee which Thompson had proposed and which was killed.

Leaders Sell Out

"Too many so-called Negro leaders have been willing to sell out or compromise for praise from the whites," Thompson declared. "Those same Negroes who voted down the proposal for a legislative committee, saying: 'Us poor Negro teachers are too poor to pay $2 a year,' promptly supported the AEA proposal for a legislative committee. And they paid their $2."

Thompson branded such persons as "white man's Negroes," playing "cheap politics" and singing of "false achievements." Some Negro leaders, he said, "are like horses pulling a wagon. They lead, all right, but they take their orders from the driver."

"We should accept nothing less than complete equalization in order for our people to overcome their frustrations and complexes and be accepted with respect throughout the world."

Mobile Principal New President Of Negro Teachers Association

By PHYLLIS STOUGH

J. T. Gaines, principal of Central High School, Mobile, was elected president of the Alabama State Teachers Association for 1954 during final session of its 71st annual meeting yesterday.

Elected vice president was Leon Kennedy, principal, Wenonah High School, Birmingham. Other officers elected were: treasurer, J. T. Williams, principal of Carver High School, Gadsden; executive secretary, Dr. Robert C. Hatch, supervisor of instruction, division of special services, State Department of Education; and research secretary, Dr. R. Councill Trenholm, president, Alabama State College for Negroes.

New member of the executive committee is Richard A. Stewart, principal, Sterling High School, Sheffield. Two new trustees are A. J. Rowser, principal, U. S. Jones High School, Demopolis, and Robert A. Lawon, East Highland High School, Sylacauga.

Eighteen simultaneous meetings were held yesterday with Negro teachers as leaders.

Get All Views

During a discussion on overcoming racial prejudice, Leon Williams, Carver High School, Montgomery, said "we can help overcome prejudice by listening to news analysts and reading widely in order to get all views."

Williams said adequate data, an objective viewpoint and broad-mindedness" help to overcome tensions in solving controversial issues.

Individual current problems also were discussed by elementary and high school principals, college teachers, librarians, teachers.

The meeting ended last night with a musical, directed by Dr. Frederick O. Hall, music department director, Alabama State College for Negroes.

Representatives on the executive committee from affiliated organization also elected yesterday were: Jeans Supervisor, Catherine ciation, Bryant Foster, principal, Van Buren High School, Eufaula; librarians, Hattie Bryant Witt, Birmingham; vocational teachers, C. A. Bronson; curriculum, Charles A. Brown, principal, Brighton High School, Brighton; audio-visual association, Menrie M. Smith, principal, Cobb Avenue High School, Anniston; science, A. J. Spears, Montgomery, and elementary principals, Henry Segar, principal, Enterprise Academy, Enterprise.

Attorney censures Negroes for apathy in equality fight

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 26 — (AP) — Thurgood Marshall, the legal voice of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, lashed out here last night at Negroes who heed the 'siren call" to proceed slowly toward civil equality.

Speaking to some 4500 delegates to the Alabama State Negro Teachers Assn., the Negro attorney who pleaded before the U. S. Supreme Court vigorously denied there would be bloodshed if segregation should be outlawed.

"They said the same thing about Negroes voting in primaries. In the last election 1,350,000 Negroes voted in primaries," Marshall said.

HE ALSO ATTACKED a recent statement by Gov. James F. Byrnes of South Carolina, which compared the NAACP with the Ku Klux Klan.

"How long shall we get," Marshall demanded, "when you compare a law-abiding group with the most disloyal group I know about. Our groups meet in the open.

Earlier, J. D. Thompson, president of the Negro teachers' organization also charged that some Negro leaders are taking a weak stand on the segregation issue.

"WE HAVE ONLY ourselves to blame for not keeping the fire burning under the pot which is just beginning to boil," he said.

Criticizing members of his own organization who killed his program to levy a $2 assessment for the next two years, Thompson said "we are down here to kill time at a convention while the white teachers are up in Birmingham attending to business matters."

Ala. State Teachers Hear Address By Hayes

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(SNS)—Applauding "the men and movements that have been responsible for bringing about these changes," Carol W. Hayes, director of Negro-serving city schools of Birmingham, took up the unusual "another side" of the question "of getting and being ready for the changes themselves" in a keynote speech to teachers here yesterday in the opening session of the Alabama State Teachers Association.

He told the teachers "some ways of life formerly generally accepted are being challenged and changed." He pointed out that "every individual and particularly leaers in education must be ready for these changes. The walls of prejudice and hate and man's humanity are falling down. These changes are inevitable. The prayers and works of righteousness are being answered. 'Thy Kingdom, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven.' And what is more—God is for and in these changes."

Mr. Hayes said that he had deliberately "drawn rather heavily from spirituals and hymns that we bore out of travail and from the Bible" for inspiration and ideas for his speech. Dunbar High School's choir and the audience under the direction of Dr. Frederick Hall filled in the music background for this spiritual message.

He dug into Revelation and pulled up"...this description of Jerusalem by John...a place where every individual was duly respected as a human being, made in the image of God. It was a place where every individual regardless of race, creed or color or station in life was given an unhampered opportunity for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Jerusalem was a heavenly place. This is the Jerusalem which we want you to have in mind every time we mention the word. Everybody wanted to go to Jerusalem because of John's description of the city."

Mr. Hayes asserted: "Our readiness for these changes depends more upon education than anything else...Therefore, education is not only currently challenged, it is...permanently challenged to cut the pattern and to set the pace for the kind of world we live in." He listed 14 points in his "Be ready" bundle of instructions.

They were: educate each person to thnk in terms of the dignity and worth of each individual; 2) worthy aims, purposes, goals; 3) clean body and clean mind; 4) to be dependable; 5) to be able to get along with people; 6) to be thorough in one's work and give an honest day,'s work for an honest day's pay; 7) be thrifty and save for the rainy day; 8) broader sense of values and to put first things first; 9) use leisure time worthily; 10) think and solve his problems, not with prejudice, or emotion, but with mind; 11) become an intelligent qualified voter, educate each individual in the value of effective cooperation and an organization; 13) voluntarily and willingly live up to his civic, socal and religous responsibilities without hope of financial reward and 14) center our human relations around God instead of the world.

"We must get back to God," Mr. Hayes declared. "Education is not only currently but it is permanently challenged to center all that it does around the psychiatry of God as God expressed in the 'Ten Commandments,' 'The Sermon on the Mount' and in the sacred hymns."

Last night the convention was scheduled to hear Thurgood Marshall, director and counsel, NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, of New York City.

Earlier in the day, the delegates listened to a fighting speech from J. D. Thompson, retiring president of the association who recommended the creation of a committee on teacher tenure rights, revision of the district organizational pattern, a program of equal educational opportunity, full suffrage and political rights, non-discrimination in employment and assignment to jobs in educational and related areas, and full participation in policy-making groups, rigid enforcement of the State Compulsory School Attendance law.

Montgomery Host To Negro Teachers

MONTGOMERY, March 26 (AP) Negro school teachers were told today that one of education's biggest problems is helping students overcome prejudice in discussing controversial issues.

But Leon Williams, social science instructor at Carver High School in Montgomery, said "we can help overcome prejudice by reading widely, listening to news analysts and reading many newspapers in order to get all views."

Continuing, he told delegates to the 71st annual Alabama State (Negro) Teachers Assn. convention that:

"In choosing controversial issues to discuss, we must select them carefully, making sure they are related to the subject being taught."

Williams mentioned adequate information, objective viewpoints and broad mindedness on local issues as three things necessary for overcoming tensions in controversial matters, and added:

"We must keep an open mind at all times, realizing that overnight, conclusions may be shattered because of legislation or the times in which we live."

The Negro teachers' meeting is being held simultaneously with the white teachers' Alabama Education Assn. convention in Birmingham.

THE TIP-OFF

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

Those who step out to challenge obstacles to progress find themselves locked in battle with others in the field determined to choke advancement.

For that reason is understandable about the way the program offered by J. D. Thompson, as president of the Alabama State Teachers Association, ran into formidable opposition. Many of those he came to elevate, to assist, to free, were used by the other side to wreck the "Thompson program." Lined against the basic features of his program was the so-called "Birmingham bloc." This group opposed bank-rolling this fight for first-class citizenship which would have cost less than $10 per teacher. Most teachers invested annually more money than this in club dues, sorority assessments and fraternity fees.

Mr. Thompson who is now the immediate past president of the ASTA, in his farewell speech or presidential message, delivered at the 71st annual meeting of the teachers, March 25, observed: "It was my desire to have a vital part in this (ASTA) association because I had looked upon it as a great potential force and an opportunity which could be used effectively in our struggle for our educational rights. But instead of being so used I have felt that our association has been like a merry-go-round. We are going in circles and getting nowhere. At first one is not inclined to notice that he is traveling in a circle, but after making one or two rounds he is likely to notice the familiar pattern and repititions. Many of our young teachers have not been on long enough to discover this. Some of us are about half asleep and have paid no attention. But some with whom I have talked with are very conscious of this situation and have become disillusioned. There are many in this group. There is still another group which is quite excited and enthusiastic over the ride and display. It does not matter with them whether they go any place or not. They are just on for the ride. A blind man can lead you in a circle."

But there is more to it than this. Frankly, the ASTA program, no matter who sponsors it and who is at the head of the association, is likely to fail until full-time executive secretary is employed and the dues-paying structure revised so that enough money can be realized to put over an effective fight. Classroom teachers in the city, county, and district organizations are going to have to accept more leadership, perilous as assuming it may be, and insist upon a tie-in with a basic program for all of the teachers. The "Thompson program" was sabotaged in the district meetings and the units of the ASTA where it was misrepresented, distorted, and mis-interpreted. Pressure could be brought more easily at these levels and the wreck-the-program leaders given a trial run.

Mr. Thompson said that he was not satisfied with "the lead you in a circle" leadership. He put his sentiments into this language: "This is the kind of thing I had hoped to stop. I did not come into this office to discuss problems facing teachers. I came to solve these problems. I did not become president to discuss current challenges; I came to challenge. But I regret to say that in each instance I have not found much help. One person or a few persons can offer very little challenge to the opposition we face."

Now, well, Sir. Did not the teachers choose a program when they elected Mr. Thompson as their president two years ago? He had sent out his program before the 1952 election and restated it in his inaugural address after the election returns were announced and he was officially installed. He came back in 1953 and tried to have the teachers write his recommendations into legislation.

But in the various district meetings the program had been sabotaged under the guise of presenting it to the teachers. The districts are loose units which can be manipulated by the status quo representatives to hold down open-minded, decent-motived, forward-moving teachers. It seems to me that the lay teachers, members of the P-T. A., civic leaders and others interested in first-class citizenship are going to have to attend to more regularly the various open meetings promoted in the name of schools, leadership, education, and workshops.

Come to think of it, you usually find the same hands wiggling through the P-T. A., the Association of Jones Supervisors, which protrude through the ASTA with a strangling effect. This is part of "the opposition we face." Unless the public wakes up to what is going on and become interested in assisting in building a leadership with vision, courage and hope, the cause of the group will be stifled for the next generation.

Those who accept the favors of "the opposition we face" can be expected to forsake the fight we have.

Challenge is the father of change. The opposition knows full well that if the "Thompson challenge" could be silenced then the change we deserve could be stymied. Agents of "the opposition we face" came forward with a counter-challenge.

Federal Aid To Education Security 'Must'

AFL News Reporter

Chicago.—The president of the American Federation of Teachers warned Congress that federal aid to education is essential to national security.

P. 4

Carl Megel said classroom and teacher shortages are so great that students are not getting the education they need for tomorrow's civilian or military tasks in an atomic age.

Washington

He cited the "new wave of first graders and freshmen hitting elementary and high schools during spring enrollments," and declared "the only schools not now overcrowded or short of qualified teachers are those in thinly-populated areas."

"Most of these," he added, "are staffed by low-paid teachers and are inadequately equipped."

Megel estimated that 13 million children, nearly half of those enrolled, are studying in double shift, overcrowded, or obsolete schools, or under teachers with less than college degrees.

"Pinch-hitting teachers in some places," he said, "lack even high school diplomas."

He reiterated that it will take a $15 billion program sparked by federal aid "to even start putting public schools in shape," and that no similar amount spent otherwise could accomplish more in "terms of security insurance." "Communism," he warned, "thrives among the inadequately taught and the illiterate."

"Federal aid bills generally considered as desirable," Megel said, "are pending but pigeonholed in Congress. They should be brought out, brought up to date, and passed. Opposition to them is mostly selfish or misguided, from people not offering a workable alternative."

Educators Meet in N. Y.

New York City.—Several AFL representatives attended the annual conference of teachers and leaders in workers' education, sponsored by the American Labor Education Service.

AFL News

The conference paid special attention to education in various areas of the world and to educational techniques useful to labor educators in the U. S.

P. 4

Among those in attendance were Serafino Romualdi, AFL Latin-American representative; Philip Sullivan, of the State Dept.'s Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs; Dean Saul Padover, New School for Social Research; Hans Haste, editor, the Organ of the Workers' Educational Association in Sweden; Peter Keller, labor secretary, German Diplomatic Mission; Laurie Short, secretary, Ironworkers' Association of Australia; Mark Starr, educational director, International Ladies' Garment Workers Union; Emil Starr, director of education, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Russell Allen, education director, International Brotherhood of Paper Makers; Arnold Hely, Victoria University College, New Zealand; Philip Heller, recent labor information officer to Austria.

14m(1) 1954

ARKANSAS TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

Teachers Hold Secret Parley on Integration

14m 6(1)

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. — (ANP) — The Arkansas Teachers association ended its annual two-day workshop here this week with a closed discussion on desegregation.

Before a general assembly of the workshop, a panel discussion was held on the subject, "Lay Citizens Responsibility to Teachers in the Process of Implementing the Supreme Court's Ruling on Segregation in Public Schools."

Members of the panel were Daniel G. Byrd, New Orleans, field secretary, NAACP; Mrs. Daisy Bates, state president, NAACP and editor, Arkansas State Press; Atty. J. R. Booker; Mrs. Dovie Anderson, state president, PTA, and Mrs. Austin Williams.

After the meeting, which was closed to the press, L. M. Christophe, president of the association, refused to make a statement as to what conclusions were reached.

He had said earlier that probably the discussion and general meeting would result in the formulation of the association's policy on the segregation issue.

At the close of the meeting, however, he said:

"This was just a workshop concerned with the technical side of teaching and the problems of improving in the state of Arkansas. We feel we should not make a statement until after the November meeting."

Thus he spoke for the more than 100 people attending the meeting from throughout the state.

14m(1) 1954 GEORGIA

Ask For The Continuous Service Of Dr. Aaron Brown

BY EDWARD PEEKS

SAVANNAH, Ga. — (SNS) — Delegates to the Georgia Teachers and Education Association two-day convention adopted a resolution here Friday "to work assiduously for the defeat" of the proposed constitutional amendment that would permit the transfer of the state school system from public to private hands.

"This amendment will be submitted to the voters in the November election," the resolution said. "This organization urges its members to work assiduously for the defeat of this amendment."

The association asked "for the continuance of the services of Dr. Aaron Brown," whom the Board of Regents recently refused to reappoint as president of Albany State College.

"In the estimation of several thousand teachers, students, and citizens of our state, Dr. Brown has rendered invaluable service to the cause of education in numerous areas, within our state for more than 18 years," the resolution said.

OPPOSE VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

Delegates disapproved the plan that would change Albany State College into a vocational school, holding that the elimination of the college "in light of the anticipated increased enrollment will handicap many young people who need and plan to go to college."

But they agreed that the need for vocational schools is "more urgent today than ever in the history of the state." Although they have "repeatedly championed the idea that area vocational schools for Negroes be established," Albany State College is needed as a liberal arts institution for the education of youth, they said.

The assembly adopted a resolution asking that Negroes be appointed to committees on curriculum planning. "We call for those responsible for leadership in curriculum planning at the state, regional, and local school levels to include representation of all concerned with the total program of education. "The resolution called for "full representation of Negroes and the maximum success of the program."

CONSIDER ATLANTA BID

Delegates authorized the "Board of Directors to look carefully into the proposal" which has come from "key officials of Atlanta and the Atlanta delegation offering that city as a permanent meeting place for our annual convention."

The board was directed to "select a meeting place for 1955 only, and submit to the delegate assembly at the 1955 convention its suggestions with reference to this proposal."

Five resolutions adopted at previous conventions were reaffirmed by delegates. They were as follows:

1. Request for full accreditation of the three Negro state colleges.
2. Opposition to superimposing a graduate program upon inadequately developed undergraduate programs in the Negro state colleges.
3. Opposition to out-of-state aid as a substitute for the Supreme Court decision regarding the obligation of the state to provide, within the state, for Negroes the same type, level and quality of graduate and professional educational opportunities as are provided the white youth.
4. Opposition to the continued practice of referring to Negroes by their first names.
5. Support to federal aid to education with adequate safeguards for minority groups.

RECEIVES $2,500 HONORARIUM — C. L. Harper of Atlanta, at right, executive secretary of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association, is presented a $2,500 honorarium by J. Samuel Wilkerson of Brunswick, retiring president of the association, during a surprise occasion at the annual two-day convention in Savannah last week. Harper's wife, Mrs. Carrie B. Harper, looks on after receiving an orchid. Applauding in the background is Dr. Aaron Brown, deposed president of Albany State College, to whom the delegate assembly gave a vote of confidence and asked the Board of Regents in a resolution to retain his service. — (Photo by Bowen)

Tate Is Elected Vice-President Of Ga. Teachers

14m(1)

SAVANNAH, Ga. — (SNS) — H. E. Tate of Griffin was elected as vice-president of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association over Dr. Aaron Brown, deposed president of Albany State College, at the annual convention here Friday.

Tate, a supervising principal, received 193 votes and Brown polled 107 in the run-off election, after neither of four candidates received the necessary 195 votes to win by a clear majority.

Others in the race for the only elective office at the convention were Charles Butler of Augusta and E. T. Holmes of Athens.

Voting delegates belied the tremendous ovation that greeted Brown's nomination for the office on Thursday. George Parker of Moultrie nominated Brown.

"We here need to show that a good man cannot be destroyed and others of us cannot be intimidated for political or other reasons," Parker said.

Brown said in an acceptance speech that he had intended to decline the nomination, but friends in the audience continued to urge him to accept it by giving him signs as he sat on the rostrum. For nine years he has served as editor of the Herald, the official organ of the association. He is also historian for the organization.

Lucius T. Bacote of Dublin, vice president of the association, succeeded J. Samuel Wilkerson of Brunswick as president. The vice president automatically becomes head of the organization after the president serves his two year term, as provided under the constitution of the association.

The convention adopted proposals recommended by C. L. Harper, executive secretary, to set up machinery for a loan fund to teachers and prospective teachers and to work for a uniform tenure system for Georgia teachers.

Delegates rejected the proposal that would have assessed each G-TEA member $3 to match a similar assessment by GEA (white) in a combined program to educate the public to the needs of Georgia schools. They voted $4,000 from treasury funds to help GEA with the educational program.

14m(1) 1954 KENTUCKY

READERS' POINT OF VIEW: *Segregation Among School Teachers Is Criticized*

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal:

How would you like to live on the periphery of a so-called democratic society? In The Courier-Journal, January 24, a news item began with these words: "All city schools will be dismissed at 1:15 p.m. tomorrow so teachers may attend a panel discussion on how to improve their professional standards." Evidently your reporter did not know that on the teachers' bulletin board in my school appeared an official announcement that this meeting was for all teachers; but three days later another official announcement informed us that it was for "white teachers" only.

Courier-Journal 14m(1)

Recently, the local medical and legal professions have thought it not unbecoming their professional standards to admit qualified Negroes to their professional groups as members. The Louisville Education Association may in "due season" reconsider and do likewise.

Louisville, Ky.

Negroes do the best they can in their separate organizations; but they labor under such unnecessary limitations in this day of great democratic advancement. There is just as much justification for the admission of Negro teachers to membership in the most reputable professional education organizations as for Negro doctors and lawyers in the medical and legal professional organizations. Be it understood, Negroes stand to benefit by membership in these organizations as do other people, but they also have contributions to make like other people. Ralph Bunche and Roy Campanella have gained from their organizations; but they have given about as much as they have received. I trust the L.E.A. will consider this approach to "how to improve their professional standards." LYMAN T. JOHNSON.

Louisville.

Jan 24 1954

Nat'l Teachers Exam Scheduled At XU Feb. 13

14m(1)

Prospective teachers in the Orleans Parish School board system will have an opportunity to take the National Teacher examinations Feb. 13, according to the personnel department of the school board Monday morning.

The tests will be conducted at Xavier university. The time had not been set, however, the official stated that the tests will begin around 8:30 a. m.

Scores on the National Teacher examinations are used by a large number of school systems and teacher education institutions throughout the country and aid in evaluating such of the qualifications as are measured by the tests, it was learned.

At the one-day testing session a candidate may take the Common Examinations which include tests in Professional Information, General Culture, English Expression and Non-Verbal Reasoning. In addition, each candidate may take one or two Optional Examinations which are designed to demonstrate mastery of subject matter in the fields in which the candidate is prepared.

14m(4) 1954

LOUISIANA EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

5,000 teachers at La. conclave

14m4

NEW ORLEANS (ANP)—More than 5,000 teachers were registered for the 53rd annual session of the Louisiana Education Association, which met in New Orleans, Nov. 21-24 at Booker T. Washington High School and J. W. Hoffman Elementary School.

J. K. Haynes, president, presided at the sessions. He was re-elected to the presidency without opposition. Also elected were Sam W. Jones, Shreveport, vice president-at-large, and two members to the executive council—Raleigh H. Brown and Elijah Williams, both of Shreveport.

Many outstanding educators were present and addressed the convention. The list included:

Shelby M. Jackson, state education superintendent; Margaret J. Butcher, member, Board of Education, Washington; J. C. Nabrit, associated with Thurgood Marshall in the U.S. Supreme Court school segregation cases;

* * *

DR. F. G. CLARK, president, Southern University; Dr. Albert W. Dent, president, Dillard University; John G. Lewis Jr., grand master, Prince Hall Masons, State of Louisiana;

A. P. Tureaud, New Orleans regional NAACP attorney; Daniel E. Byrd, field secretary, NAACP; Mayor DeLesseps Morrison, New Orleans; L. L. Kilgore, director, colored education, State of Louisiana, and Miss Ida N. Givens, Jeanes supervisor, Baton Rouge.

Meeting simultaneously with the teachers were the Congress of Parents and Teachers, bus drivers, Jeannes supervisors, custodians and counsellors.

STORMY SESSIONS MARK ALLDAY MEETING OF EXECUTIVE BODY OF STATE NEGRO TEACHERS ASSOCIATION HERE SATURDAY

Boyd Remains Adamant In Refusal To Sign Check For Court Action

Action Seen As Design To Prevent Association's Aid In University Of Mississippi Case

Jackson, Miss., Feb. 1.—(DSN—A highly reliable but confidential source told of a stormy all-day session of the Executive Committee of the State Negro Teachers Association which resulted when J. D. Boyd, president of the group, refused to sign a check to turn the money over to the properly designated authority which the association had set aside,, earmarked, for court action, after the money had been raised by a special assessment of the members of the Association.

According to reports, the session was characterized by pointed charges and recriminations against the president, during one of which one member said that the Negroes of the state would be "better off if Boyd was dead at this time."

Despite the heated exchanges, charges and recriminations, Boyd who is principal of Utica Institute and the Hinds County Agricultural High School at Utica, remained adamant in his refusal to sign the check and the meeting adjourned late Saturday afternoon, after almost ten hours of continuous session without having accomplished the purpose of the meeting.

According to reports Boyd's action was seen as designed to prevent the organization from giving any aid to the suit of the Alcorn graduate, Media Evers, who a few days ago filed application for admission to the University of Mississippi law school.

Boyd's adamant stand against the signing of the check was said to be the expression of his personal attitude toward the suit, and not that of the Teachers Association, whose members had contributed the money for that specific purpose; and that in his action here Saturday Boyd was in opposition to, and disregarded the unanimous vote and opinion of the members of the Executive Board, with some twenty-five members of the Board attending the session here Saturday.

According to these sources Boyd's action here Saturday found the organization totally lacking of a remedy in its constitution and by-laws for such action and that such condition was sure to be taken care of at the coming meeting of the organization.

Under the terms of the Constitution and By-Laws of the organization however the president cannot succeed himself in office and President Boyd's term expires at the coming meeting of the organization which convenes in Jackson in March for its 1954 session.

Negro Teachers To Map Program On Equalization

JACKSON, March 21 (U.P.) — Some 7000 Negro teachers will meet here Friday to develop an "action program" on the present legislative stalemate on school equalization financing.

J. D. Boyd of Utica, president of the group, said financing of schools is expected to be the major discussion subject at the 49th annual Negro teachers convention.

More than 9000 white teachers ended their Mississippi Education Assn. convention Friday with a resolution "urgently" requesting action be taken on the program designed to equalize Negro and white schools.

HONORED BY TEACHERS:

Mrs. Emma Burrus Miller, of Yazoo City, Miss., was honored by the Mississippi Teachers Association in its Annual Session here last week. Mrs. Miller recently established a $10,000 Scholarship at Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., in memory of her late husband, Dr. T. Miller, who won international renown as Chief Surgeon of the Afro-Hospital at Yazoo City.

Integration and Its Implications

Teachers who attended the West Central District Asso-
tion last Friday at Cushing devoted most of the morning
sion to a discussion of "Integration and Its Implications
r the Teacher and the Child." The discussion was led by
D. Moon, Oklahoma City.

While we were unable to attend this panel discussion
arding integration, at long distance we feel there was no
empt made to get beyond an academic and theoretical
cussion of the subject, and we do not believe truth can be
tablished about anything solely through conjectural ex-
ination. For instance, one of the important questions
at should be answered is whether or not integration is go-
g to have adverse psychological effect upon immature
nds. A large number of Negro teachers have been identi-
d as having opinion that the black boy and girl are miss-
g something of a social character through his attendance
hite colleges. That is the theoretical and academic view.
o one Saturday sought to present concrete examples that
would refute such unwarranted opinions.

Our experience is it is extremely difficult to envision completely and accurately a new social, political and economic tool. We have to use the new instrument and then determine through practice how it works. Negro teachers who tell the Negro student he will lose something if he attends white colleges should not attempt to prove this untenable thesis to the Negro child by the simple expedient of never allowing the Negro child to have the experience that stems from integration.

Down at Norman, Oklahoma, we have a group of Negro students who daily attend classes and live in dormitories on the campus. A real and honest-to-God attempt to study the implications or involvements of an interracial program would be best exposed by bringing these students before a teacher group and permitting those students to tell of their impressions and experiences in the atmosphere of racial unity. One of these students, a brilliant young woman, resides in the Quadrangle, the huge dormitory housing all of the first-year young women. Five young Negro boys are taking courses in engineering. We wonder whether or not some genuine and authentic information regarding integration was not overlooked Saturday while the West Central teachers pondered the question of integration.

Assuming Thursday evening we were going to get a chance to go to Cushing Friday, we called Miss Jessie Mae Thomas at Norman over long distance and she discussed her impressions and experiences since establishing residence in the Quadrangle at Norman, and she disclosed some astonishing facts.

Miss Thomas advises that she is at present time president of Sanger House, and was almost the unanimous choice of 52 white girls who reside in this unit of the Quadrangle. As president of Sanger House, Miss Thomas automatically becomes a member of the judicial council which makes the rules for the entire quadrangle. Also, this young lady is a pledge to Kappa Psi, which indicates very clearly she is working directly into the social fabric of the university.

During the conversation we learned also that during the past year Miss Thomas has spent two very charming weekends, one at Camp Ione and the other at Camp Classen, and in answer to our direct question, she said during her stay at the university she had never on a single occasion been subjected to anything other than a thrilling, stimulating and inspirational atmosphere. The proof of the pudding is in the eating, and it appears to this writer some effort should have been made Saturday to bring before the assembled instructors at Cushing this type of factual information, which should immediately discourage the general belief among Negro teachers that Negro students lose something of a social character when they attend an interracial institution.

In fact we believe the Negro teacher who takes this position is losing sight of the general objective and is still thinking in terms of segregation, when such a presentation of the situation is made. If there is contemplation or belief integration is coming, then of course every effort should be made to fit the black boy into such a groove. If, on the other hand, there is deep-seated belief integration is improbable and unrealistic approach to the future, then of course the Negro boy and girl should conceivably be held in the traditional separate environment. It seems to this writer it is the Negro who still clings to segregation, its patterns and practices who is unrealistic and lacks vision.

We deeply regret we could not be in Cushing Friday to hear this discussion, especially the two whites who engaged in the discussion. We are still a little dubious about advice from whites during this initiatory stage of integration. We feel there is too much disposition on their part to tell Negroes how integration will fail, instead of how it can win, and has won. Just now the Negro teacher should do a deal of common sense thinking without permitting any unlikely and questionable suggestions to enter the discussion.

One sidelight which shows Negro teachers are missing the boat in the matter of integration developed last week in the published summary formulated by Negro teachers which suggests just what should happen to pupils and teachers in an integrated program. It should be kept in mind that this study was made by the separate school teachers, without the judgment and wisdom of white teachers.

We must not overlook the fact that some few months ago white teachers in the Oklahoma Educational Association offered the olive branch of unity, which was rejected by the Negro group. We seriously wonder whether or not the formula suggested last week for integration should not have been prepared by an integrated teaching group, as the whites quite evidently felt should be done when they suggested organic union. The thing the Negro teacher should immediately adjust himself is to the fact that integration means integration and not separation. There could not possibly be any sound reason behind the hesitancy now about joining the two associations together, unless it is still the feeling in the backside of the heads of some Negro teachers that integration is not coming, or at least is a long way off.

SOCIAL CLIMATE OF AMERICA DEMANDS DESEGREGATION OF NATION'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Black Wizard 11-6-54 Oklahoma City, Okla.

College Student Tells Negro Teachers Nation Must Think in Terms of Brotherhood

SUGGESTS FUTURE PLACE OF LANGSTON UNIVERSITY.

The 46th annual session of the Oklahoma Association of Negro Teachers listened to an interesting panel of speakers who dealt with the desegregation of the public school system, Thursday night, with Miss Youra Qualls, as chairman of the panel.

Those who joined in the discussion were Bill Cain, of the University of Oklahoma; Dr. Danie Wynn, Langston university; Bob Simpson, Phillips university; Cordell Johnson, and Miss Jane Smith of the University of Oklahoma.

Frequent applause greeted the speakers. By far the best address of the evening was made by Bill Oden. It follows:

"The Student Outlook Toward the Roll of Langston University in Oklahoma." By Bill Oden.

May 17, the United States Supreme Court issued a decision that demanded the focused attention of every American citizen. The desegregation decision settled an issue that has been a thorn in the rose bud of American society since the beginning of this country. Yet while it "Ironed out theoredically the 'Jist' of the issue, it opened the door for many other 'wrinkles that must be ironed out'."

There wrinkles are not only social, but also educational, economic and religious. They are being "tossed around" by groups from the National Legislature to the Local City Council. Many of these questions CAN be and ARE being answered now. However, many more can be answered only in time. The question concerning Langston university is this type of question. If any man can say authoritatively and correctly that role Langston university will assume after the desegregation law goes into effect he will not only take presidence over the fortune teller but also over the politicians and educators.

It is not my purpose to answer these questions today, but to give the student viewpoint on a few major problems concerning desegregation.

Some one said that the Supreme Court decision was inevitable; that the social climate of America reached a level that demanded the Supreme Court's decision. Even though this may be true, Americans isn't going to wake up overnight and find itself conforming completely to the Supreme Court's decision. She inevitable will not turn into the realistic at once.

Let us look at the two key words of this entire issue: "Segregation" and "Desegregation." Both of these words are negative—to desegregate something that has

Council are Gieysemo Statum, president; Kanawah Chavis, vice president; Claressa Coffee, secretary; Charles Barnes, treasurer; and Homer Lewis, council-man-at-large.

Black Wizard 11-6-54

Were you at the Halloween ball last week? Every body was talking about Marilyn Monroe. Those of us who were in our everyday costumes should have won prizes. The freshmen have taken the title "Heaney Sweaters"" from the upper-classmen. What happened to Edna Smith and her new love? Election time

role of Langston university. In the opinion of many, Langston will not find itself in a totally new position overnight. The position of Langston depends a lot on the Rate of Adaptation. Many feel it will take at least one generation (30 years) to completely convert the Educational System of the United States; others feel it will only take two years to settle all problems. Therefore, in looking at the roles of Langston university, we must be aware of both view points.

Let us look first at the immediate role:

Oklahoma maintains a State University, its A. & M. College, a College for Women, a Negro University, and a larger than average number of other four year state colleges as well as a statewide system of Jr. colleges.

According to the O. E. A. Legislative program handbook, although Oklahoma's total population has decreased slightly, the number of students attending Oklahoma colleges has more than doubled in the past 20 years. In 1950 there were 48,260 students enrolled in 18 Oklahoma colleges and universities. Evidence now indicates that figure has risen to over 50,000. Over 36,000 of these students are Oklahoma residents

The number of pre-school children has increased 15 percent over the past few years and is still expected to increase more.

Just this week the Board of Regents of Higher Education of Oklahoma met to discuss plans for a 10,000,000 dollar building program for Oklahoma colleges and universities.

With these facts in mind, it will be difficult to say that Langston university will not have a place in the immediate education system of Oklahoma yet it would be almost impossible to say what educational position it will assume. In a straw poll of approximately 200 students at A. & M., which is a 5 percent poll, I discovered that student's viewpoints is characteristic of all others in that it is varied.

Out of the 200 students polled, 37 didn't know where Langston university is located and 23 knew nothing distinctive about Langston as compared to other schools.

The question was also asked, "If school facilities in Oklahoma are made completely integrated, what in your opinion **should** be done with Langston university?

The answere were:

43% It should be kept primarily as a Negro institution.

31% It should be made a general junior college for people in the vicinity.

16% It should be made into a trade school.

5% It will be separated from the State Education system and be made a private institution.

10% It should be made into a research center.

0% It should be abolished.

Then we asked the question: In your opinion, what will be done with Langston?

22% It will be kept primarily as a Negro institution.

40% It will be made a general Junior College for people in the vicinity.

12% It will be made into a trade school.

4% It will be separated from the state education educational system and be made a private institution.

7% It will be made into a research center.

0% It will be abolished.

This poll is by no means absolute or final. Yet the same people reflecting their opinion on these polls will be those who will provide the answer to many of these problems, as citizens of tomorrow. Langston could very easily be used as this segment wants it to be used.

There are also at least 2 immediate problems that stem from educational foundations.

1. The extension of professional opportunities.

There is no use in educating an individual to do something that the society will not let him do. Educational opportunities must be equally matched with professional opportunities. It is a great tragedy when a man is educated on one level and has to work on another.

2. How will the student react toward integrated education? Will the Negro student flood other state colleges and universities? Or will they want to continue their education eparately?

Some students feel that the Negro will take advantage of his newly gained freedom, and seek education in other state institutions.

According to 1954 census, one-seventh of the population of Oklahoma was Negro, yet the enrollment of Langston has been around 500-800 students. It would be hard to say how many Negro students are seeking higher education out of state. It would also be difficult to say how many of these students would study in Oklahoma after segregation laws are lifted . . . yet this is of vital importance.

Also, what would the non-Negroes outlook toward desegregated education? The student body is one of the most liberal groups of any culture. Many feel the first erasing of segregation will take place in the institutions of higher learning.

In Jefferson City, Mo., the Negro college, Lincoln university, enrolled 30 non-Negro students last year out of a student body of 900. This same thing happened in Central State College in Ohio, and Lincoln University in Chester County Penn. Why can't this also be repeated in Oklahoma?

There are several things that students suggested that we can do to help bring this about:

1. More contacts between Langston and other college . . . when people can meet together and work out mutual problems and experiences they discover they are of the same humanity.

2. Exchange of Faculty . . . by having more exchange guest lecturers, the classroom segregation

What does this indicate?

(1) Educational facilities are lacking.

(2) The rate of increase of enrollment in colleges and universities and the increase of elementary students show that the educational facilities must enlarge . . . immediately . . . to meet its needs.

can be broken down immediately.

Many groups will be affected by the decision and the students will be one of the first. The attitude of the student of today, is the expression of tomorrow's America. While we have no definite answers to this question, here is one thing that stands out. Langston has a campus with 15

permanent buildings and air necessary equipment for advancing higher education. It would be as economically unsound to do away with Langston as it would to do away with a big table of food with hungry people looking on.

Langston has contributed much

n developing Oklahoma's industrial, agricultural and educational welfare in the past. As the student sees it, Langston will also play a vatal role in the future.

14m(1) 1954

SOUTH CAROLINA

FIRST WOMAN SEEKS PEA PRESIDENCY

ORANGEBURG—Mrs. James Madge Perry) Harper, native of this city, and assistant director of instruction for the Orangeburg city schools, s a candidate for the presidency of the Palmetto Educaiton Association. Records show that Mrs. Perry is the first woman n the history of the organization to offer for the position, it was learned.

Well-known in educational circles, Mrs. Harper is also deeply interested in religious and civic Committee of Orangeburg, which has the man- objective of interesting the general public in the affairs of their ocal governments.

Mrs. Perry is a graduate of State College and of t he Uunversity of Illinois. She has done additional study at Columbia university in New York.

Superintendent Supports Candiacy

In a letter to Orangeburg teachers, H. A. Marshal, Orangeburg city superintendent, said, "Mrs. Harper is assistant to the director of instruction of the Orangeburg city schools, working directly with principals and teachers in our Negro schools. In this position she has made a wonderful contribution to the instructional program and has furnished excellent guidance in this area. She is qualified, I believe, to offer real leadership to the Negro teachers of South Carolina.

"I am sure it is unnecessary for me to remind you of the importance of attending the Palmetto Education Association Convention and casting a vote for your candidate for the office of president. Beyond this, you can make a real contribution by talking with other teachers who are undecided for whom they should vote. This puts you in a position where you can tell them of the qualifications of your candidate.

"Please accept this letter as a recommendation for Mrs. Harper and an encouragement for you to cast a vote for the candidate who you believe will offer substantial leadership during the coming year."

Dr. H. G. Harmon Thrills Throng Of State's Educators

President Of Drake University Says All Nations Have Contributed To Culture Many Americans Claim For Anglo Saxons, Only; 32nd Session of TEC Alerted Regarding Probable End of Segregation

14m(1) Jenn

The program was "different" at the Thirty-second Annual Session of Colored Teachers of Tennessee, whose organization, now is called the Tennessee Educational Congress.

An outstanding and enlightened difference was the choice of an eminent educator to make the keynote address. Too often in the past it has been an apparent plan of the program-makers of colored organizations to select an orator who would be sure to let the white folk present know what the colored folk thought of the short-comings of white folk in general.

This year a great educator who is the President of a great and enlightened university of the midwest was the speaker. He was Dr. Henry G. Harmon, President of Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa. He was introduced by President Walter S. Davis of Tennessee A. & I. University as a speaker recommended by Prof. Merl R. Eppse, a member of the TEC Executive Committee.

Prof. Eppse, a 1927 graduate of Tenn. A. & I., is also a graduate of Drake University. An outstanding teacher of history at Tennessee A. & I. for many years, Prof. Eppse has every reason to be proud of his Alma Mater in Iowa for the great President it now has, so all of the great throng of teachers who heard Dr. Harmon will testify.

Dr. Harmon used the theme of the 1954 Session of the TEC for his address — "National and International Trends and their Effect on Education." He treated the Colored Teachers as persons he welcomed into full partnership as participants in the educational reforms he deemed are needed to give the United States a status of world leader.

There was "not a dull moment" even for teachers, so used to hearing speeches and lectures, during the address of Dr. Harmon. He has a broad knowledge of world affairs, and a master of the English language who is never "lost for words." He holds his audiences spellbound with his eloquence.

After reviewing conditions in all parts of the world that he deemed challenging to teachers, devoted to working for world citizenship and a peaceful solution of human problems, Dr. Harmon gave food for thought on the Winston Churchill "invention" known as the "Iron Curtain."

He showed that when referring to peoples who are "behind" a curtain of any kind, thought must be taken of the fact the other nations we designate as being "behind the iron curtain" are looking in our direction and viewing us as being a nation that is "behind" a curtain to them.

This reference to the oft-repeated phrase: "Behind the Iron Curtain" and what its significance should be to intelligent persons, evoked a prompt and vigorous outburst of applause from the assembled teachers.

There was also food for thought for the teachers in Dr. Harmon's reference to the needs of education when he said that "there is a limit to the amount of money for education that can come from the tax dollar. Too often teachers have been led to believe that the whole of the tax dollar of the people should be made available for education, when as a matter of fact only the larger fraction of it can be made available for schools and school teachers.

Globe 4-16-54

Sun 4-16-54

A new thought was advanced by Dr. Harmon in his contention that world peace can come only through a better system of "communications" between the peoples of the world. The multiplicity of languages and dialects, he suggested, is a bar to world peace because it is a bar to a thorough understanding of what people undertake to say to each other without having an international language.

Ours is a world culture, the speaker said. That thought reemphasized for many Nashvillians a stirring admonition that Dr Hugh C. Stuntz, President of Scarritt College, once made to a graduating class of the college, and which was broadcast over a local radio station. In brief, it was a reminder that all the nations of the world have contributed something to the culture we of the United States have, and that it is wrong to speak of "our Anglo-Saxon culture." Dr. Stuntz, it is remembered, included the Africans along with all other peoples, as having contributed something of value to the culture Americans have. Plainly it showed Dr. Stuntz hadn't played any part in educating ex-Governor Prentice Cooper and neither has President Harmon of Drake University.

The school room teacher as well as all other individuals who heard Dr. Harmon could not avoid being impressed with the practicality of looking beyond their community horizons to the farthest reaches of the world for the field in which all must labor if we are to have, as the speaker envisioned, a world of Peace, Plenty and Christian Understanding. Quite appropriate, as a song with which to bring to a close this feature of the best program of the session was the rendition of "Great Day" by the young people from the Dunbar High School at Savannah, Tenn., directed by Miss Dorothy Washington of Nashville, who trained the singers.

Globe

Prof. J. H. Stevens, the out-going President of the TEC delivered an interesting annual address in which he anticipated the forth-coming decision of the U. S. Supreme Court on segregation in public schools. He indicated it was his belief that racial segregation was to be ruled unconstitutional and that an orderly handling of school matters in an integrated society must be worked out by citizens of good will in both races. Prof. Stevens also anticipated that success would crown the efforts of all who are working for "complete emancipation" for colored Americans by the hundredth anniversary of the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation by Lincoln, to be held in 1963.

Prof. Stevens is principal of the Holloway High School in Murfreesboro. A fine feature of his administration of one year was the dispatch with which the program for the session was carried out. As Prof. Stevens retires from the Presidency to become the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the TEC for the new conventional year, he will be succeeded in office by Prof. M. D. Senater of Knoxville.

In 1956 the Presidency will shift to West Tennessee under the rotation system and Prof. J. H. Parrish is to be President. In 1957 Middle Tennessee will again have the Presidency. It will go to Prof. R. A. Stewart of Gallatin.

This year an advanced step was taken in an effort to bring the private colleges into partnership with A. & I. State University in running the affairs of the Congress. The following educators have been added to the Executive Committee as ex-officio members: Dr. Hollis Price, President Lemoyne College, Memphis; D. C. A Kirkendoll, President Lane College, Jackson; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, President Fisk University; and Dr J. A. Colston, President, Knoxville College.

Other members of the Executive Committee are: C. C. Bond, Lexington; Dr. Walter S. Davis, Ex Officio; S. W. Harris, Shelbyville Mrs. Arnetta G. Wallace, Memphis; Mrs. Addie Jones, Chattanooga, J L. Jenkins, Memphis; J. Ashton Hayes, Memphis; Dr. Merle R Eppse, G. A. Key, Chattanooga; W W. Mays, Henning.

The three Secretaries of the Middle, West and East Tennessee regional associations are members of the TEC Executive Committee. They are, respectively, Mrs. Virginia Mason Payne, Nashville; T. R. Hartsfield, Milan and M. D. Center, Knoxville.

Other officers are, G. W. Brooks, Clarksville, Executive Secretary; Mrs. Mabel B. Crooks, Nashville, Assistant Executive Secretary and Editor of the "BROADCASTER;" Miss C. Y. Russell, Ripley, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Evelyn P. Hall, Gallatin, Assistant Recording Secretary; Mrs. F. A. Sanders, Nashville, Treasurer; Walter Hainey, Chattanooga, Parliamentarian and Miss Lucy E. Campbell, Memphis, Chaplain.

Annual Meeting was held on Thursday night, April 8 and the final session on Friday night.

A discussion on the Tennessee Teacher Tenure Law, led by Atty Z. Alexander Looby and a panel, featuring five prominent speakers were on Thursday's night program. These speakers discussed "Problems Relating to the Possible Supreme Court Decision on School Segregation Cases." Leaders on the panel were: Dr. Howard H. Long, Dean of Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio; Dr. Preston Valien of Fisk University; Mr Gerard A. Anderson, President of the American Teachers' Association of Florence, S. C.; Dr. Johnetta K. Williamson, Supervisor of Negro Schools in Chattanooga and M. D. Senter.

14m(1) Jenn

The installation of the officers of the Association, headed by President Senter, took place on Friday morning, following remarks by Mr. W. E. Turner of the State Department of Education. On Friday night a panel discussion featuring Dr. Valien of the Fisk Department of Sociology and Dr. Johnetta K. Williams was held. Remarks were made by Mr. Moss H. Kendrick, President of the National Association of Market Developers. Mr Kendrick, who represents the Coca-Cola Company provided the teachers, one and all, with the "Pause that Refreshes," following the Friday morning session. Sectional meetings providing meeting for 18 groups, interested in various phases of education, were held Friday afternoon.

The session of the State Teachers this year was the first held in the new and commodious Health and Recreation Building, which provided ample seating accomodations for the several thousand teachers attending the Educational Congress.

Richmond Is To Be Site Of Meeting

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. Sat. 10-30-54

Governor Will Be Among Speakers At Four Day Session

P. 11

RICHMOND, Va. — Representatives of Virginia's more than 6,500 teachers of colored children in Virginia will gather Oct. 27 through 30, in Richmond for a four day session to discuss "Meeting Our Unmet Needs."

The 87th annual convention of the Virginia Teachers Association will have headquarters at Virginia Union University, with some departmental sessions scheduled for Friday at Maggie Walker High School and Moore Street Church Center.

* * *

FIRST GENERAL session is scheduled for 2:15 p. m., Wednesday, Oct. 27th, but earlier the departments of supervisors, secondary school principals, elementary school principals, and visiting teachers will hold meetings. The secondary and elementary principals, and visiting teachers will meet jointly at 11:00 a. m.

Departmental sessions will discuss the many and varied needs of the phases of educational tasks in our school systems. Speakers will pinpoint problems unmet or only partially faced. General sessions speakers will offer both broad outlines of pressing needs as well as engage in pointed discussions of how specific unmet needs in Virginia have been faced and met elsewhere in the nation.

* * *

THE HONORABLE Thomas B. Stanley, Governor of Virginia, has accepted an invitation to bring greetings. He will address the Fourth General Session, Thursday morning.

The Friday afternoon Eighth General Session will highlight the convention when more than 4,000 teachers are expected to hear Dr. Benjamin F. Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga. and a recognized leader of the World Council of Churches.

* * *

DISTINGUISHED speakers for the convention are Bernard Everett, director of curriculum, Newton, Mass. public schools; Dr. B. J. Chandler, School of Education, University of Virginia; Dr. A. G. Richardson, State Department of Education; Mrs. Margaret T. Haley, State Department of Education; Dr. Dowell J. Howard, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Dr. Margaret J. Butcher, Howard University and member of school board, Washington, D. C., and Dr. S. D. Proctor, vice president, Virginia Union University.

"Plannng for Democracy in the Schools" is a symposium feature with talks by Gordon W. Blackwell, director, Institute for Research in Social Sciences, University of North Carolina; Mrs. Minnie D. Bell, Washington, D. C., teacher in an elementary school; Houston R. Jackson, assistant superintendent of schools, Baltimore, Md.; and Dr. C. Waldo Scott, Newport News, school board member.

* * *

OTHER SPEAKERS include Mrs. Kathryn H. Stone, only woman member of the General Assembly who will discuss the delinquency problem at 2:15 p. m., Thursday; Elmer T. Hawkins, vice president, ATA, Chestertown, Md.; Dr. Mary P. Holleran, dean of faculty, Hampton Institute; Dr. Dan Dodson, school of education, New York University; Dr. James A. Stuart, head of department of business administration, A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C.; Clark M. Wilson, Washington, D. C.; and Dr. Mildred Jordan, Maryland State College.

Four departments will join at 11:00 a. m., Friday to present Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, department of sociology, Howard University. Dr. Frazier, a United Nations consultant, will address the departments of Mental Hygiene, College Teachers, Future Teachers and the Division of Social Studies in the Elementary and Secondary schools.

Still other speakers listed are Mrs. Virginia L. Hodges, Norfolk; Mrs. Edna Rich, Richmond; Mrs. Octavia B. Knight, Hampton; Mary Jenkins, Richmond; L. D. Policoff, M. D., Richmond; Clifford J. Campbell, Chicago, Ill.; Wallace Van Jackson, Virginia State College; J. E. Oglesby, State Board of Education; Dr. Louis P. Brown, Richmond; Miss Johnettta K. Williams, Chattanooga, Tenn.; James Jeffery Auer, University of Virginia.

CAPITOL NEWS SUMMARY

Teachers To Get $63 Bonus By April 15

14 m (4)

The State is making preparations to distribute to school teachers the second half of the bonus for this year voted them by the 1953 Legislature.

Authorization for the release of the money by the State Education Department has been made by Gov. Gordon Persons and the teachers are expected to receive their checks about April 15.

The Governor said that the money is being distributed now instead of June 30 as originally planned so that the teachers could get it before schools close for summer vacation.

The money will go to city and county education boards and will be distributed from there.

Governor Persons said that $1,717,695 is to be given the teachers in this second installment of this year's bonus, $1,511,808 to the public school teachers and $205,886 to faculty members of the institutions of higher learning and trade school teachers.

Late last year (but still in this fiscal year) the teachers got $1,687,839 or about $63 each. There were 23,601 public school teachers who shared the bonus.

In all, there is $5,811,070 to be distributed to the teachers under the 1953 Legislative Act. That was the amount in the Alabama Special Educational Trust Fund at the end of the 1952-53 fiscal year which the Legislature said would be used to pay teachers this and next fiscal years. There will be $3,405,535 to distribute next year.

Under the act the public school teachers will get approximately $126 this year and a like amount next year, depending on the number of teachers to share in the total.

* * *

ALABAMA'S total bill for traffic accidents during 1952 and 1953 amounted to approximately $153,000,000.

State Public Safety Director L. B. Sullivan made public the staggering figure this week, in adding one more delayed death to Alabama's 1953 till, and summarizing the two years' experience.

The 1953 toll now stands at 187,000 accidents, killing 831 persons and injuring another 29,100, Sullivan said. For the two years, he reported 1613 killed, 56,500 injured, and a total of 363,000 accidents.

* * *

PROCLAMATIONS BY Gov. Gordon Persons have set aide April 9 as Bataan Day in Alabama and the week of April 12-18 as National Sunday School week.

In urging observance of Bataan Day Governor Persons said that on the 12th anniversary of the fall of Bataan, the scene of an "epic struggle by outnumbered American and Filipino" soldiers, "there is now greater reason than ever for freedom-loving nations . . . to stand together to oppose the Godless forces of Communism."

* * *

ALTHOUGH STATE INCOME tax collections in March were well above what they were a year ago, E. A. Erwin, chief of the Income Tax Division of the State Revenue Department said indications are that the levy will produce this year about the same amount as last year.

Erwin gave last month's collections as $7,271,080 compared to $5,756,206 in March, 1953. A speeding up of the processing of returns probably accounts for the apparent big increase, he added.

Total collections last year—Oct. 1, 1952-Sept. 30, 1953—from the income tax amounted to $15,297,178.

Judge Studies Appeal Made In Cancelling Teacher's Contract

By EMORY O. JACKSON

VERNON, Ala. — (SNS) — Cricuit Judge C. H. Strawbridge has under advisement an appeal taken from the Lamar County Board of Education's action in concelling the teaching contract of Mrs. Druella Williams, a nine-year tenure teacher i nthe Lamar County Training School.

At a public hearing July 2 the board upheld the dropping of Mrs Williams because of allegedly "justifiable decrease in the number of teaching units."

Defense Atty. Arthur D. Shores, of Birmingham, at both the hearhearing before the board, and the review before the court (Friday Sept. 24) contended that Mrs. Williams was separated from her position "for other reasons" than those assigned by Lamar County School Supt. A. A. Chandler.

In the opening of the defense for the dismissed teacher, Atty. Shores attacked the demurrers filed by Board Attys. O. E. Young and G. H. Downing on grounds that an answer must be filed to an alternative writ. Judge Strawbridge overruled the demurrers. Atty. Downing then filed the answers with Atty. Shores presenting his petition to the answers.

Atty. Shores ripped into the dismissal, asking that it be overturned on two grounds: (1) the contract termination was in violation of due process. That the board erred when it refused to admit testimony at the ublic hearing which he defense claimed would tend to how that Mrs. Williams was removed from her position for person reasons.

(2) The board failed to produce testimony to sustain its charges.

Carefully going through the transcript of the July 3 hearing, Shores pointed out conflicts, contradictions, and confusion in the testimony of Supt. Chandler. He argued that testimony by Mr. Chandler clearly indicated that there had been an increase in enrollment over the pervious year. He contended that factors other than attendance and enrollment are used in computing teaching units.

Board Attys. Downing and Young disputed the arguments of Mr. Shores. They suggested that the series of steps taken by Supt. Chandler were done so that Mrs. Williams "would not be taken by surprise" but to give her time to "seek employment" elsewhere. They argued that since curtailed teaching units necessitated losing a teacher the one "who had the greatest number of absentees" was cut off.

They contended that the board acted "fully in accordance with the law, and fairly" in cancelling the teacher's contract.

Lawyers for both sides tried to show the relatichship of the Ganier vs. Jefferson County Board of Education case, the State vs. Fairfield Board of Education case and the Flowers vs. Walker County Board of Education case to their points of view.

The core issue in the case, as deevloped by the lawyers, was whether at the hearing Supt. Chandler proved that there was a decrease in teaching units. Board lawyers claimed that the decrease occurred in such a way that the only place a teacher could be dropped was at the training school.

14m(4) 1954

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS

TEACHERS VOTE PLAN TO PUSH RACE RELATIONS

Intern

Locals Not Progressing Will Be Ousted

Sat. 8-21-54

P. 12

The 37th annual convention of the American Federation of Teachers adopted a resolution yesterday calling for suspension of local unions next year if, in the opinion of the executive council, they have not made sufficient progress toward racial integration.

The resolution was amended after southern delegates protested stronger wording which flatly asserted locals would be suspended if integration was not complete by the 1955 convention.

Some southern delegates pleaded that integration would take time and that it would be unfair to set a "cutoff date" without penalizing those locals which were working hard toward integration.

The convention closed yesterday.

Hits High Court Role

In opposing the resolution, Irving E. Fullington of Birmingham, Ala., said:

"We in the south do not accept this organization's premise that segregation is evil or that the Supreme Court is the supreme law making body and that its laws are the supreme law of the land."

The delegates also voted to adopt a resolution condemning the summary dismissal of teachers thru the "apparent misuse" of information and files of the United States attorney general.

The resolution, submitted by the Denver Federation of Teachers, charged teachers have been dismissed by school boards in Colorado acting on anonymous and hearsay information about subversive activities.

Can't Defend Selves

The teachers are not allowed to face their accusers, they are not entitled to know the charges that have been preferred, and they can't defend themselves, it was charged. The resolution stated that official governmental agencies are transmitting information to school boards without revealing sources.

Members of the New York Teachers guild, local 2, lost an hour and a half battle to win adoption of their resolution proposing rules of conduct for legislative committees investigating communism.

The delegates, meeting in the Knickerbocker hotel, voted to table the entire question involving Red investigations and whether union locals should defend teachers accused of invoking the 5th amendment.

Will Study Red Issue

The convention, instead, voted to create a special committee to study all matters pertaining to communism in the teaching profession. The special committee was directed to prepare a clear policy for the 1955 convention.

Joseph F. Landis of Cleveland, defeated candidate for president, challenged a portion of the resolution which asserted teachers who have broken with the Communist party and admitted membership should not be penalized for refusing to divulge names of former Red associates.

"When a person has admitted treason against his country, I think that at that point any further connection with the educational system of their country by that individual should be ended." he said.

14m(4) 1954

AMERICAN TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

American Teachers Association Names Mrs. Johnson President

14m(4)

EMORY O. JACKSON

NASHVILLE, Tenn. —(SNS)— A Mississippi woman, elected July 27 to the presidency of the American Teachers Association, backed by the encouragement of three feature speakers, a vigorous set of policy statements, and an increasing membership pledged to 'walk with with my hand in God's hand'; and march "bravely and boldly" toward achievement of the de-segregation program of the association

She was Mrs. Lillian Rogers Johnson of Clarksdale, Miss., who was pushed up from vice-president without opposition to head this powerful ATA which has a membership of over 17,000 with more than 400 delegates and visitors from 17 states and the District of Columbia on hand.

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, in a brilliant keynote address, had inspired the teachers with a provocative, challenging, ringing speech skillfully designed to remove any fear from among them and light the path for them along the highway of de-segregation.

In the feature convention speech, Thurgood Marshall of New York City, who blueprinted the legal strategy for arguing and winning the memorable decisions in the May 17 U. S. Supreme Court decision against public school segregation, pledged the teachers NAACP assistance against hostile action against any prepared teacher who might be victimized by those who do not want to obey the law of the land.

Dr. George S. Mitchell, executive director of the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Ga., assured the teachers they were not alone in this fight. He cited the action of churches and their leaders supporting the court's declaration against state-imposed school segregation.

The three-day 51st annual convention of the ATA got underway at Tennessee A. and I. University here Sunday night, July 25 with Dr. Mays speaking from the subject, "What Should Be The Teachers' Attitude Toward the May 17th Decision Declaring Segregation in the Public Schools. Unconstitutional." He said he prefers this subject to the convention theme, "Teachers and the Supreme Court Pronouncements." He was introduced by J. T. Brooks of Montgomery, Ala.

He divided these attitudes under six headings. (1) He said teachers should take the philosophical attitude that the decision was inevitable. "The God of the South is segregation.. The major purposes of segregation are to make things unequal....If it had been otherwise, we would have moved gradually into an integrated society .. The South has been a hypocrite and a liar on this question of segregation. Hence it was inevitable that enforced segregation would be declared unconstitutional. We are in the midst of a great revolution in the South."

(2) We should rejoice over the decision. White people should rejoice over the decision. It was a decision for neither white nor black but for democracy. (3) Segregation is a global instead of a local issue. (4) The decision was for America and not for the Negro group. Negro teachers should not have a lose-my-job fear because of the ban segregation decision. There is a shortage of 75,000 teachers in this country. (5) Obedience to the supreme law of the land is a must. (6) A positive attitude toward the decision should be taken as it applies to economics and job opportunities. The prepared teacher and the good teacher will always be in demand in either a segregated or nonsegregated society.

At the Monday night, July 26, meeting, Dr. H. Council Trenholm, ATA executive secretary, introduced Dr. Mitchell, suggesting his remarks that issues, resources and channels had to be presented for guidance, assistance and participation.

Dr. Mitchell suggested that the State of Arkansas provided the "model to follow" when it took voluntary steps to comply with the Supreme Court decisions in the field of higher education. He told of and cited places where local discussion groups were at work to train for and teach de-segregation. "Everybody would rather see this thing done peacefully," he said.

In contrast to this he said was "the other way of fear, violence and misery." He believes that with a little time the de-segregation issue could be adjusted with a reasonable amount of decency and statesmanship. Race must be forgotten because teaching is a profession. He suggested that public education can no longer be administered as a white monopoly in the South." This means, Negro citizens will have to be given an opportunity to participate on boards of education.

In introducing Mr. Marshall, Prof. C. L. Harper presented to him a check for $500 life membership of the ATA in the NAACP and also a check for $1,809.90 for the NAACP Legal and Educational Defense Fund. This makes a total of $19,000 the ATA has given the NAACP over a 15-year period. Mr. Harper in a spirited speech said that the ATA by its contribution reflects faith in the NAACP and is evidence of "our joint work." He called Mr. Marshall the "evangelist of freedom and first-class citizenship." He suggested that a picture of the eminent NAACP lawyer be placed in every school He said the Negro teacher must become the best teacher. He recited the NAACP victories and achievements.

Mr. Marshall dealt with school de-segregation question from the angle of the politicians, special interest and the people. He said that the decision ran the range from pre-kindergarten to post-Ph. D. "Segregation in public education violates the 14th amendment." Whoever violates this decision "is committing a crime," he said. He asserted that the October arguments will only deal with the legal mechanics of drafting the decree. "It is a federal crime to violate the United States constitution," he warned.

On the matter of the Negro is not ready doctrine as espoused in a few quarters, Mr. Marshall said, "Ready or not, the decision is there." He said the May 17 decision was greeted with favorable press comment all over the world with the exception of Russia, her sattelites and the Union of South Africa. He said that Pravada, the official organ of the Russian Communist party opinionated that the court's segregation- is -unconstitutional would not be implemented.

When anyone speaks of defying the courts on this decision, and Russia is saying that the decision won't be implemented, where does it place those who do the latter talk? He said that he rejected the doctrine of guilt by association. He said that while segregation hurt America in the eyes of world opinion, "segregation is a dirty, lousy trick without the condemnation of world opinion."

When the schools cases were presented to the courts, the proponents of segregated schools could not find one reputable scientist to testify for them. They could not get them. On the other hand these scholars donated their services to the NAACP. "They were willing to fight for what is right," Marshall said. He lauded their "spirit of cooperation" and told the teachers they should be proud of them.

He chided the Negro group as having the "worrying" habit. He accused the politicians who are issue into their campaigns in the dragging the school segregation South as having "primary fever." "When the politicians shoot off their mouth, they are backing their own interest." He pointed out that at the Richmond conference of the Southern governors they could not all agree on a uniform plan on what to do with the Negro.

The only task remaining is when and how to break down segregation. He added that those who have not kept up give up. He suggested that an effort must be made to enter the all-white colleges, the young people must have the support of their parents. The NAACP has hired additional staff members to work with teachers in the South.

"The NAACP is not going to let teachers be made the victims of some misguided public officials," Marshall assured.

He described the de-segregation fight as "a glorious crusade and a bloodless revolution."

Mr. Marshall counseled the teachers that the politicians could do all of this talk but it was the school officials who could be sent to jail for violating the law.

In a symposium on the convention theme, Dr. Walter N. Ridley of Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va., and secretary of the NEA-ATA joint committee, discussed "A Study of the Status of the Education of Negroes," Mrs. Bonita Valien, of Fisk University and a member of the field staff discussed "The Negro and the Schools;" Dr. George W. Gore, president of Florida A. and M State University, presented "The Resources of the NEA Defense Commission." "Response of Three Border Cities" was given by Dr Miles W. Connor of Baltimore; Mrs. Minnie D. Bell of Washington and George D. Brantley of St. Louis. Some reactions, plans and proposals in the lower South were discussed.

Mrs. Lillian R. Johnson of Clarksdale, Miss., was elected president; Elmer T. Hawkins of Chestertown, Md., vice-president; Dr. H. Councill Trenholm of Montgomery, Ala., executive secretary; Dr. Howard H. Long of Wilberforce, Ohio, treasurer; Mrs. Minnie D. Bell of Washington, D. C. and C. L Harper of Atlanta, executive committee; G. A Key of Chattanooga and J. R. Taylor of Durham, N. C, board of trustees

Regional vice-presidents reelected were Elzy Hunter of Little Rock, Arkansas, Region I; J. T. Brooks of Montgomery, Region II; Dr T R. Speigner of Durham Region III; Miss Myra Fairfax of Hunyington, West Va., Region IV; Dr. Charles H Chipman, Salisbury, My., Region V. There was no nominee from Region VI.

All of the positions were filled without opposition with the exception of the board of trustees where two were elected from a field of three. Dr. G. T Wiggins of Florida received only 61 votes with the incumbents receiving 111 and 128 respectively.

Although there were registered 273 voting delegates only 256 voted. Printed ballots were cast at polling booths.

Mrs. Arnette Williams of Knoxville presented from the floor a motion which was adopted authorizing that a core committee be named to edit the report of the resolution committee and distribute as the platform and program of the association. Vice-president Hawkins suggested along with himself as members of the committee J. Rupert Picott of Richmond. Va., executive secretary of the Virginia Teachers Association Inc.; Mrs. Minnie D. Bell of Washington, D C.; Mrs. Madge Harper of South Carolina; J Stanley Jones of Delaware. There was some discussion about reducing the committee to three instead of five.

RESOLUTIONS

The statement of policy adopted by the delegate assembly asked removal of race and class barriers. It called for the operation of the democratic principle in all areas of life; supported the United Nations and UNESCO and asserted interest in the growth of the college; expressed faith in the future of America; contended that federal aid to education was desirable and necessary; rejected the Communist ideology; commended those formerly all-white state associations which now invite membership and participation of all teachers free from racial barriers; supported the Study of Negro Life and History.

The resolution stressed the need for the public school system, lauded the May 17 U. S. Supreme Court decision banning the segregated school system, emphasized the need for educating the child-

Southern Regional Council, NAACP, Ford Foundation, Kellogg Foundation, the Fulbright Scholarship program, the National Scholarship Foundation; urged support for the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

ren. It pointed up the challenge for intergroup study, using all the leadership and the many services available for bringing integration in the community; urged fair employment for teachers, full implementation of the law of the land and offered its services to the governmental agencies to help in the change-over and stressed the need or an integrated, equalitarian society and urged the placing of Negro persons on school boards.

HOUSTON FOR 1955 CONVENTION

Delegates voted to accept the invitation to hold the 1955 convention at Texas Southern University. But this vote obtained only after a delegate received assurance that the convention would not be subjected to hopped up World Fair prices. Only one invitation was received for the 52nd annual convention, the time and place committee reported.

A proposed resolution offered from the floor by Vice-President-Elect Hawkins but lost for lack of a second sought to have the executive committee get together quarterly or more than once a year to meet any emergency or other situation which might arise in connection with carrying forward the ATA objectives in the field of school de-segregation. It was explained that a question of financing was involved on the one hand and that the idea could be reworked into projects already provided for in this field.

TRUSTEE REPORT

The report of the board of trustees which was adopted recommended continuation of the basic ATA program and activities. The report authorizes the setting up of a commission on teacher tenure. Security and Eemployment and collection of literature in this area. Three per cent of the income from the operating budget is to be used for such research. It authorized continuation of the exploration of the need for co-existence of the ATA with NEA. Data in the field of human and cultural relations is to be assembled and utilized in the development of the ATA program in the field of desegregation. A history of the ATA is to be written.

Dr. Speigner offered a motion from the floor to commend and give a rising vote of thanks to Dr. Trenholm for his "15 long years of service" as ATA executive secretary. This was greeted with thunderous applause from the delegates.

Mr. Trenholm was feature speaker at the "Life Membership Banquet" held Tuesday night at the University Cafeteria. President-Elect (Mrs) Johnson presided at the event.

A post-convention conference on implementation of the ATA program was held Wednesday.

Arkansas Teachers Aid Dismissed Coach

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—A social science teacher and coach at Gould Colord high school, Gould, Ark., was fired last week because he filed suit in Federal court here for salary equal to that of white teachers with the same qualifications.

He is James Wise, who filed suit for equal pay, Jan. 9. Wise was dismissed by members of the Gould school board Jan. 14.

Frank W. Smith, executive secretary, Arkansas Teachers' association, said teachers in the state will be asked to contribute to a fund to support Wise.

Smith alleged inequalities in pay deprive Negro teachers in Arkansas of more than a million dollars a year.

According to Smith, Negro teachers in Gould received only $135 of a $247.50 yearly increase authorized by the state last year. He hinted the remainder had been added to the pay of white teachers.

The answer and comment to this is obvious, but the time for taking it 'lying down' disappeared at the end of World War II. Negro citizens will no longer be content, satisfied, nor silent when they are receiving less than equality in any matter—and equality according to accepted standards.

The Arkansas Teachers Association has come to the rescue of Wise, and he will not suffer any economic loss. The teachers of the state, through executive secretary Frank W. Smith, are being asked to give their economic support to this cause which is presently depriving them of more than a million dollars per year—an average of better than $400 per year per teacher.

The State of Arkansas last year provided for a salary increase of $247.50 per teacher, but in Gould the Negro teachers' increase was $15 per month, or $135 per year. Anyone can guess what happened to the other $112.50, since it all had to be used for teachers' salaries, then it must have been applied on the other end of $247.50, making a possible raise for some white teachers of $360 per year, or $40 per month, as compared to $15 per month for Negro teachers.

Economic insecurity and economic fear may not permit many to openly follow their conviction in the matter, but within, Negro teachers will no longer genially accept inequality of pay.

Passive approaches have failed, and it is not only unfair, but also plain professional contempt to ask that we continue to be patient at the rate of $400 per teacher per year, or 1.8 million dollars per year with all the expenses on the Negro teacher.

Negro Teacher Fired for Asking Equal Pay Raise

14m(4)

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—James Wise, instructor of social science, and coach, at the Gould colored high school, Giuld, Ark., was fired January 14 at 2 p. m. after he filed a suit in Federal court Saturday, January 9, requesting his pay and the pay of his comrades be equalized with that of the white teachers with same qualifications in the district.

Among questions asked of Wise by members of the school board were: "Do you know who runs this country?" "Why pays the taxes in this country?" Wise was told by the board, "You folks are asking for it, and this time we mean to give it to you. We are always planning for you people' when you don't know about it."

Teachers Hold Secret Panel On Integration

14m(4)

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—(ANP)—The Arkansas Teachers association ended its annual two-day workshop here this week with a closed discussion on desegregation.

Before a general assembly of the workshop, a panel discussion was held on the subject, "Lay Citizens Responsibility to Teachers in the Process of Implementing the Supreme Court's Ruling on Segregation in Public Schools."

Members of the panel were Daniel E. Byrd, New Orleans, field secretary, NAACP; Daisy Bates, state president, NAACP and editor, Arkansas State Press; Atty. J. R. Booker; Mrs. Dovie Anderson, state president, PTA and Mrs. Austin Williams.

After the meeting, which was closed to the press, L. M Christophe, president of the association, refused to make a statement as to what conclusions were reached. He had said at an earlier date that probably the discussion and general meeting would result in the formulation of the association's policy on the segregation issue.

At the close of the meeting, however, he said:

"This was just a workshop concerned with the technical side of teaching and the problems of improving teaching in the state of Arkansas. We feel we should not make a statement until after the November meeting."

Thus he spoke for the more than 100 people attending the meeting from throughout the state.

14m(4) 1954 D.C.

Racial References In Teacher Raise Measure Opposed

14 m (4)

Star

A protest against references to race or color in the recently proposed school teacher pay raise measure was on file yesterday with the District Commissioners.

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The objections were noted in a letter authorized by 15 local groups.

Washington

The Commissioners' attention was called to the fact that the 1947 Teachers' Salary Act has references to racial segregation in the public schools that should be stricken in any write-in of new pay scales.

To fail to do this, the letter said would be to "re-enact racial clauses in school legislation." It was underscored that the Corporation Counsel has consistently argued before the courts that racial references in the law indicate congressional intent for a dual school system.

Jan 27 1954

In asking for the language change, the objectors declared they feel the Commissioners cannot support the "racial clauses" in teacher pay legislation "in view of the position of the Eisenhower administration to eliminate racial segregation in the Nation's Capital."

The groups made clear, at the same time, that they favor the recommended salary increases that would total about $1.4 million. The city heads are expected this week to send Congress the results of their recent pay study made in conjunction with school officials. While agreement has been reached on the desirability for a raise, the Commissioners will also notify the legislators that the city lacks funds to meet the cost.

Fla. Teachers Seeking $350 Pay Boosts

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The arguments in the suit county teachers are bringing in an effort to get $350 annual pay boosts are scheduled for Wednesday before Circuit Judge W. A. Stanly.

The teachers are charging that they are entitled to the raises and that state funds intended for them are being diverted by the school board.

Harry B. Fozzard is representing the teachers. Elliot Adams, board attorney, will present the arguments of the local public school system.

Fraud Charged

Florida Fires 2 Teachers

By ALBERT DUNMORE

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Fred C. King and Ellen Cole Morgan, a principal and teacher in the Duval County school system, were notified last week that their services have been terminated as a result of State Board of Education action here.

The board action was taken after a hearing on charges that King had fraudulently extended the teacher's license, permitting her to continue receiving a higher salary than was warranted by her permanent rank.

The teachers were granted the privilege of a rehearing before the board on April 13. They did not appear at a session held Tuesday, although formal answers to the charges were submitted.

The state's complaint charged that the teacher held a temporary Rank III, college graduate, certificate which entitled her to an approximate salary of $3,000 annually.

When the temporary certificate expired last July 1, the complaint says her salary should have dropped back to $1,800 a year in accordance with her Rank V (two years of college) permanent certificate.

THE COMPLAINT charges that King, with the teacher's knowledge, altered the certificate by extending a temporary rating. This allowed the teacher to maintain her higher rate of pay.

In an answer filed with the State Department of Education, both the principal and the teacher alleged that the records were altered by another official of the school who has since died.

King admitted adding handwritten information after the deceased official said it was "valid information." Mrs. Morgan claimed that she had credits for the Florida A. and M. University to which she was justly entitled for work done in 1951 . . . and which she sought in vain to secure from Florida A. and M. University.

According to Edwin N. Thorpe, registrar of the university, there is no record of Mrs. Morgan having taken any work either at the university or in its extension courses since 1940-41 when she had taken six hours in extension work.

THORPE TOLD the Courier that he had made a full check of records from 1948 through 1953 and could find no record of work taken by a person by the name of Ellen Cole of Ellen Morgan.

Mrs. Morgan claimed that her certificate had not expired in July, 1953. She offered, however, to reimburse the state for any over-payment made to her, even though said over-payments made to her were made through error and inadvertently.

Mrs. Iva Sprinkle, superintendent of schools of Duval County, announced the dismissal of the couple.

Alexandria School Teacher Awarded $17,725 Judgem't

Sat. 1-30-54

Alexandria, La.—A judgment of $17,725 was awarded Mrs. Sallie Holmes Fields, a school teacher of this city, last week as a result of a suit against the Rapides Parish School Board for failing to reinstate her following an illness.

According to the ruling Mrs. Fields, who has been a teacher for more than 21 years, will receive back salary for the period between 1947 and 1953.

The decision was handed down by Judge Allen V. Hundley in the Ninth District Civil Court.

Attorney Louis Berry of Alexandria and New Orleans acted as counsel for plaintiff who is the

wife of Richard D. Fields.

According to the plaintiff Mrs. Fields was troubled with a throat condition during the school year 1945-46 which failed to respond to medical treatment. When school closed she went to California where treatment was resumed. Just before the end of summer a throat specialist advised Mrs. Fields that an operation would be necessary and that this could not be performed before a period of treatment.

This fact was conveyed to the superintendent of the Rapides Parish School Board in writing which also contained a request for a year's leave of absence. Failing to receive a reply to her correspondence, Mrs. Fields assumed that the leave had been approved. However, when she advised the board of her readiness to resume duties in the fall of 1947, she was advised by the superintendent that it was deemed that she had deserted her job and that no position was available to her. In spite of repeated petitions to the school board requesting that she be restored or reinstated no action was taken in her behalf.

Judge Hudley ruled that only the school board could dismiss a permanent employee and that the respondent must be given an opportunity to show cause why he or she should not be dismissed. This opportunity was not given Mrs. Fields. It was also the opinion of the judge that Mrs. Fields is entitled to reinstatement.

The District Attorney, Ben Thompson, has made known the school board's intention to appeal to the Supreme Court.

While awaiting action of the court continued to pursue her education and has completed requirements for Master of Education degree at UCLA. She is active in religious and civic work. She is secretary of the local branch of the NAACP and a member of the Business, Professional and Industrial club which offers scholarships to worthy students for the furtherance of their college education.

14m(4) 1954

LOUISIANA EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

5,000 Attend Negro Teachers Meeting

NEW ORLEANS — (ANP) — More than 5,000 Negro teachers were registered for the 53rd annual session of the Louisiana Education association, official organization of Negro teachers of Louisiana, meeting in New Orleans, Nov. 21-24 at Booker T. Washington high school and Jo W. Hoffman elementary school.

J. K. Haynes, Ruston, president, presided at the sessions. He was relected to the presidency without opposition. Also elected were Sam W. Jones, Shreveport, vice-president-at-large, and two members to the executive council—Raleigh H. Brown and Elijah Williams, both of Shreveport.

Many outstanding educators were present and addressed the convention. The list included Shelby M. Jackson, state education superintendent; Margaret Just Butcher, member, board of education, Washington, D.C.; Atty. J. C. Nabri, associated with Atty. Thurgood Marshall in the U. S. Supreme court school segregation cases; Dr. F. G. Clark, president, Southern university; Dr. Albert W. Dent, president, Dillard university; John G. Lewis Jr., grand master, Prince Hall Masons, state of Louisiana; Atty. A. P. Tureaud, New Orleans, regional NAACP attorney; Daniel E. Byrd, field secretary, NAACP; Mayor DeLesseps Morrison, New Orleans; L. L. Kilgore, director, Negro education, state of Louisiana; and Mrs. Ida Nance Givens, Jeanes supervisor, Baton Rouge.

Meeting simultaneously with the teachers were the Congress of Parents and teachers, bus drivers, Jeannes supervisors, custodians and counsellors.

Whites Yell 'Foul' Over Pay Differentials

Courier p.11

Negro Teachers Better Qualified

14m(4)

By A. M. RIVERA JR. and ROBERT RATCLIFFE

Sat. 10-30-54

BALTIMORE, Md.—Teacher salaries in Maryland are unequal and educators insist that the state is responsible for the differential.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The strange paradox is that the Negro teachers are the highest paid and the white teachers are yelling "discrimination."

In fact, the state has been criticized editorially for "subsidizing Negro teachers" to the disadvantage of the whites.

The whole story is that salaries here are based upon preparedness and Negro teachers are the better qualified. Many reasons are given for this development, but the most significant contribution to the gains of Negro teachers is attributed to the generous out-of-state aid program which was started in 1935 to keep Negroes from attending the University of Maryland.

* * *

IT IS IRONICAL that a negative scheme would have such a positive result.

Edward N. Wilson, registrar at Morgan and administrator of the aid program, told the Courier that between five and six thousand Negro teachers have benefitted from the state program of granting scholarships to institutions outside of the state.

He said that over $1,500,000 has been spent since the program originated in 1935 and Negroes have received hundreds of degrees in graduate schools.

According to Mr. Wilson, there are 600 teachers on scholarship now.

These teachers will be permitted to complete any work started if they can finish by June of 1958, when the program officially comes to an end. The aid program was terminated this year when the university opened its doors to Negroes on all levels.

Under the terms of the scholarship program, Negroes were eligible for state grants to any accredited school in the continental U.S.A. to pursue courses not available at Morgan State College.

The state paid the difference in cost between the University of Maryland and the school attended plus train fares to and from Maryland.

* * *

MR. WILSON estimated that over 250 teachers are now going to New York each week-end to classes at New York University and Columbia, and to Philadelphia for classes at the University of Pennsylvania and Temple.

The state allows fifteen round-trip fares for this work.

There are about forty teachers enrolled at the University of Southern California and other far western universities. Mr. Wilson said that in the beginning there was no geographical limitations imposed on the scholarships, but so many requests were coming in for foreign study that they felt it necessary to confine the grants to the U.S.A.

* * *

THE NEGRO TEACHERS received another advantage when New York University established extension courses in Baltimore.

This had the effect of cutting the time ordinarily required to complete the requirements for the master's degree in half.

Teacher salaries in Maryland are based upon credits earned above the bachelor degree.

When the final story is written about integration in Maryland the out-of-state-aid-scholarship program will probably be referred to as Maryland's multi-million dollar boomerang.

Raise Urged For Teachers

Eve News

BETTER PAY and working conditions for the nation's teachers were urged by CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther in addresses before 8000 members of the New York State Teachers Association, southeastern zone.

Mon. 11-1-54

"There must be something wrong with the moral fiber of a people willing to pay more for a week of war than a year of education," Reuther said.

D.C.

He said a single week of World War II took more money than the cost of all forms of education in the U. S. for a year.

Noting that three out of four of the nation's elementary schools are substandard, he said that many teachers worked under conditions at which industrial workers would rebel. He said that average sweeper in the auto industry gets more in wages than hundreds of thousands of teachers get in salary.

Washington D.C.

Reuther urged the educators to "give leadership" in the fight to correct these conditions and, he promised, "we will help you mobilize the people of America behind that leadership."

TEACHERS' RIGHTS OUTLINED IN GUIDE

Times P.42

State Group Helps Profession Explain Duty to Community and Answer Criticism

Tues. 11-23-54

The formulation of a guide outlining the "Responsibilities and Rights of the Teaching Profession in a Democracy" was announced yesterday at the 110th annual meeting of the New York State Teachers Association.

The guide is intended to enable teachers to explain more effectively their position and platform to their community and also to help them answer some of the unjustified criticisms leveled at schools. It was prepared by the association's committee for the Advancement of American Citizenship, headed by Fred Ambellan of North Babylon, L. I.

Rather than serve merely as a statement of principles, it was explained, the guide is to help teachers draw up their own codes of responsibilities and rights. A sample code, prepared by the committee, presented the following rights to which teachers should be entitled:

¶Freedom to seek and teach the truth.

¶Freedom to engage in teaching without partisan or political pressures.

¶Freedom to present all sides of controversial issues objectively and fairly with consideration for the maturity of pupils.

Among the responsibilities, the committee listed:

¶A true and reasoned allegiance to our state and nation and to the principles that have made them great.

¶Participation in civic affairs.

¶A sincere effort to inculcate understanding and appreciation for the American heritage.

¶Recognition that partisan politics, selfish interests and activities for personal gain should never be permitted to interfere with the responsibilities of teachers.

Teacher Shortage Stressed

The most critical problem confronting education today is that of providing adequately trained teachers for the nation's schools, G. Howard Goold, the association's executive secretary, told the conference. Action must be taken immediately, he said, to attract and hold more able young people in the teaching profession.

Mony students who might enter the teaching ranks are deterred because they consider teaching a difficult and distasteful job, he said. Students object," he added, "to archaic conditions of employment" and realize they can earn much more in other employment "without investing in extensive professional education."

Among the steps that must be taken to obtain more teachers, he declared, are the improvement of working conditions and the establishment of more realistic teachers' salaries.

New officers elected by the association for the coming year are Earl L. Vandermeulen, Port Jefferson, president; Mrs. May M Henry, Yonkers, first vice president; and Miss Helen Maney Geneva, second vice president.

The association's Alfred E Smith Award for 1954 was presented last evening to Dr. Frank Pierrepont Graves. Dr. Graves, who retired in 1940 after twenty years as State Education Commissioner and then became a lawyer to further champion teachers' rights, was honored as "a layman in New York State who has rendered distinguished lay service in behalf of public education."

One thousand delegates, representing the group's 56,000 members are attending the conference at the Commodore Hotel.

Over 1,000 at N.C. teachers conclave

Pro American P.A
Baltimore, Md.

Association adopts proposal to split up Western District

CHARLOTTE, N.C. — A proposal for dividing the western district of the North Carolina Teachers' Association was among resolutions adopted at the annual district meeting held here Nov. 5.

Sat. 11-20-54

Such a division, if favorably acted upon by the association's executive committee as proposed, would increase the number of districts to six.

A similar action four years ago in the eastern section created the coastal plains district as the fifth. The western district now comprises 42 counties, some of them separated by as much as 300 miles.

— o O o —

RENEWED EFFORT on the association's part to secure enactment of a state tenure law for teachers was urged in another resolution, while others sanctioned the Supreme Court's desegregation ruling and pledged increased support to the NAACP.

The session, held at Northwest Junior High School, drew more than 1,000 teachers, who spent the morning in 17 departmental meetings, then attended a special program by the newly formed department of classroom teachers at 1:30 before the afternoon general session.

The classroom teachers' meeting, first to be held in any of the districts, featured as guest speaker Miss Margaret Stevenson of Washington, assistant executive secretary of the NEA's department of classroom teachers.

— o O o —

MISS STEVENSON praised North Carolina group for leadership in NEA activity, recounted the progress and accomplishments of the national group, and pointed out the advantages and opportunities which the new NCTA department has in store.

She was introduced by Mrs. Pauline G. Foster of Greensboro, state president of the department, who is attending all the district meetings to perfect the organization of her new group.

Mrs. Doreatha Williamson of Salisbury, western District NCTA president, presented to Miss Stevenson a unique corsage with bills representing a contribution to the NEA worked into its design.

— o O o —

MUSICAL NUMBERS on the program were by the Marie Davis Glee Club, with Miss Erma Rhea as director, and the Billingsville Glee Club, directed by Mrs. Almeta Rippy. Miss Jacqueline Butler accompanied both groups.

Mrs. Elizabeth Koontz was elected district director of the department and Mrs. Lucille L. Russell, secretary.

An NEA leaership workshop was conducted in the school library by W. G. Byers, NEA state director, and W. H. Moreland, western district NEA coordinator.

— o O o —

DURING THE business meeting which followed the afternoon general session, the group voted to meet next year at Livingstone College in Salisbury and elected the following committee members:

District executive committee—Mrs. Carter Smith, Thomas Lassiter and Miss Vernice Freeman; State executive committee — Mrs. Dora Humphrey, Mrs. Annie Tolliver; State elections committee — the Rev. Moses Belton, J. C. Duncan;

State nominating committee—A. D. Rutherford, S. O. Jones.

Mrs. Doreatha Williamson was unanimously elected district NEA delegate, with Mrs. Belle McCorle as alternate.

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OKLAHOMA ASSOCIATION OF NEGRO TEACHERS

Youth On OANT Symposiums

Youngsters Say Their Elders Are Not Ready For Integration In The State

Eagle Thur. 11-4-54 Tulsa, Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY — The youth of Oklahoma, white and Negro, are ready for integration—but the adults, their parents, teachers and others, are not, the youngsters say.

Students in two panels, scheduled as a part of the general session of the forty-sixth conference of the Oklahoma Association of Negro Teachers, held here last week, indicated their complete readiness for integration, but intimated that it is their elders who will make the transition difficult.

"Interaction through community social agencies and through meetings where people can get to know people," was emphasized by Bob Simpson, president of the Phillips university student council and a member of the collegiate symposium was "The Oklahoma College Student Look at Integration. With Special Reference to the Role of Langston University." Chairman of the session was Miss Youra Qualls, Langston university English professor, and moderator of the dicussion, Dr. Daniel Wynn, dean of students at Langston university. Speakers beside Simpson were Cordell ohnson, Langston university student council representative; Bill Oden, Oklahoma A&M student council representative; and Miss Jayne Smith Student senate representative, University of Oklahoma.

Friday morning's general session featured another student symposium—this time a symposium of representative Negro high school youth.

The high school panelists discussed, "Youth's Role in Implementing Integration in the Public Schools." Speakers were:

Gerald Tilford, senior in L'Ouverture high school, McAlester, who spoke on "Understanding Our Role in Integration."

Ruby Jean Hardeman, senior at Douglass high school, Oklahoma City, whose subject was "Inter-cultural Education, an Approach to Integration."

Shirley Williams, Manual Training high school senior, Muskogee, who spoke on "Personal Development, an Approach to Integration."

Velma Echols, junior Dunbar high school, Shawnee, who spoke on the subject of personality integration.

Doris Owens, a sophomore at Attucks high school, Ponca City, whose subject was "Bridging the Cultural Gap."

Antoinette N. Mann, senior at Tulsa's Booker T. Washington high school, who also spoke on the subject of bridging cultural lag as an aid to integration.

Roosevelt Maynard, a senior at Booker T. Washington high school, Cushing, who spoke on the topic, "Christianity in Action, a Guide in Integration."

Miss Willa Strong, principal of L'Ouverture school, McAlester, served as director of the high school panel.

During the general session, a message to the conference was read for Dr. Oliver Hodge, state superintendent of public instruction, who was unable to be present.

14m(4) 1954

TENNESSEE

Say $25 Million More Are Needed To Pay Teachers

Globe
Nashville, Tenn.
Fri. 11-12-54
P. 1

Educators, With Biggest Lobby To Invade Capitol, Count On Gov. Clement To Pass Down Word To "Put Bite" On Already Overburdened Masses; Texas And Kentucky, With Schools As Good As Tennessee, Have No Sales Tax; No Action Taken Yet By Colored Teachers

That there has been "an understanding" between Gov. Frank Clement and the school lobbyists for a 3-cent sales tax has been a not very well guarded secret for many months and existed, it is believed before the August primary in which the governor was elected the first 4-year term governor in the history of the state.

A few weeks ago the governor in speaking before the Middle Tennessee Association of white teachers was reported as having said he was all for the 4-point program, one of which with that many "points" is drafted by the school lobbyists about every two years. But at the time, the governor said, he could not give the school people all of the money they were asking for unless he had the revenue with which to do it.

The governor, apparently has abandoned the idea of issuing bonds as he did to furnish "free" textbooks. He left the door wide open for the lobbyis[illegible] walk right in and put the b[illegible] weary poor people. [illegible] go already are [illegible] much of a sales tax [illegible]rden as they are expected to carry for schools, alone.

Bond issue or a state income tax, would distribute the burden of taxes upon wealthy people more than upon poor people. But the sales tax falls most heavily upon persons who must buy food with which to keep soul and body together.

They were talking very much in favor of a three-cent salestax back in 1947 when the 2-cent tax was levied, with the proviso favoring persons with big money and therefore able to buy in quantities. The "little guy" who often must buy small items daily often pays a tax of as much as six cents when he buys items amounting to as much as a dollar.

Most of the tax money, of course goes to schools. But a big slice of it goes to politicians who get on the state payroll as collectors of the sales tax. They of course are required to keep up political fences all during the year as an added chore to sales tax collecting.

Practically none of the juicy plums from the sales tax goes to colored public servants, although the masses of colored citizens are the hardest hit by the sales tax.

Fri. 11-12-54

The papers are saying that plenty literature is being printed and distributed by the lobbyists, in an effort to work the people into a scare about their schools—make them afraid their schools will close down because all the teachers will quit their jobs and seek greener pastures.

P. 4

One hears from the lobbyists and their chosen speakers at forums and over the radio telling what a sad plight the schools are in, as a result of the threat of teachers to quit and go to other states paying more money for teaching than Tennessee pays.

The lobbyists never seem to come up with any names of good teachers who have left the state for greener pastures. It is very probable that most and pretty good colored statistician can furnish figures showing that there has been a "replacement" for the North of good colored teachers ready to take all of the vacancies created by persons who have gone to the allegedly greener pastures. Also there are plently colored college graduates unable to get jobs as teachers, many of them in Nashville.

The three cent tax, if passed by the legislature, will be just about the biggest bite any state in the union is inflicting upon the poor and needy. Several states have a 2-cent tax, and they mostly are states where the average wage of workers is higher than that of Tennessee.

In addition, Kentucky and Texas do not have a sales tax, unless one has been passed very recently. Both states have just as good teachers, pay them just as well as Tennessee pays hers.

One of the favorite pieces of propaganda the lobbyists are putting out it seems is a flat assertion telling what sum of money is the "average" pay per year of a teacher. They fail to mention the fact that what they are calling the average pay is the sum paid from the state treasury. The cities and the counties have supplementary sums added to the pay of teachers, and which they are compelled to add in order to get their fair share of the state money. Teachers nowaday are making much more money than they have ever made in their lives and there is no proof they are working any harder or putting out any more education than their predecessors put out in bygone years.

The fact of the matter is all "live and let live" teachers will frankly admit that they themselves are not doing any complaining about salaries—not as much as they are complaining about not getting a salary check every month like other workers. The state could with a small increase, arrange to pay teachers salaries for 12 months, by dividing the annual salary into twelve installments. But that arrangement would do away with the school politicians who like the labor bosses, have sufficient time to stay at the capitol during the whole term of the legislature.

The sales tax, put on under the administration of Gov. Jim McCord, and which defeated him for re-election in 1948 was supposed to bring in $20 Million, and that, according to one of the "4-pointers" was all that was needed to put the teachers in fine shape. Well, that tax is now bringing in more than $50 Million—twice the sum asked for in 1948 and TEN MILLION DOLLARS more. The 3-cent tax is supposed to bring in $25 Million more.

The Federal government is releasing millions of dollars to the states for schools and very soon this sum is going to be increased. Federal Aid to Education would be money that the states would be getting right now except for the fact Southern politicians refused to vote for Senator Taft's Federal Aid bill if they coudl not employ a racial discrimination device and deprive colored children of their just share of the money.

The Southern politicians told the politicians of the North: "You give us the money but don't you dare try to tell us how to run our business."

To make a long story short the Tennessee legislature could memorialize the congress in favor of Federal Aid to Education, and tell Southern lawmakers to lay off trying to slip into the bill a special privilege clause honoring the dead and gone States Rights vagary. And Federal aid would add to teachers salaries and enable the states to provide for paying teachers twelve months in the year. That would make it unnecessary to raise the nuisance tax of 2 cents to 3 cents.

It would also save a lot of politicians heads from rolling from assaults that are going to be made on them by the voters if the 3-cent tax law is passed by the state legislature.

Isn't TEA Away Off In Figures Of Teachers Salaries?

Organization Says Minimum Pay For Beginner Is $2,230; Actually, It is $3,050 In Nashville; Says Average Highest In Nation is $4,160 But Nashville Puts Its Highest Pay For Teacher with Master's Degree At $4,802.50; Shouldn't Our City Be Excused From Paying 3-Cent Sales Tax?

Although quite a self-convincing series of arguments for a three-cent sales tax is being put out by the enthusiasts for the tax, at present it seems that the school lobby has only convinced school teachers and a few parents of the PTA organization.

Both Nashville daily newspapers are against saddling the additional tax on the public and at present, it seems very doubtful that Nashville's delegation to the coming session of the legislature will vote to increase the sales tax from to to 3 cents.

Nashvillians have some arguments even stronger than any put out by the school lobby, showing that this city and county ought not to be included in any plan for raising the sales tax to three cents.

The Tennessee Education Association recently furnished Nashvillians one of its best arguments by publishing in one of its pamphlets advocating the 3-cent tax, only a part of the truth regarding what is now paid to school teachers as salaries.

For instance one of the half-truths about salaries is the following:

A degree teacher on Tennessee's salary schedule begins at $2,230 a year and reaches a maximum of $2,580 after 11 years of teaching. No state having a salary schedule has so low a maximum salary

Now the picture painted by the above statement indicates that ALL public school teachers in the state start on a salary of $2,230 a year and get no higher pay than $2,580 after teaching for eleven long years.

But that very definitely is not so for All public school teachers in the state. Whether it is true of even half of the teachers is very questionable, because cities, towns and counties DO as they SHOLD, take on some local responsibility for their schools and teachers.

For instance ALTOGETHER, a Nashville teacher, just beginning, gets $3,050 a year salary, after 10 years said teacher gets $4,060 a year salary.

This suggests that ALL towns and counties can pay their teachers more than the minimum salary that comes fro mthe state treasury. It also suggests the SAME towns and counties are counting on Nashville and other fairminded ctiies and counties to tax themselves so as to pay higher salaries to teachers in other places, when the steachers should prevail upon their own towns and counties to increase their salaries.

The TEA says the average salary paid teachers in the United States last year was $3,605 and in the nation the civil service teachers begin with $3,410 and go up as high as $4,160. Well, lest Nashvillians hang their heads in shame because they are "so far below the average" thew can be advised that 5-year teachers in Nashville with the bachelor degree get $3,430 a year, a 4-year teacher with the master's degree gets $3,460 a year. Finally the teacher with the bachelor degree goes up to $4,546.50 a year and she with the master's degree goes up to $4,802.50.

In other words, Nashville is doing better by its teachers than what the teachers get elsewhere in the United States. And it is quite a rable to tell Nashvillians that they are about to experience a wholesale hegira of their teachers to greener pastures.

Northern-trained teachers are coming to our town looking for and getting satisfactory teaching jobs and there are any number of our home-grown teachers who are powerfully anxious right not to step in and take care of the increase of youngsters ready to go to public schools.

And so, it can be said without fear of successful contradiction that the TEA has left openings as wide as a barn door for persons to step in and refute some of the arguments advanced to support the demand for a three-cent sales tax, when the tax levied in 1947 to raise $20 Million has already begun to bring in more than $50 Million and already they are getting ready in Congress to pass a bill appropriating millions of dollars as Federal Aid to Education in all of the states.

14m(4) 1954

TEXAS

TSTA Ok's Court Decision; Elects Woman Prexy

Informer P.1
Houston Texas
Sat. 12-4-54

By VIOLA D. WASHINGTON

AUSTIN— Mrs. Nannie Bell Aycox of Houston was installed as president of the Texas State Teachers Association during the three day meeting here. The organization also expressed strong opposition to any circumventing of desegregation in the public schools.

Mrs. Aycox, associate professor of Elementary Education at Texas Southern university, as first vice president automatically became first officer of TSTA marking a second time in the history of the seventy-year-old organization that a woman has held the position. Miss Ellie Alma Walls, Houstonian, and long-time secretary of the body, was the first.

The more than 2,000 teachers accounted for Thursday, together with at least 1,000 more who arrived Friday, passed among resolutions in the Saturday's general session the one opposing "methods contrived for circumventing the Supreme Court's position on segregation."

* * * *

IT DECLARED that "A democracy is a society based upon law ...the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954 has already established the law and the attorneys-general of several states including the State of Texas, have filed briefs with our highest Federal judiciary proposing plans of integration, along with the Attorney General of the United States and attorneys representing the plaintiffs and the High Court has this matter under consideration."

"Therefore be it resolved that the Texas State Teachers Association go on record as favoring the implementation of the May 17 decision, allowing time for the adjustment of administrative problems but as being opposed to any and all methods contrived for the sole purpose, to circumvent or delay."

Informer

NOTEWORTHY TOO were resolutions approving increased participation in political affairs, those emphasizing the problems of teacher welfare and others commending the NAACP for its "persistent efforts to make democracy a reality."

Houston Texas

In other action the convention increased its membership dues from $2.50 to $5, specifically designating $1 of the increase for legal defense and teacher welfare. A "go ahead sign" was given for the change to a representative assembly for transacting the business of the organization. A constitutional change designed to provide a closer unity of local and district associations was approved.

Effectiveness of the six-panel exploitation of the theme Critical Problems Facing Education In Today's World, as an experiment devised to present the issues and problems pushed out by the sectional meetings provided in the constitution is newsworthly too. Dr. T. R. Solomon of Prairie View A. and M. served as genral chairman.

Outstanding was the panel having to do with Public Relations for which R. W. Hilliard of Txas Southern was moderator. Panelists, representing broad, varied experiences in several fields, were Mrs. A.E.S. Johnson of Marlin, prominent club woman; Colquit D. Yancy, principal, Carter Elementary school, Bryan; Theodore Alwyn Talbot, director of Public Relations, Paul Quinn college, and Attorney Carter W. Wesley, publisher of The Informer Group Of Newspapers.

* * * *

OF THE sectional meetings, the organizational progress in Business Education perhaps attracted most attention. In the Friday afternoon session, carried on despite the weather and football game, Mrs. E.M. Van Dyke of Austin was reelected head and Mrs. Erma Lewell Hughes of Houston, secretary-treasurer. Mrs. Hughes and Erma Johnson of Beaumont began the work of the new year by giving substantial sums to the department.

The Texas teachers heard Dr. Lawrence A. Davis, president of Arkansas A M and N college, main speaker of Friday morning, urge them to the realization of integration in the public schools as a "glorious hour" and a challenge to teachers of the future because "we work with mind, soul and character."

"When you're beginning to destroy public school education," he admonished, "you're beginning to destroy the foundations of democracy. You and I as Negro teachers, can do nothing but accept the great decision and the stark fact that segregation wherever found, is unlawful. It is all right to be crazy but let's not be stupid."

In addition he urged, "Teachers, get ready for 1960 for there are great enrollments and teacher shortages coming. Get ready for 1970 for the sheer magnitude of the problem will do away with the fact of color."

Sat. 12-4-54

ON THE same program the Texas educators listened to the stirring address of Daniel Byrd of New Orleans, representing the NAACP, in which he told them, "Teachers be prepared for there is nothing to worry about if you qualify in desegregation."

He advised that they establish a reserve or loan fund to meet their emergency needs. It was made crystal clear that the membership fee was costing less than five cents per week.

"There is need for you to attend the University of Texas," he said, "to establish lines of communication."

* * * *

J. J. WILSON, retiring president, was principal speaker of the Thursday morning session. Others were the Rev. Robert L. Rowe, pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church, and Mrs. Lee C. Phillip of Prairie View A. and M. college.

The second general session which came after a very busy day, included the speech of F. D. Moon, principal of Douglass High, Oklahoma City and executive secretary of the organization of teachers of that state. There were welcome addresses by C. A. McAden Mayor of the City of Austin, and Irby Carruth, superintendent of Austin Public schools.

Other speakers of the convention included W. D. Thompson and J. D. Rucker of the Texas Education Agency and past president of TSTA, some of whom were A. W. Jackson, Rosenberg; A. W. McDonald, Galveston; R. A. Atkinson, Weimar; I. Q. Hurdle, San Antonio; W. T. Holland, Wichita Falls; O. J. Thomas, Prairie View A. and M.; Martin Jacquet, Fort Worth; O. J. Rowe, Jasper; Friendly R. Rice, Austin; R. T. Austin, Tyler, and J. Leslie White, Longivew, now executive secretary.

One special feature of the annual convention was a pageant presented by the public schools of Austin in observance of the 100th. anniversary of the public school system in Texas. It was directed by Mrs. M. G. Kennard Keyes and Miss Patricia L. Brisby.

Teachers Get Pay Boost Of $200

Journal and Guide

LYNCHBURG, Va. — Public school teachers will be paid $200 more a year here in what the local school board calls an effort to hold present teachers and to "build a cushion for the future."

Norfolk Va.

An across-the-board increase in teacher pay was ordered last week after School Superintendent Paul Munro said the future of the local school system depended on more money for teachers now.

4-14-54

The new pay scale will offer college graduates $2,500 to start and $3,700 maximum. Teachers with three years college will receive maximum pay of $3,300.

14m(4) 1954

VIRGINIA TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

'NOTHING CAN STOP INTEGRATION' DECLARES DR. MAYS TO VIRGINIA TEACHERS IN ROUSING SPEECH

Black Dispatch P. 4

Says South Is Moving Irrestibly Toward Order Issued by Supreme Court

Oklahoma City, Okla.

TELLS TEACHERS TO FACE FUTURE WITH CONFIDENCE

Sat. 11-13-54

(By CARTER JEWEL)

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) — Dr. Benjamin Mays, president, Morehouse college, told about 4,000 members of the Virginia Teachers association here last week that people who are afraid of integrated public schools are "worried about nothing." He said integration was sure to come because "nothing can stop it."

Dr. Mays, reiterated his views of several weeks ago that integration would bring about the disastrous break between the races or no calamity to the races. He spoke to the teachers at a meeting at Virginia Union university where the organization held its annual session for four days last week.

"Mankind has always been afraid of the future," Dr. Mays said. "In 25 years, those of us who are still living . . . will wonder why in 1954 we were so worried about nothing."

The educator called attention to how opponents strove against the education of women, the teaching of the theory of evolution and the idea that the earth revolves around the sun.

The speaker, who has been a pioneer in the movement to break down the barriers against human libery and the enjoyment of equal opportunities and education, said the South is moving irresistably toward desegration, but he said, "it will taken a long time before we have an integrated society." He explained that the Supreme court can desegregate, but it cannot integrate.

Dr. Mays urged teachers to face the future with "confidence, poise and dignity." He reminded the group that discrimination will exist after segregation has disappeared.

The VTA resolution praising the Supreme court decision against segregated public schools drew praise from Dr. Mays who said the groups could not have taken another course other than to support the court's action "without abandoning or abrogating your role as a leader of Negro youth in Virginia."

Analyzing the Supreme court's May 17 action, Dr. Mays told the teachers it was a "moral decision." He added that "if it was wrong, then the federal constitution is wrong, the bill of rights is wrong, the Declaration of Independence is wrong, and Jesus is wrong when He said, 'God is the Father and all men are children of God.'"

Dr. Mays, in his consideration of an immediate goal for teachers, stressed the need to develop more literate Negro citizens. "We boast that 90 percent of the Negroes can read and write," he said, "but that doesn't mean that 90 percent are literate. Children in the third grade can read and write, but they are not literate."

The speaker's idea of literacy, as he explained it, is the ability to read a non-technical book or publication and read it "intelligently" and communicate what is read.

"Taking that definition, you have to admit that not 90 percent of our people are literate and the number is probably not greater than 20 percent," he said.

On the queston of integrated schools, Dr. Mays said it was a "two-way street." It means that white and Negro institutions open their doors to all students, he said.

"Some Negroes,' 'he said, "have an inferiority complex, and fear their institutions will be closed with their students going to schools that were formerly for whites only."

But he cautioned, "Let us abolish nothing that is good."

The speaker asserted that, "In 1970 there are going to be so many white students at Virginia Union university, we'll forget it was once for Negroes only."

Dr. Mays spoke before the 8th general session of the convention.

Nothing Can Prevent Integration, He Says

Informer Houston, Texas

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) — Segregation will go and people who are afraid of integrated public schools in the south are "worried about nothing," Dr. Benjamin Mays, president, Morehouse College, told more than 4,000 enthusiastic members of the Virginia Teachers Association here last week. He said integration is sure to come because "nothing can stop it."

Sat. 11-13-54

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P. 2

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Dr. Mays spoke before the eighth general session of the cor.

14n 1954

Industrial pupils elect officers at nat'l meeting

Afro-American p. 16

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The annual conference of the American Youth Industrial Association was held here last week.

The conference consists of high school pupils in the following states: North and South Carolinas, Mississippi, Georgia, Louisiana, Florida, Arkansas, Alabama, and Tennessee.

In competitive tournaments Friday, the following winners and runners-up emerged:

Tailoring: Frank Tasker, Macon, Ga.; Katherine Wood, South Carolina; Nursing: Mary Lanking, Natchez, Miss.; Ruby Devrans, Alabama; Brick Masonry: Toy L. McSwain, Spartanburg, S.C.; Frank Massenburg, North Carolina, and Wilbert Johnson, Miss.

Top Shoe Repairers

Shoe repairing: William Golden, Augusta, Ga.; Willie McCollie, Charlotte, N.C.; Plastering: Don Davis, Macon, Ga.; Walter C. Hunter, South Carolina; Cosmetology: Jessie Kelly, Columbia, S.C.; Colgene Watkins, Georgia;

Carpentry; James Presser, Vicksburg, Miss.; Samuel Williams, Georgia; Mechanical Drawing: Fred D. Brown, Elberton, Ga.; Carnegie Greene, Alabama; Electricity: Robert Alford, Meridian, Miss.; James E. Hayden, Arkansas;

Radio: Melvin Thomas, Montgomery, Ala.; Willie L. Richards, Georgia; Auto Mechanics: Jesse Gilmore and Ken Maynard Scott of South Carolina.

Conerence Officers Named

Otis Williams Jr., Columbia, S.C., retiring president, presided over the general conference session, during which the following officers were elected:

Williard Perry, N.C., president; George Barnes, Ark., 1st. vice president; Aaron Hooks, Miss., 2nd vice president; Reuben Parler, N.C., 3rd vice president;

Shirley Jones, Miss., secretary; Robert Alfrod, Miss., assistant secretary; Marion Johnson, S.C., treasurer; Jesse Gilmore, S.C., chaplain, annd Cleveland Fisger, Ark., sergeant at arms.

During a meeting of the Teacher Training Group, Advisory Board members elected were as follows:

Chairman, F. D. Woodard, Miss.; fist. vice chairman, A. C. Crater, Ark.; 2nd vice chairman, Aaron Cook, Ga.; 3rd vice chairman, S. L. Hamlin, N.C.; secretary, S. C. Smith, N.C.; and chaplain, J. C. Abercrombie of South Carolina.

AYIEA membership has increased by states each year. The 1955 conference will be held at Pine Bluff, Ark.

Tuskegee Students Win Assignment With Naval Ordnance Units

Afro-American 9-18-54

WASHINGTON —For Tuskegee Institute electrical engineering students who passed civil service examinations for positions with the U. S. Navy, are now employed with the naval ordnance and naval research laboratory here, it was announced recently.

Pitt. Courier 9-18-54

The students, all seniors in the Tuskegee institute school of engineering, are John T. Cotton, Birmingham, Ala.; Robert C. Berry, Beaumont, Tex.; Oran F. Hayes, Florence, Ala.; and George L. Howell Jr., Tuskegee, Ala.

Dietetic Internship Program Set Up At Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — President L. H. Foster announced the approval of the Tuskegee Institute Hospital Dietetic Internship program on July 24, 1954 by the American Dietetic Association. This program was begun at Tuskegee in September, 1953.

Chicago Defender 8-17-54

Mrs. Barbara B. Robinson, who heads this newly added program at the Institute, with Mrs. Fannie J. McEnge and Miss Deores Daugherty assisting, has received the timely guidance of Dr. I. A. Derbigny, Vice President, in setting up plans and procedures to meet the rigid standards of ADA. Mrs. Robinson states that the affiliation with the Dietary Department of the United States Veterans Administration Hospital at Tuskegee and the active concern of Dr. T. T. Tildon, Manager, Mrs. Curtis Horne Franklin and Mrs. Neel C. Mitchell, figured largely in achieving ADA rating.

The five interns receiving graduate certificates on Friday evening, August 13 at Tuskegee Institute's regular Summer Commencement Exercises became certified members of the ADA upon graduation.

Under present arrangements the interns spend nine months at the Tuskegee Institute, John A. Andrew Memorial Hopsital and three months at the U. S. Veterans Administration Hospital. Facilities and patient-load at these two institutions provide an excellent medium for this training.

Hospitals, one of the ten largest industries in the country, are deplorably short of dietitians. This fact coupled with the growing number of hospitals in the South sponsored by Federal, State and local funds increases the demand for certified dietitians. As has been true during the training period, instruction is an important part of the work of the dietitian. She teaches those within her sphere, whether they be student nurses, patients, employees or dietetic interns.

The Tuskegee Institute programs as presently set up can admit six interns for each twelve-month period. The training for a career in hospital dietetics begins with graduation from an accredited college or university, including prescribed courses in Foods and Nutrition, chemistry and the related sciences.

Tuskegee host to Youth Industrial Education unit

Afro-American p. 19

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The annual conference of the American Youth Industrial Education Association was held recently at Tuskegee Institute.

The states represented the conference and tournament were North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia, Louisiana, Florida, Arkansas, Alabama and Tennessee.

The Delegate Assembly was opened by Chaplain Jesse Gilmore was presided over by President Otis Williams.

Willard Perry of North Carolina was elected president; George Barnes of Arkansas and Aaron Hooks of Mississippi, vice presidents; Shirley Jones, secretary and Robert Alford, assistant, both of Mississippi; Marion Johnson, treasurer and Jesse Gilmore chaplain, both of South Carolina, and Cleveland Fisher of Arkansas, as sergeant at arms.

Pitt. Courier 9-22-54

First Place Winners

First-place winners in the tournmanet were:

Tailoring, Frank Tasker of Macon, Ga.; nursing, Mary Lanking of Natches, Miss.; brick masonry, Troy L. McSwain of Spartanburg, S.C.; shoe repairing, William Golden of Augusta, Ga.; plastering, Don Davis of Macon, Ga.;

Cosmetology, Jessie Kelley of Columbia, S.C.; carpentry, James Presser of Vickburg, Miss.; mechanical drawing, Fred D. Brown of Elberton, Ga.; electricity, Robert Alford of Meridian, Miss.; radio, Melvin Thomas of Montgomery, Ala., and auto mechanics, students from Mississippi.

Second-Place Winners

Second-place winnerg were:

Tailoring Katherine Wood of South Carolina; nursing, Ruby Derrans of Alabama; brick masonry, Frank Massenburg o fNorth Carolina and Elbert Johnson of Mississippi; shoe repairing, Willie McCollie of Charlotte, N.C.; plastering, Walter C Hunter of South Carolina;

Cosmetology, Colgene Walkins of Georgia; carpentry, Samuel Williams of Ga.; mechanical drawing, Carnegie Greene of Alabama; electricity, James E. Hayden of Arkansas; radio, Willie L. Richards of Georgia, and auto mechanics Jesse Gilmore and Kenmaynard Scott of South Carolina.

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE...

FOUNDED IN 1881 BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON IN ONE SMALL SHACK -- RECENTLY REPORTED ASSETS OF MORE THAN **$13,000,000!!**

Used p. 2 14n
THE Ala. 11-26-54
Birmingham Ala.

GARVER FOUNDATION...

ITS FAMED RESEARCH LABORATORIES YEARLY COMMISSIONED FOR COSTLY PROJECTS BY MANY WORLD-WIDE INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS

// CONTINENTAL FEATURES

14n 1954

News Among The Colored People

Describing the late Dr. Robert Russa Moton, second president of Tuskegee Institute, as "a man of courage and faith," William H. Carter, his life-long friend and neighbor, delivered the Moton memorial address in the Institute chapel Sunday evening.

The speaker, a graduate of Hampton Institute, had been a student there while Dr. Moton was commandant. He preceded Dr. Moton at Tuskegee Institute, arriving here on Aug. 2, 1900, where he served in the chief accountant's office as head bookkeeper. He became the treasurer in 1925 and retired from that position in 1935.

Students were amazed to hear him state that only seven major buildings that were here when he came still remain. Although most of them are used in a different capacity to what they were in that early day, they are the chapel, Phelps Hall, Thrasher Hall, Huntington Hall, Parker Cottage, the home economics building, and the band cottage. While a few buildings which stood in 1900 have since been removed, the campus offers a great contrast with its expanded campus and 159 major buildings and two structures now underway.

Mr. Carter described several incidents in which Dr. Moton's sincere devotion to duty pointed him out as "a great man standing tall in the courage and convictions and leaning heavily upon that Supreme Being in whom he placed his trust."

Of the chancel windows in the chapel, the speaker expressed the opinion that this was the crowning achievement of Dr. Moton in his 20 years as president of Tuskegee Institute. "The chancel windows are a pictorial record in stained glass of the history and aspirations of the Negro in America as expressed in the religious folk music of the race." He said, "I have often heard Dr. Moton remark that this one project had given him more real pleasure than any thing else he had done at Tuskegee Institute."

Appearing on the program were Mrs. Alberta L. Simms, organist; William L. Dawson, directing the Institute Choir; the Rev. Sentell T. Martin, pastor of Mt. Olive Baptist Church; Cobert K. Seward, a junior in the School of Education, who read Dr. Moton's Christmas Message; chaplain James A. Eaton, and Dr. I. A. Derbigny, who introduced the speaker.

Members of Alpha Nu Lambda Chapter of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity and their guests observed the 48th anniversary of the founding of the fraternity with a formal banquet in the Pine Room of Dorothy Hall on the Tuskegee Institute campus Monday evening. The anniversary address, "Fraternities Face Integration", was delivered by Dr. Irving A. Derbigny, vice president of Tuskegee Institute and a past president of the local chapter, with Dr. Ira L. Ferguson, secretary of the organization, officiating as toastmaster.

Oldest members present in point of membership in the fraternity were Dr. T. T. Tildon, 38 years; Dr. I. A. Derbigny, 34 years; Dr. J. Felton Brown, 33 years; and Chaplain H. J. C. Bowden, 32 years. Members of the banquet committee were Chaplain H. J. C. Bowden, chairman; P. E. R. Ammons, Howard P. Carter, Lyman B. Jeffries, and Ira L. Ferguson. Officers of Alpha Nu Lambda for the current year are William C. Ross, president; John F. Hume, vice-president; Ira L. Ferguson, secretary; T. S. Williams, treasurer; P. E. R. Ammons, recording secretary; H. J. C. Bowden, chaplain; J. Henry Smith, editor of the Sphinx, and Edward T. Braye, sergeant-at-arms.

The Tuskegee Civic Association will hold its annual meeting Sunday at Washington Chapel A.M.E. Church beginning at 3:30 p.m. The officers will make their reports at this meeting and outline objectives for 1955. James A. Johnson, chairman of the community welfare committee, will report on the street improvement project and Frank J. Toland, chairman of the membership committee, will give a resume of the membership campaign conducted during the year and set forth the goals for 1955. The president, C. G. Gomillion in announcing the meeting, stated that 200 copies of multigraphed reports have been prepared in detail for distribution at the meeting Sunday. The reports will give a resume of the year's work a reproduction by use of news releases and a summary of activities by the fiscal officers.

Mr. Gomillion, in announcing the meeting stated that, "I am very appreciative of the cooperation given by the hundreds of citizens of Macon County toward the realization of the TCA's objectives and to pastors and their congregations for opening their doors for the meetings of the TCA".

The nominating committee will make its report at the meeting Sunday. The president stated also that Mrs. M. E. Tilly, prominent Methodist white church woman and civic leader in Georgia, will be the guest speaker on Race Relations Sunday which is observed by the Tuskegee Civic Association on the second Sunday in February.

Santa Claus will arrive Saturday at 2:30 p.m. at the VA Hospital football field by helicopter.

Prior to Santa's arrival there will be a special program beginning at 2 p.m. at the field where all boys and girls of the Tuskegee community will have a chance to compete in various contests for which prizes will be awarded.

After landing, Santa will distribute bags of candy to all the children, then he will tour all wards of the hospital and have dinner in one of the patients' dining rooms.

A special tree-lighting ceremony will take place in the recreation building at 6:30 p.m. with Dr. T. T. Tildon, manager, giving Santa the keys to the hospital.

"Yule 'Za Poppin", a big Christmas show, will be presented Wednesday, Dec. 15, at 1:45 p.m. Top talent of the Tuskegee community will perform on this variety show.

"Christmas Is A Miracle", a Christmas play with a cast of fifty children from the second through the eighth grades, will be presented at Lewis Adams School on Wednesday, Dec. 15, at 7:30 p.m. Parents and friends are cordially invited.

On Tuesday afternoon at 1:30 the P.-T. A. of Chambliss Children's House will give its annual Christmas Party to the school children. "The Blue Angel", a Christmas play with contributions made by all classes from the preschool through the eighth grade, will be presented Thursday, December 16, at 7:30 p.m.

The purple clad Wolverines of Morris Brown College, Atlanta, opened their current basketball season by toppling the Golden Tigers, 48-77, here last Wednesday night. Adams and Williams constituted the offensive outbursts of the Wolverines by chalking up 25 and 22 points respectively.

A bright light on the comeback trail of the Golden Tigers was Thomas Lampkin, a freshman, from Peabody High School, Eastman, Ga., who captured high point honors with 33 markers.

14n 1954

TUSKEGEE DEBS—Pictured following the pretty debutante cotillion ball given in their honor at the Tuskegee Propeller Club, Christmas week, are the lovely Misses who bowed to society. Top, left photo, reading from left to right, Olive Reynolds, Lillian Hamilton, Katherine Bulls, Perri Green, Janice Green and Delores Jackson. Right photo: Marian Braye, Joeann Berry, Sylvia Dunham, Frances Ramsey, Rose Marie Duncan, Helen Saunders and Peggy Mitchell. Bottom left: Joan Washington, Mary Stills, Gwendolyn Woods, Virginia Hamilton, Alberta Lancaster and Margaret Benton. Bottom right: Mary Benton, Jerrolyn Holtzclaw, Barbara Hill, Nina Cooper, JoAnne Fernandez, Constance Berry and Clyde Alexander.

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 1-8-54 P.10

Debutante Cotillion in Tuskegee Brings 26 Lovelies to Fore

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Parents of twenty-six charming young ladies, all close friends, joined in presenting them to society, in a debutante cotillion ball held Dec. 30 in the Propeller Club.

Perfect pictures in white net and tulle and satin and lace, the debs walked with their fathers to join their mothers, and then themselves were joined by their escorts, following the first dance, which was the honor of the proud dads.

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOWING

Debutantes who bowed to society that night, were Clyde Priscilla Alexander, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Alexander, sophomore, Tennessee State; Margaret Stewart Benton, daughter of Mrs. Lecta M. Benton, a freshman in West Virginia State; Mary Alice Benton, daughter of Mrs. Lecta M. Benton, a high school senior at Tuskegee; Constance Ernestine Berry, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Berry, sophomore, Bates College, Maine; Barbara Joeann Berry, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Berry, a high school senior at Tuskegee; Marian Adele Braye, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marvin B. Booth, a high school senior at Tuskegee Institute; Frances Katherine Bulls, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Bulls Sr., freshman, Tufts College, Boston; Nina Georgette Cooper, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. George W. Cooper, freshman, Fisk U.

Miss Rose Marie Duncan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Duncan and niece of Mrs. Dorinda Fair, freshman in Tuskegee; Sylvia Elaine Dunham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Royal B. Dunham, a high school senior at Tuskegee; Fidelia JoAnne Adams Fernandez, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Fernandez, freshman in Xavier University; Janice Marie Joyce Green, daughter of Mrs. Rose C. Green and Lucien A. Green, a freshman, Morgan State College; Perri Morgan Greene, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Perry, freshman in Spelman College; Lillian Ondray Hamilton, daughter of Mrs. Julia S. Hamilton, freshman in Tuskegee.

AND MORE

Virginia Lou Hamilton, niece of Dr. Ophelia Pearson Cooper, sponsored by Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Norfels, freshman in Tuskegee; Barbara Jean Hill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Hill, sophomore in Tuskegee; Jerolyn Constance Holtzclaw, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jerry H. Holtzclaw, freshman in Tuskegee; Delores Del Jackson, niece of Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo C. White, a sophomore in Bennett College; Alberta Marilyn Lancaster, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius A. Lancaster, high school senior in Tuskegee; Peggy Anne Mitchell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William P. Mitchell, high school senior in Tuskegee;

Frances Yvonne Ramsey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Ramsey, high school senior in Tuskegee; Olive Yvonne Reynolds, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Reynolds, freshman in Howard University; Helen Hermyne Saunders, daughter of Mrs. Hermyne J. Saunders and Harold C. Saunders, a freshman in Tuskegee; Mary Lowery Stills, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stills and niece of Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. White, a high school senior in Tuskegee;

Joan Frances Washington, daughter of Charles W. Washington and niece of Mr. and Mrs. J. Julius Flood, a high school senior in Tuskegee, and Gwendolyn Delores Woods, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Williams and niece of Dr. and Mrs. Edgar E. Alexander, a high school senior in Tuskegee.

The Cotillion, directed by Mrs. Jessie Gibson, was beautifully and charmingly danced. Frank Claytor, Rufus Williams, DeVaughn Belton, Charles Reynolds, Thomas Jefferson, John Tildon, Adolphus Plump, Joseph Jordan, Frank Leftwich, Marcus Davis, Harold Vance, George Carter, Harold Cotton, Thomas McCormick, Ollie Hines, Andrew Houze, Joseph Saunders, Thomas Abernathy, Theodore Newman, William Wheat, Curtis Trabue, Preston King, Eugene Wynn, Milton Williams, Randle Pippens and Theodore Patrick were the squires.

The many beautiful baskets of gift flowers lined the walls from lobby to ballroom. These were later distributed to "shut-ins," churches and hospital wards.

The debutantes with their escorts attended a breakfast given in their honor by the parents immediately following the ball. This was held in the Pine Room of Dorothy Hall on Tuskegee's campus.

Dec. 31, the debutantes and their escorts were given a party in the Rumpus Room in the home of Dr. and Mrs. Edgar E. Alexander on Clarke Avenue. The hostesses for this occasion were Mrs. Edgar Alexander, Mrs. Joseph A. Berry, Mrs. Rose C. Green and Mrs. Hermyne J. Saunders.

Jan. 1, the debutantes and their escorts were again entertained. This party was given by Mrs. Albert C. Bulls Sr., in the supper room of the Propeller Club. Curfew was called at midnight since some of the "debs" were taking early planes and trains for return to their respective colleges.

14n 1954

PTA panel airs role of fathers

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — The "Father's Role in Enriching the Child's Home, School and Community Life" was the theme of the recent PTA Fathers' Night program at the Chambliss Children's House here.

The PTA presented a panel of experts with M. S. Cabiness, insurance man, as moderator. Participants included:

Discussion Panel

Dr. J. J. Johnson, clinical psychologist; Dr. [illegible] Hume, orthopedic surgeon, Chaplain H. J. C. Bowden, C. G. Gommilion and Dr. G. T. Dowdy.

U. E. Burns, personnel chief at the Tuskegee V. A. hospital arranged the Fathers' Night feature. Mrs. Vera C. Foster, social worker, is the PTA president and Mrs. Laura N. Jones, school principal.

14n

Calle Kansas City Mo. Oct. 3 - 1954 P. 23

SPURRING THEIR TEAM ON.—It has become traditional for a group of Tuskegee institute co-eds to lead the more than 4,000 persons assembled in Logan hall for the annual Southern Inter-collegiate Athletic Conference Basketball Tournament in singing the national anthem just before the start of the championship game.

The charming group of seniors selected for the honor this year are: Vernetta Battle, home economics, Houston, Texas; Helen Moore, education, Tuskegee Institute; Ruth Byrd, education, Oak Hill, Fla.; Gloria Hudgins, commerical dietics, Anniston, Ala.; Carol Patterson, education, Tuskegee Institute, and Cynthia Glover, home economics, Anniston, Ala.

Noted Collector Will Make Talk At Library Here

Tuskegee, Ala.

Elmer Adler, curator of the New York Times Museum of Graphic Arts, is conducting a seminar on prints and printmaking at the Hollis Burke Frissell Library at Tuskegee Institute and will give an informal talk in the library on book collecting on Wednesday immediately after the Vesper service. The public is invited to attend. Tues. 3-30-54

Mr. Adler is one of America's leading book collectors. His collection, which is on deposit in the Princeton University library, specializes in rare volumes notable for excellence of typography, paper, illustration and design. Some of his acquisitions are on display here.

Accompanying Mr. Adler is Dard Hunter, expert on the history of hand-made paper and author of 18 volumes on the subject. Mr. Hunter is director of the Dard Hunter Paper Museum of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

TUSKEGEE CO-EDS — This group of Physical Education students of Tuskegee Institute doing the "Laura" were among the groups of Physical Education co-eds that performed during half-time at the SIAC Championship Tournament Saturday evening at Logan Hall, Tuskegee Institute. Front row from left are Robbie Hendrix, sophomore, Atlanta; Curtistine Reed, sophomore, Tampa, Florida; Delores Carter, junior, Tuskegee, Alabama; Dorothy Thomas, sophomore, Carthage, Texas; Emma Joyce McClain, sophomore, Westchester, New York. Back Row from left: Beulah Robertson, sophomore, Health Springs, S. C.; Nellie Simmons, sophomore, Tuskegee, Alabama, Velma Blackwell, sophomore, Mobile, Alabama; Mary Harold Davis, sophomore, Marion, Ala.; Beautrice Johnson, sophomore, Mandeville, La.; Sylvia J. Isabel, sophomore, Memphis, Tenn.; Josie Morrison, sophomore, Atlanta, Ga.; Shirley Heningburg, sophomore, Mobile, Ala.

Dance "Laura" was created by Mrs. Margaret D. Chenier, Boston university, Sargent college masters in Physical Education, and a native of Washington, D. C. — (Adams Photo)

First Of Series

Oak Ridge Institute Scientist Lectures To Group At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Nov. 27—Speaking at Tuskegee Institute, Monday night on the subject of "The Effects of Radiation on the Hereditary Material," Dr. Sheldon Wolff from the Biology Division of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory delivered the first of the series of talks to be given by the scientists of the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies and ORNL. The seminars this year will be held among the three faculties of the Natural Science Division, School of Veterinary Medicine, and the School of Engineering. Dr. Wolff pointed out some of the more latent and devious results which can result from "whole body" radiation, such as that emanating from X-ray machines, stray radiation from the explosion of fissionable materials (A and H-Bombs), thermonuclear reactors, and any other sources of X or gamma rays. "The obvious results," he stated, "are reddening of the skin, ill feelings, nausea, temporary confinement, and in extreme cases, death. However, barring the last mentioned, one normally recovers from "slight" doses to the whole body of between 100 to 200 roentgen.

Less obvious is what happens in the generations to follow and which may not show up for several generations. These are the effects to the "germ" or reproductive cells which carry the hereditary characteristics of the individual or race. In general these effects—which even though they are of low percentage five per cent — are quite deleterious and lethal, or if not the latter, even worse in that abnormalities may result.

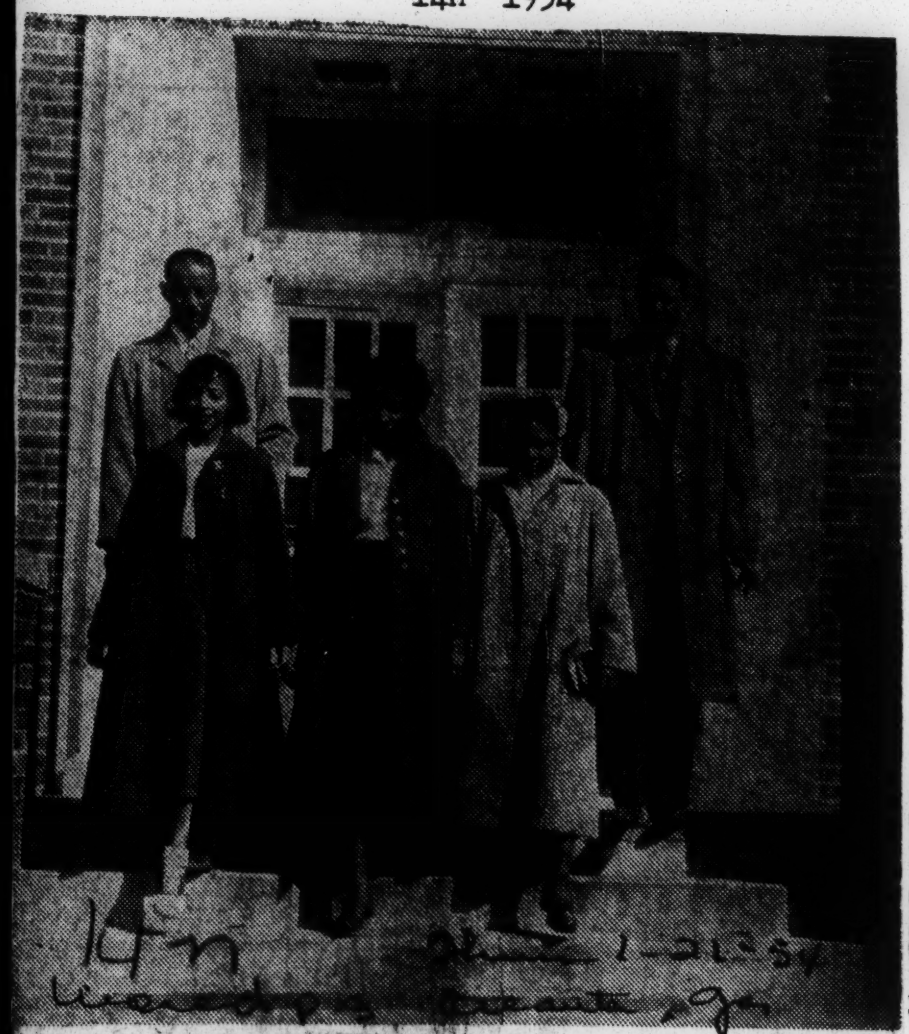
Recently the subject has been a lively one because of the conflicting statements by certain persons connected with the AEC that there is little harm being caused by the thermonuclear bomb explosions. Scientists in the field of genetics caution strongly that what appears on the surface to be harmless radiation may in the next 100 years or so prove to be much more harmful than the threat caused by mass annihilation and destruction of the immediate use of the bombs in warfare.

Dr. Wolff ended his talk with a beautiful presentation of how the scientist in one area (cytology), who has carried his exploration to a certain more or less terminal point (descriptive biology), now carries it over to the more dynamic phases (physiology and biochemistry) to seek the real underlying causes for the microscopically observed phenomena.

Through carefully carried out experimentation using the biochemists' tools of mocrorespiration techniques, Dr. Wolff and his colleagues discovered that the energy necessary to reform or reunite the broken ends of the hereditary units in the nucleus of the living cell, i.e. the chromosomes which are cleaved by radiation, is supplied by the process of respiration.

Dr. Wolff pointed out that these results in themselves do not solve any great problem, but these along with others which are daily being worked on and turned out by other scientists in his and other fields, will someday possibly postpone or completely offset the fear or threat of the "hidden" annihilation or "destruction from within" which is so much discussed in the present day by scientists and laymen of note.

14n 1954



VISIT INFANTILE PARALYSIS UNIT — Yvonne Harris, Charlotte Giles and Mary Wilkerson paid visit to Polio hospital while visiting Tuskegee Institute with Howard Chapter of National Honor Society. Group sponsor, M. R. Austell in at rear left, and Charles Trout, Tuskegee Public Relations Director, rear right. — (Photo by Perry)

Howard High Honor Society Visits Tuskegee Institute

In the first of two annual educational tours to entertain and enlighten its members, the David T. Howard High School Chapter of the National Honor Society recently journeyed to Tuskegee Institute as special guests of the school.

The 26 members of the group who made the trip, along with M. R. Austell, sponsor, toured the campus of the famed institution, visiting such points of interest as the Trade Arts units, Carver Museum, Infantile Paralysis Unit, Music Hall, Athletic Department, Veterans Hospital, and many other sights.

During their day long stay on the campus, members of the society were reunited with former school mates and other Atlantans now enrolled at Tuskegee, and after finishing the tour, were entertained at the school Recreation Hall.

The group climaxed their tour by sitting in on the Morehouse-Tuskegee basketball game Saturday night. Prior to the game Cleve A. Abbott, Director of Athletics at Tuskegee introduced the group to the audience.

Members of the Society making the trip were: Charlotte Giles, Helen Davis, Mary Wilkerson, Jerelean Harris, Bernice Kimbrough, Bertha Allen, Rena Nelson, Dorothy Jackson, Gradis Nowell, Myrtle Webb, Henry Porter, Patricia Scott Ocie Ellis, Theresa Denson, Evelyn Engram, Evelyn Andrews, Betty Methews, Elizabeth O'Kelley, Huellen Morgan, Jeannette Evans, Gloria Burney, Robert Maxwell, Elma Stewart, Mary McDonald, Johnnie Sims and Yvonne Harris.

Others making the trip as special guests of the Honor Society were: Howard Blair, former member of the organization; Horace Hilsman, who recently won two national Science Awards; Harold Moore, and Harmon Perry of the Atlanta Daily World.

Tuskegee Gives Chapel Program

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —The public relation office of Tuskegee releases the following calendar for the week of Feb. 21 beginning with its Sunday School and Chapel services on Sunday through Saturday, Feb. 27.

Students procession through the campus thoroughfare to the chapel for the 11 a.m. Institute Chapel service was one of the features of the day, climaxing with the chapel speaker, Chaplain A. L. Rice of Jackson College, Jackson, Miss., and the Vesper Hour speaker, Ralph Ellison, noted author.

Mid-week service which comes on Wednesday at 6:30 p.m. features Dean T. M. Jones, speaking for the American Red Cross program and at 8 a basketball game in Logan Hall, Tuskegee vs. Bethume-Cookman College from Daytona Beach, Fla.

Th food and nutrition Institute begins Wednesday morning with its very striking theme: "Modern Trends In Foods" followed through with the Natural Science Seminar in Armstrong Hall room 203 at 7 Thursday night featuring Evans Booker as guest contributor on the subject: "The Effect of Abrasion on the Molescular Weight of Polymethyl Methacrylate" and Saturday at 8 there will be a basketball game, Logan Hall when Tuskegee vs. Alabama State College.

FOR BETTER HOMEMAKING—

Adults End Study Course

Under auspices of the Division of Vocational Homemaking Education at Tuskegee Institute seniors in home economics education last week concluded a four-months course with an adult class of 80 ladies who came twice a week to receive instruction in modern homemaking practices.

Units were offered in foods, clothing, housing, and community and family relationships. The workshop procedure was employed throughout the course. The objective was to aid in meeting individual and group problems which hinder more acceptable standards of living.

Supervising teachers were Mrs. A. S. Robinson, Mrs. C. M. Robinson, Mrs. A. R. Jackson, and Mrs. M. T. Williams.

Seniors in the School of Home Economics who conducted the courses were Misses Cynthia Glover, Flarivell Cook, Elevees Inabinet, Mary V. Myhand, Lorene Folsom, Mildred Thompson, Louise Lewis, Mary M. Dillingham, Lillie McCrew, Martha Dudley, and Mrs. Essie J. Harding.

The culminating activity was held recently in the auditorium of the vocational building with special greetings from Dr. L. H. Foster who lauded the accomplishments of the ladies.

"More than this," he stated, "is presented for the students to the opportunity which has been to meet and to help solve rael life-size problems as they exist in everyday living."

Appearing on the program were Mrs. Pearl Nickerson, Mrs. Willie B. Ward, Mrs. Ethelyne Webb, and Miss Elleves Inabinet. Music was furnished by a young women's trio composed of Miss Cynthia Glover, Miss Clarice Henderson, and Mrs. Lexine Weeks at the piano.

Mrs. Yancey Feted At Reception Here

Mrs. Eugene Yancey, wife of the secretary of public instruction of the Republic of Libera, Africa, was entertained at an informal reception by Mrs. Luther Foster last Wednesday evening. A small group of ladies representing a cross section including career women, housewives ,social and civic leaders, were received by Miss Jacqueline Herman and presented to the honoree by their gracious hostess.

Mrs. Yancey, who was concluding a three-day visit to Tuskegee, where her distinguished husband has been interviewing Liberian students studying here on government grants, chatted informally with the ladies about her life in Cupalmas and in Monrovia, the Liberian captial where she combines the duties of being a helpmeet and those of a social and civic leader. For the past six months, the Yanceys have been in New York where Mr. Yancey served as Liberian Delegate to the United Nations, and Mrs. Yancey's experiences in this connection were most interesting.

At present the Yanceys are on tour to visit all American schools attended by Liberian students. So far they have interviewed those attending Boston University, Howard University, Bethune-Cook, and Tuskegee Institute. Miss Rachel Gittons, a sophomore in home economics, the only woman student from Liberia enrolled at Tuskegee Institute, greeted Mrs. Yancey and also talked to the community ladies of her experiences as a student here.

The evening was both stimulating and enjoyable as many of the messages to those presently residing in European cities which Tuskegeeans who are widely traveled themselves were most interested to get news of their friends leave the United States in May. from far-away places or to send

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

Call Kansas City, Mo. P. 21

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE... FOUNDED IN 1881 BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON IN ONE SMALL SHACK -- RECENTLY REPORTED ASSETS OF MORE THAN $13,000,000!!

Fri. 11-26-54

THE GARVER FOUNDATION...

ITS FAMED RESEARCH LABORATORIES YEARLY COMMISSIONED FOR COSTLY PROJECTS BY MANY WORLD-WIDE INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS

// CONTINENTAL FEATURES

Harold Logan, business manager, Tuskegee congratulates Este J. Junior, Atlanta U. Business grad. He is interning at the college business for officers at Tuskegee this fall. Left to right: C. E. Prothro, auditor, Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Junior and Logan, and Dr. F. D. Patterson, director of Phelps-Stokes Fund.

Butler County Journal Sat. 11-13-54 P. 1 Hamilton, Ohio

14n 1954

Behind the Headlines

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE
(Courier's National News Editor)

Booker T. Washington's Dream!

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Could Booker T. shake his ghost and come back to this campus for just one more stroll around his beloved Tuskegee, he'd hardly know the place. Courier p. 11

Things have changed since they wrapped up Booker T. and laid him in his grave.

Tuskegee Institute has become a thriving and active little city . . . a city without a mayor . . . an oasis in the heart of jim-crow Alabama. Pittsburgh Pa.

Could Booker T. come back for just one more stroll, he'd find some of the old buildings but he'd see a lot of new ones, too. He'd find scores of Tuskegee-sponsored faculty homes on the campus and if he'd gaze a bit to the west of the campus he'd see beautiful new homes built and owned by Tuskegee professors and their families. 14 M

Science Team—Dr. Gerald A. Edwards looks over shoulder of his wife, Dr. Cecile Hoover Edwards, both research associates for the Carver Foundation and members of the Tuskegee faculty. The husband's field is physical chemistry and the wife's interest is nutrition.

If Booker T. could come back, he'd grumble a little because the present administration has done away with some of the restrictions and regulations once imposed on students. Sat. 11-27-54

And, he might not quite understand just how it is that Tuskegee is rolling along famously without having a czar-like figure at the helm.

There were days when Tuskegee Institute was associated with the names of its presidents. Booker T.'s name was a big one during his day. His name probably was bigger than that of the school.

Then came Robert A. Moten, a big name, too, but not quite as big as Booker T.'s. Those were the last big-name presidents who appeared to get just a little more recognition than the school itself. Fred Patterson came along and made for a new Tuskegee, and now it's L. H. Foster, unheard of in some parts of the country, who is making a newer Tuskegee—a Tuskegee that is gaining year after year in the field of education.

There were two other names that meant much to the institution—the great Cleve Abbott, who turned out those bull-like football teams, and the humble and scientific-minded George Washington Carver who made the lowly peanut world famous.

Football is at a low ebb now at Tuskegee, but the name Carver goes on and on. Would be nice if Booker T. and Dr. Carver could come back for a brief moment and take that campus stroll together.

* * *

The School That Booker T. Built

Booker T. came along when there were few schools for Negroes. With help he built Tuskegee. He taught his students how to read and write and how to add and subtract, but mainly he taught them how to use their hands and how to earn a living with their hands.

No matter what Booker T. said about "separate but equal," he should be thanked for stressing trades. There are too many people in the world today who wouldn't know how to earn a living with their hands.

Tuskegee is still putting stress on the trades, but it has approved its academic courses and is offering the master's degree in several departments.

The institution has the finest School of Veterinary Medicine in the South. White students have attempted to enroll, but the Tuskegee state charter says "for Negroes only." The School of Veterinary Medicine is housed in six new, permanent fireproof buildings, valued in excess of a million and a half dollars.

Another outstanding unit of the school is its Department of Commercial Dietetics and Institution Management. Students taking this course are able to do their non-campus practice work under highly satisfactory conditions in newly renovated Dorothy Hall.

Dorothy Hall is a complete little hotel, with singles, doubles and suites; bellboys, snack bar, a beautiful dining room and a dining room lounge. Dorothy Hall caters to visitors and conventions.

* * *

The Carver Foundation!

Could Booker T. and his friend Carver come back for a brief stroll over the campus, they'd surely find it almost impossible to tear themselves away from the George Washington Carver Foundation where scores of scientists carry on research programs made possible by special grants.

Dr. R. W. Brown serves as director of the administrative staff of the Foundation and the director of research is Dr. Clarence T. Mason.

The foundation not only makes it possible for top scientists and professors at Tuskegee to carry on research programs, it also provides Carver Fellowships to students interested in earning the Master of Science degree.

* * *

There is something for any student enrolling at Tuskegee—the school of agriculture, school of education, school of mechanical industries, school of nursing, school of engineering, school of home economics, school of veterinary medicine and the departments of physical education and athletics, military science and tactics and air science and tactics.

Tuskegee is no longer just an institute. It is a little university. It has come a long way from that day back in 1881 when it was started in a little church with thirty students and an annual state appropriation of $2,000.

Could Booker T. shake his ghost and return for a brief stroll over his beloved campus, he might grumble a little, but he'd be mighty proud, too.

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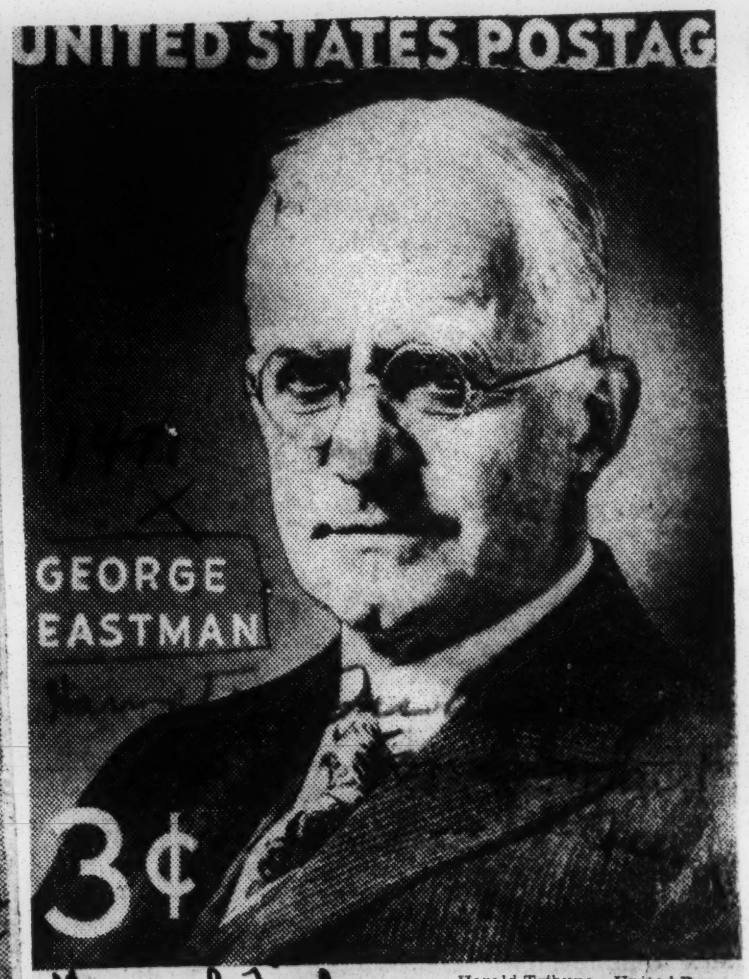
Distinctive—Charming Gordonnel Armstrong, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Armstrong of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., was graduated from Tennessee State University "with high distinction." Graduating with an average of 3.6 (4.0 is perfect), on Awards Day she received a citation and Defense Bond from the Business Education Department as "the most versatile with the highest average."



Herald Tribune—United Press

Stamp to Honor Inventor

An enlargement of the three-cent portrait stamp to be issued in honor of George Eastman, inventor of the roll-film camera and other developments in the photographic field. It will be placed on sale July 12 at Rochester, in commemoration of Mr. Eastman's 100th birthday.

Lyric Soprano Gives Concert In Tuskegee Institute Chapel

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., June 20—Miss Vivian Walker, lyric coloratura soprano, appeared in recital of songs in French, German, Italian and English on Wednesday morning, June 16, at the Tuskegee Institute Chapel. Her presentation featured voice, dramatics, [illegible], trilling, [illegible] ornaments.

The artist gripped the attention of her audience with coloratura. Her manner of singing denoted any set placement of tone. If one had not seen her, she might easily have left the impression that several singers were rendering the program.

In pianissimo she was delightful. Her extreme high notes were excellent in fortissimo execution. Voice modulation and range to and exceeding high "C" were very good.

Ave Maria, by Franz Schubert, as sung by Miss Walker, and also "Als Die Alte Mutter," by A. Dvorak were considered by many to have been her most appealing renditions.

She electrified her audience with amazing warbles, ornamental notes of great difficulty, runs or trills in "Gavotte," by David Popper, "I'd Be A Butterfly," by Thomas Bayly, "The Nightingale and the Rose," by C. Saint-Saens, and "Je Marche Sur Tou Les Chemins (from "Manon"), by Jules Massenet.

Vivian Walker is a native of Ohio, and received her early training in voice under the guidance of Marion Corey Dyl[illegible] of Columbus, Ohio, with whom she is still affiliated. While attending Franklin University, she was leading soprano with the Lamplighters, well known acapella chorus of stage and radio. She has appeared in a number of radio programs and has concertized throughout Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, appearing before college and university audiences.

Her Tuskegee program included the following numbers: Group 1—Se Tu Mami, by G. E. Pergolesi; LaDanza (Neapolitan Tarantella), by G. Rossini.

Group II—"Als Die Alte Mutter," A. Dvorak; "Ave Maria," Franz Schubert; "Je Marche Sur Tou Les Shemins (From "Manon"), "Jules Massenet.

Group III—Gavotte, by David Popper; "I'd Be A Butterfly," by Thomas Bayly; "Love was Once A Little Boy," Arr. Renato Bellini; "Marie Antoinette's Song, Arr. Myron Jacobson(This melody is reputed to have been written by Marie Antoinette); "The Night[illegible] ingale and the R[illegible] Saens.

Group IV—"Ste[illegible] Roland Hayes; "E[illegible] Wheel," Arr. Rolan[illegible] David Play on Yo[illegible] Roland Hayes.

Public is invited on Tuskegee tour

The founder of a good will program to promote better relations between the races is inviting the public to take part in a tour of Tuskegee July 25.

Lucerious Savage of Fairfield, the founder, said buses for the tour will leave at 4 a.m. that Sunday from Parham's Apothecary, 401 60th-st. Fairfield, and from Smith & Gaston's Funeral Home in Bessemer. Tickets are available at Parham's and other places.

Among the points to be visited in Tuskegee are the Veterans Hospital, Tuskegee Institute and others. Speakers will include the Rev. E. W. Williams.

Savage speaks of the program and answers questions submitted on Radio Stations WJLD and WJLN each Saturday from 4:30 to 5 p.m.

Panels On Exhibit At Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

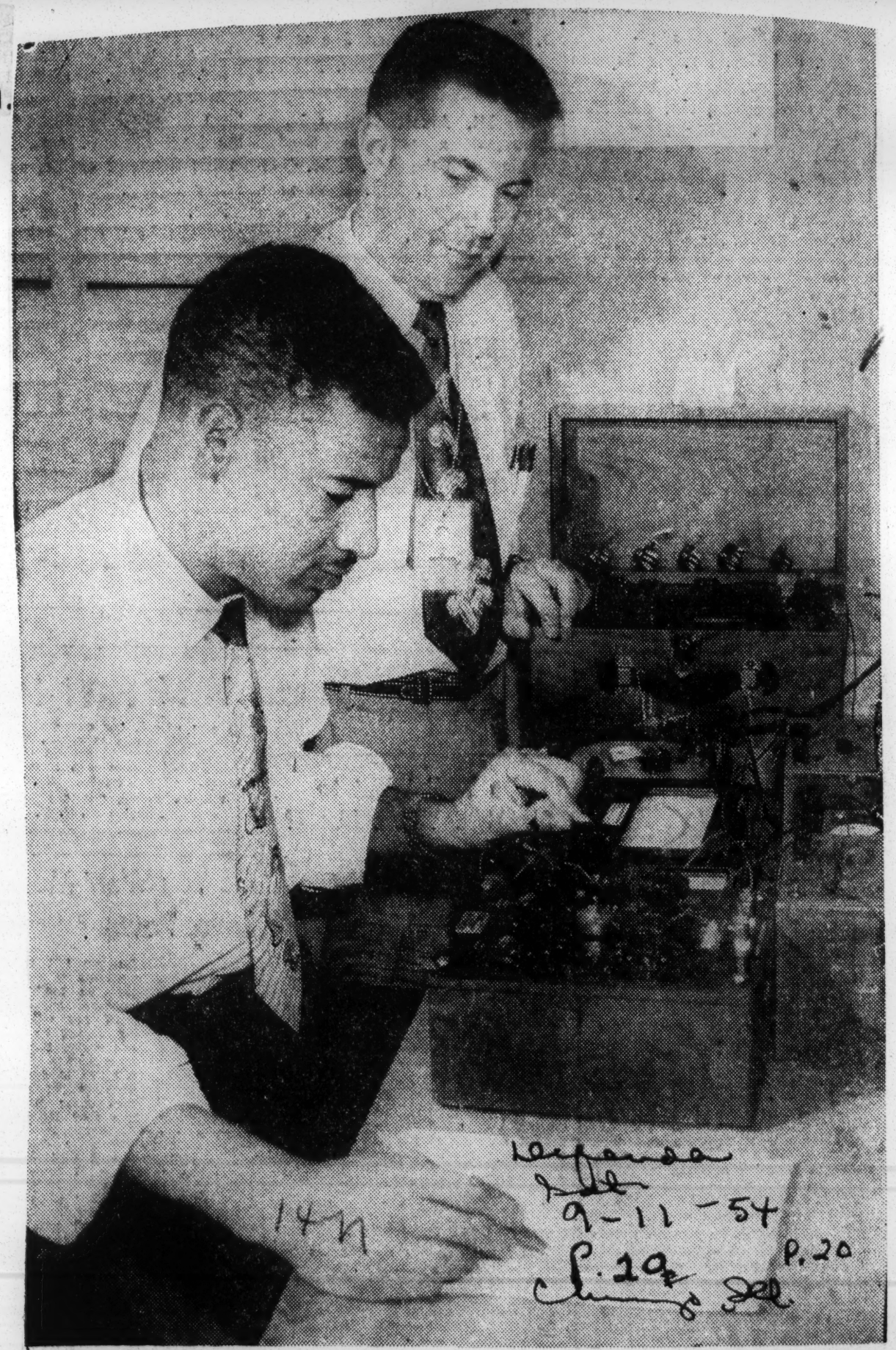
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The exhibit consists of twenty-five panels covering five aspects of the Columbia Bicentennial theme, as follows: "The Inclusiveness of Man," "The Values of Knowledge," "Man's Right to Knowledge," "Man's Right to the Free Use of Knowledge," and "The Responsibilities of Knowledge."

The panels cover a wide range of topics, from the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights to "The Teacher and Free Speech," from censorship in its various forms to "Everyman—his thoughts and yearnings." A typical panel is one that is used to illustrate the section on "Development of Citizens." The illustration for this panel is a striking photograph of elder citizens at a town meeting, together with a quotation from James Madison as follows: "A popular Government, without popular information, or the means of acquiring it, is but a Prologue to a Farce or a Tragedy; or perhaps both."

Richard R. Powell, director of Columbia's 200th anniversary celebration points out in a booklet about the exhibit that "the struggle to know is one of the most exciting dramas of history," and that this drama provided the inspiration for the exhibit.

Columbia's Bicentennial will be a year-long observance consisting of special conferences, convocations and many other special events. The University's alumni throughout the country, as in this area, are planning special meetings and programs with emphasis on the Bicentennial and its theme.

Columbia was founded in 1754 as King's College by royal charter of King George II. Among its earliest students were Alexander Hamilton and John Jay. Today it is a federation of undergraduate, graduate and professional schools, with students from all over the world.



ROBERT C. BERRY, senior student in electrical engineering at Tuskegee Institute, serves as a student trainee in the underwater ordnance department, U. S. Naval Ordnance Laboratory, Silver Springs, Md. Berry is taking data on a silicon junction diode. With him in photo is his supervisor, Easton L. Poole, electrical engineer.

Red Cross Plans Opening Events For Fund Drive

Herald
Tuskegee, Ala.

The Tuskegee Institute chapter of the American Red Cross officially will open the 1954 campaign this week with several kick-off events, Dean T. W. Jones fund chairman announced Wednesday noon in the Pine Room of Dorothy Hall, the solicitors for the Institute will meet for a Dutch luncheon. Pep talks will be made by Dr. I. A. Derbigny vice president of Tuskegee Institute, and by Mrs. A. L. Thomas, of Auburn. Mrs. Thomas is a member of the board of governors of the National Red Cross organization. Remarks will be made by Andrew W. Walker, chairman of the Tuskegee Institute chapter.

Wednesday night the students' kick-off meeting will be held at the regular Wednesday evening vesper service at 6:30 o'clock in in the Institute chapel. Speakers will be Mrs. A. L. Thomas and James A. Johnson, chairman of the Tuskegee Institute chapter Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Thomas will meet with the Red Cross group at the Veterans Hospital his division is headed by Chaplain H. J. C. Bowden.

Additional Red Cross fund personnel and their areas are: Lee A Jones, public schools; Mrs Laura A. Daly and Robert T Thurston, rural areas; Rev. V. A Edwards and R. S. Doakes, churches; Mrs. Julia Hamilton businesses; Miss Dorothy Lewis Greek letter organizations; Maurice Colvin, Tuskegee Institute students; Mrs. Laura N. Jones, chairman, Junior Red Cross Tag Day, and Captain R. S. Darnaby publicity.

Herald

Much important work is being done by the chapter secretary Mrs. Ernestine Berry of the Veterans Hospital.

Herald 2-23-54

The students plan a carnival in the students' recreation center on March 12 and a dance on March 26. They also plan to solicit funds before the basketball game on the night of Feb. 27.

Indications are that the chapter goal of $3,000 will be oversubscribed, Dean Jones stated.

The Camellia Garden and Home Beautification Club, Montgomery, of which Mrs. Joseph Brooks is president, has selected Tuskegee this year for its annual tour of homes and gardens. This club has included Mobile and Atlanta in its previous tours.

B. H. Crutcher states that the committee on lawn beautification of the Interfraternal committee will be host and guide to the visiting group. The tour will begin at 2:30 p.m. next Sunday from Dorothy Hall. Persons interested in garden clubs and home beautification are invited to join in the tour.

TUSKEGEE RADIO PROGRAM CITES FOUNDER

Tuskegee, Ala.-(ANP) The late Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Inst., was honored in a special religious program over radio station WTUS here last week.

The famed educator was cited for his ideals and principles.

Also sharing honors on the program was the Tuskegee class of 1934.

Call. Kansas City, Mo.

P.8 Fri. 4-30-54

'Skegee Cites 7 From B'ham

Seven Birmingham seniors were among 1954 graduates at Tuskegee Institute cited for awards and honors.

Award winners from Birmingham included: Jerry Mans who was awarded the Daniel W. Andrews Prize for being the student making the most progress in the Plumbing Department during the year; Carice E. Henderson, received a music award for outstanding work as a member of the choir; Irvin M. Smith awarded the Scotts prize for being the student who has done the best work during the year in upholstering. He received an additional band award for outstanding performance in that unit; Alfred Charles Collins also received the Scott prize for being the student who has done the best work of the year in machine shop practices and welding, and the W. Graham Tyler prize for having done satisfactory industrial work during the year. Robert Smith was awarded the Isaac Foundation Fund Award presented to a student in the junior class showing the greatest promise an interest in religious activities both on the campus and in the community during the year; Catherine A. Turner was awarded the Hugh F. Barrington prize for being the young woman who has done exceptional work in electrical courses; and Annie Moore received the Frank L. Drye Music prize for being the student showing the most outstanding loyalty, interest and progress in the Choir during the year 1952-'54.

Winners of awards from Fairfield included: James Smith who received the Frank L. Drye Music prize for being the person in the Band showing the most outstanding loyalty, interest and progress during the year 1953-'54; Humphrey Peterson, received the Frank L. Drye Music prize for being the person in the Orchestra showing the most loyalty, interest, and progress during the year 1953-'54; the Home Econogbge

Josephine Hatcher, was awarded the Home Economics Faculty prize for being the student in Home Economics showing the greatest personal development from the freshmen through the senior year.

Freddie M. Lawler of Gadsden, received a music award prize for outstanding work as a member of the Choir. Ruth C. Stephens of Lineville, Ala., was awarded the Irene Richburg Jones prize for being a young woman outstanding in Domestic Science. She was also awarded the Borden Home Economics Scholarship to be used in 1954-55 term and was elected to the group of Institute Scholars, and elected to Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society, Beta Tau Upsilon Chapter.

'Kegee secretaries end lecture series

Afro-American

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (ANP)— The Tuskegee Secretaries Association climaxed a four-week lecture series with a buffet supper honoring Tuskegee faculty members who participated in the summer series.

Those contributing information and data were: N. E. Davis, C. W. Harris, George E. Mann, R. L. McAdams, F. J. Toland, J. H. Smith, and M. D. Sprague.

Officers of the association are Mrs. Bettie E. Stokes, president; Mrs. Frankie Stokes, vice president; Miss Carolyn N. Glover, secretary; Mrs. M. Hanson Baker, treasurer; Mrs. Julene Jones public relations, and Miss Constance Matthews, educational development.

Refresher Course

Employees of the business office and the registrar's office of Tuskegee Institute recently took a refresher course conducted by Merle V. Slater, representative of a business machines corporation, on operating techniques of office machines. Also participating in the course were Five-Year-Plan students from other departments whose future work assignments might require a working knowledge of the machines.

GROUP SPONSORS EXHIBIT—Pictured above is an exhibit recently sponsored by students in audio-visual aids, one of the most popular courses in the School of Education at Tuskegee Institute. Conducted by Mrs. Pearl W. Headd, it has a large enrollment of both graduate and undergraduate students. During the Summer while Mrrs. Headd was in attendance at Indiana University, A. H. Peeler, visiting instructor from the Price Public School, Greensboro, N. C., conducted the course with 120 persons in four sections.

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Tuskegee Institute To Host State Nursing School Group

TUSKEGEE, INSTITUTE, Ala.—The Tuskegee Institute School of Nursing, one of the two collegiate schools of nursing in the state, will be host to the State Approved Schools of Nursing in Alabama, on Friday from 10 to 3 for a conference on the teaching of nursing arts.

Mrs. Lillian Holland Harvey, dean of the Tuskegee Institute school of nursing states that this is the third in a series of such conferences held in the state in recent months. The other two dealt with science in nursing and pediatrics.

The major objective of these conferences is professional improvement and the most capable talent is employed for lectures, demonstrations and discussion leaders. There continues to be a shortage of qualified nurses on all levels, and the improved instruction programs are attracting more high school graduates into the nursing profession.

In a brochure prepared to inform the prospective student nurse of the number of schools of nursing in Alabama, twelve hospital schools of nursing are listed. They are: Anniston Memorial Hospital, Birmingham Baptist Hospital, Caraway Methodist Hospital, Inc., of Birmingham, City Hospital of Mobile, Druid City Hospital of Tuscaloosa, Holy Name of Jesus Hospital of Gadsden, Jefferson Hillman Hospital of Birmingham, Mobile Infirmary, Provident Hospital of Mobile, St. Margaret's Hospital of Montgomery, St. Vincent's Hospital of Birmingham, Sylacauga Hospital.

Affiliates in Psychiatric Nursing are the Veterans Administration Hospital at Tuskegee and the De Paul Sanitarium of New Orleans.

The University of Alabama and Tuskegee Institute are the two degree granting institutions. The Tuskegee Institute School of Nursing with 165 beds in the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital and an enrollment of 120 students has affiliations offered at the Metropolitan Hospital, New York City, for medical, surgical and pediatric nursing. The Kingston Avenue Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., for communicable diseases and tuberculosis, the Veterans Hospital, Tuskegee and the Kings Park Hospital, Kings Park, N. Y. for Psychiatric nursing.

There are eight state approved school of practical nursing in the State of Alabama operating under the State Department of Education, Division of Vocational Education. One additional school of practical nursing under the state approved list is operated by the Good Samaritan Hospital of Selma.

Tuskegee Holds Story Program For Children

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The Department of English, Tuskegee Institute, presented at the regular Wednesday morning assembly, a program entitled, "Children in Literature." Teachers in charge were Mrs. Bernice Lofton and Mrs. Emma C. Walker. One of the main purposes of this exercise was to show ways of making literature interesting to children.

The introduction was made by Agnes B. Stone. Then followed Part I, "A Trip to Mother Goose Land," a skit with children from the pre-school group participating. They were Lynetta Barnes, Harold Boone, Virgie R. Moss, Marsha Marie Sullins, and Denise Thomas.

Part II was carried on by the primary group with a narration of the classic, "The Gingerbread Boy," which was followed by group recitation termed "choral speaking." The latter pieces were entitled, "The Circus," and "The Pop-Corn." Albert Burch, Lauretta Burns, Edward Marshall, Margaret Meadows, Rosemary Noll, Rogers Smith, Beverly Walker, Charles Webster were seen in this part.

Part III, an interesting marionette show put into use another classic, "Hansel and Gretel,' and it was presented by the intermediate group. The attractive stage was made of inexpensive materials. chiefly paper and cardboard, and the characters were miniature dolls. Five children were engaged in this presentation: Henry Brown, Luther Elliot, Williams Elliott, Veronica Hangins, and Dorothy Toyer.

The final feature, Part IV, including "The House with Nobody in It," choral speaking, and story telling, subject, "The Man Who Wouldn't Sell His Pumpkin," was by the junior high group—composed of Annie Gantlin, Annette Goshay, Dorothy Hall, Maxine Howard, Mary Jamerson, Sylvia Smith, and Beatrice Woodson.

All of the children participants were from community schools and from the classes of local teachers attending summer school at Tuskegee Institute.

Blind Atlantans Visit Tuskegee

'Sight-Seers' Go To Institute, Hospital

TUSKEGEE — Tuskegee Institute and the Veterans Hospital were co-hosts to an unusual visit on Sunday, July 11, when forty-five blind persons with sighted attendants from the Metropolitan Atlanta Associaion for Colored Blind, Inc., visited the two institutions on a "sight seeing" tour.

A remarkable individual is P. J. Woods, founder and executive director of the association. He spent several years as a teacher in Alabama before going to Atlanta. In assessing the needs of the large number of people in Atlanta who because of their blindness had become charges on society, he sought to do something about it.

He began the work of the association by organizing a program for these people and having a sighted relative or friend bring them regularly to school and to several religious, social and recreational activities. In time, they began to lead nearly normal lives, many engaging in activities hitherto unexplored. They play cards, dance, and enter heartily into several other forms of recreational activities.

"Sight seeing" tours, Woods stated, "have become a regular part of the program." He says it improves their psychological sight and lifts their horizons. Detroy Brooks and members of the V. A. staff assisted them in their visit to the Veterans Administration Hospital where they had lunch.

At Tuskegee Institute they had a picture made on the monument, visited the Carver Museum, and went to the chapel where they heard recorded music of the organ and the choir. Before leaving, they made a bus tour of the campus where each building was described to them.

Director Woods, who has done so much for his fellow men, is, himself. blind from birth.

Panel Exhibit At Tuskegee On Columbia

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—A panel exhibit illustrating the theme of Columbia's Bicentennial anniversary, "Man's Right to Knowledge Are the Free Use Thereof," is on display at the Tuskegee Institute Library where it will be shown through July 31. Tuskegee Institute is sponsoring this exhibit in cooperation with the Columbia Alumni Regional Committee for the state of Alabama. The chairman of the Alabama committee is Mr. Milton H. Fies, vice-president of the Alabama Power Company.

The exhibit consists of twenty-five panels covering five aspects of the Columbia Bicentennial theme, as follows: "The Inclusiveness of Man," "The Values of Knowledge," "Man's Right to Knowledge," "Man's Right to the Use of Knowledge," and "The Responsibilities of Knowledge."

The panels cover a wide range of topics, from "The United Nations Declaration of Human Rights" to "The Teacher and Free Speech;" from "Censorship," in its various forms, to "Everyman — His Thoughts and yearnings." A typical panel is one that is used to illustrate the section on "Development of Citizens." The illustration for this panel is a photograph of elder citizens at a town meeting, together with a quotation from James Madison. as follows: "A popular government, without popular information, or the means of acquiring it, is but a prologue to a farce or a tragedy; or perhaps both."

Richard R. Powell, director of Columbia's 200th anniversary celebration points out in a booklet about the exhibit that "The struggle to know is one of the most exciting dramas of history" and that this drama provided the inspiration for the exhibit.

A limited number of copies of this booket will be available at a cost to the public.

Columbia's Bicentennial will be a year-long observance consisting of special conferences, convocations and many other special events. The University's alumni throughout the country, as in this area, are planning special meetings and programs with emphasis on the Bicentennial and its theme.

Tuskegee Institute numbers among its faculty and staff several members who hold advanced degrees from Columbia University. This group joins the staff of the Hollis Burke Frissell Library in welcoming to the campus and the panel exhibit of Columbia's Bicentennial anniversary, friends and visitors. Every local citizen is urged to see this exhibit. It is a reaffirmation of the dignity of the individual in our society.

The regional chairman for the Columbia University Bicentennial Celebration is Granger Hansell of an Atlanta Law Firm.

Columbia was founded in 1754 as King's College by royal charter of King George II. Among its earliest students were Alexander Hamilton and John Jay. Today it is a federation of undergraduate, graduate and professional schools, with students from all over the world.

Dance Group Demonstrates At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 23—After devotions, led by Chaplain D. W. Wynn, and announcements by the summer school director, Dr. I. A. Derbigny, a dance demonstration was seen last Wednesday at the regular assembly program. Seven numbers were included in the presentation by the department of physical education. Mrs. Margaret Chenier, dance instructor, was director of the program.

The first of the series was a pre-classic dance done in modern form by Annie Francis, Letitia Smith and Josie Morrison, dressed in white ruffled royal blue costumes.

The Shoemakers Dance, a Swedish Clap Dance, and Seven Jumps were performed by children, Anita Burnette, Marelyn Pettis, Carolyn Moss, Gwendolyn Moss, Sylvia Pettis, and Denise Dixon.

"Jungle Girls" was danced to a jungle tune entitled "Baia"; Hilda Davis and Josie Morrison were teamed in this number.

Misses Annie Francis, Mildred McDaniel, Josephine Gilmore, and Ruby Jones (in service teacher), soloist were the dancers in "First Day at the Dancing School." The soloist wore a baby blue ballet dress while her companions wore corresponding pastels.

"Communism versus Democracy," which was so well received on a previous program was repeated by Miss Letitia Smith, in Communist role, with Miss Delores Carter taking the role of Democracy. Sword-brandishing Miss Smith wore ankle-length black form-fitting tights, wide red cummerbund, with white blouse, and Miss Carter, waving the United States flag, wore filmy, flowing white.

The only solo number presented was "Rejected Love" by Miss Mildred Exum, who wore a white Egyptian-type costume.

A gay and thrice-repeated number, "An American in Paris," was danced by all of the older participants in the program, with Miss Delores Carter as soloist. Colorful street attire was chosen for the group, and Miss Carter wore a full black net skirt over blue tights.

Tuskegee Institute Lists Scholarship Aid Program

Through the courtesy of the James Foundation which provides a sizeable sum each year for fellowships and faculty salaries, six members of the 1954 graduating class at Tuskegee Institute received awards for graduate study. The awards were announced by Dr. L. H. Foster at the Junior-Senior Essay Contest along with other annual prizes and awards.

The James Fund Scholarships for graduate study 1954—'55 were awarded to:

Eunicestine Clark, Tuskegee Institute, $1400 for study at Chicago U.; Rosa Lara Crumes, Tampa, Florida $900 for study at the University of Michigan;

Willie B. Dillard, Greenwood, Miss., $500 for study at Tuskegee Inst.; Carrie B. Hayes, Tampa, Fla. $1400 fo rstudy at the U. of Illinois; Gwendolyn F. Martinez Shreveport, La., $1400 fo rstudy at a University as yet undesignated:

Carole Toye Patterson, Tuskegee Institute, $900 for study at a University as yet undesignated.

The latter two graduates have voiced preference for mid-western universities. A total of $6500 is involved in the six grants.

Additional scholarships awarded during the past school term to under graduates totaled $9,818.00. Most of these scholarships are underwritten from year to year and come from many sources. These sources include non-profit foundations and funds; commercial, fraternal and church organizations; alumni clubs, professional groups and individuals.

This scholarship aid ranging in amounts of from $25 to $300 annually along with an extensive work-scholarship program enables many students of outstanding promise to complete their education at Tuskegee Institute.

In addition to the above, annual cash prizes were awarded to students this year for outstanding performance in both curricular and co curricular activities. The cash value of these prizes was $1,112.00.

The president's prize of fifty dollars was awarded this year as follows:

Mattie S. Miller, a junior from Evansville, Indiana, first prize of $25; Nancy P. Johnson a senior from Tuskegee Institute, second prize of $15 with an additional $15 from a prize awarded to the senior who makes the most effective presentation in the President's Prize Essay Contest.

Major R. Jones, a junior from Charlottesville, South Carolina, was awarded third prize which amounted to $10.

The Do-It-Yourself Trend

One of the by-products of the revolt against Booker T. Washington's emphasis upon the development by Negroes of the hand skills and his philosophy of putting brains and dignity into the common occupations involving work with the hands was a tendency for education in the Negro schools to imply that its main objective was to get as far away from hard work as possible, especially hard work with the hands. It was thought by the Negro college graduates who became the leaders of Negro education that the type of training taught and emphasized at Tuskegee was in some way associated with the philosophy of inferiority and Uncle Tomism which they ascribed to Mr. Washington.

It is not the purpose of this comment to attempt to rehash the controversy between philosophy of Mr. Washington and that of Mr. DuBois. It can truthfully be pointed out that the intervening years have seen the teaching of the hand skills largely removed from the Negro schools, and during the same period these hand skills have more and more been taught and emphasized in the white schools. The point of this comment is to call attention to the hand skills and hard work generally, especially work with the hands, in the new era of educational integration now rushing upon us.

A news item in The Informer not so long ago said that "more than 40 pieces of furniture were redone recently during a three-day training school" conducted by McClennan County, Texas, Home Demonstration Agent, Miss Dorothy Venner. One of the basic purposes of such instruction by the leaders of the Farm and Home Extention people has been to make up by self-help for he shortages of money in the Negro homes with which to buy these things so essential to a better home life. The feature article in a recent issue of Time magazine had as its theme the fact that "Americans have joyfully taken up a new hobby: 'Do-It-Yourself.'" Time said that this hobby has grown into "a booming $6 billion-a-year business."

While the income of Negroes has grown tremendously in recent years, that income is still on the average far under the income of white people. So, for us this new American "$6 billion-a-year business" has appeals both from the angle of necessity to supplement the family income and also from the angle of the great American pastime, this matter of work with the hands and hard work in general on the part of the educated among us will lose some of the stigma attached as a result of the Booker T. Washington educational philosophy controversy. Certainly, we cannot wisely and profitably go into the era of educational integration clinging to any past notions that education is a device to get us away from hard work, whether with the hands or with the brains.

14n 1954

[TRIBUNE Photo]

Tuskegee students strolling near campus, with chapel steeple in background, of institute founded in Alabama 72 years ago by Booker T. Washington.

HAIL TUSKEGEE AS VOCATIONAL SCHOOL LEADER

Institute Wins Fame with Its Work

[Fifth in a series discussing Negro colleges and universities in the United States.]

BY THE REV. JOHN EVANS

Intense vocational activity is the mark of Tuskegee institute in Alabama, with its 2,000 students and 5,000 acres of Macon county land around the institute. It is one of the 31 higher educational institutions in 16 southern states and Pennsylvania which form the United Negro College fund, now half way along in a drive for a 25 million dollar capital fund for plant improvements.

A look at Tuskegee today with its extensive program and its more than 100 buildings and 17 million dollars in assets is no aid in looking back 72 years when Booker T. Washington, in a leaky church yard shack with 30 students, opened the institute. The Booker T. Washington story is one of the most notable and widely told in American education. Subsequent to his death in 1915, Washington was admitted to the Hall of Fame for Great Americans, at New York university.

Cites Dr. Carver's Work

The story of Dr. George Washington Carver, scientific genius of his race, and starred man of science, also has been well and widely told. His work at Tuskegee with the peanut and the sweet potato in creating hundreds of products bringing new wealth from southland soil, to say nothing of other scientific achievements, now tells its own story.

One thing, however, about Tuskegee, is not so well known. It is the fact that Tuskegee institute is what its race did for itself without church or other organized aid from the north. The founding goes back to two Macon county residents, George Campbell, white, and Lewis Adams, Negro, who wrote to Hampton institute, Hampton, Va., for a teacher. Washington came as the answer to the call.

Began as Normal School

Tuskegee was established as a normal school, the Alabama legislature appropriating $2,000 to aid the work. It now maintains seven fully accredited schools, two departments, a summer school, and a division of general studies. The schools include agriculture, education, engineering, home economics and commercial dietetics, mechanical industries, nursing, and veterinary medicine.

The departments are music and physical education. Bachelor of science degrees are given in all the schools. Doctor of veterinary medicine is awarded graduates in that field. Diplomas in dietetics, nursing, and mechanical industries are also available. Masters' degrees may be won in agriculture, education, and home economics.

Big Demand for Graduates

The demand for graduates in commercial dietetics is greater than the supply. In this field student aid under an "intern plan" has been arranged. The student is enroled for the full 12 months of the year. The entering class is divided into two groups. One half begins with practice in the institute cafeteria, the other half studies theory. At the end of the quarter they exchange places and the alternation continues thruout the course. The number of students in the course is limited.

Another means of making financial aid possible is the five year work-scholarship plan. During the first two years the student works between 39 and 48 hours a week and goes to school at night. He is paid only in labor credit certificates which may be used for tuition and other college costs. Full time 12 month students are given two weeks vacation with pay. Students working part time during the last three years are not given pay vacations.

Point to Research Work

The George Washington Carver foundation, set up in the will of the late scientist, is functionally allied with the agricultural research and experiment station, which Carver headed. The two agencies, tho economically separate, constitute the basic organization for research in the natural sciences. The research is directed toward the demonstration of uses for agricultural resources, service to industry thru solution of specific problems, and advancement of science thru fundamental and applied research.

Maynor Concert Will Be Held At Tuskegee Institute Sunday

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., March 19—Dorothy Maynor, soprano, will appear in concert Sunday, March 21, at the Institute Chapel. Her appearance is being sponsored by the entertainment course committee.

Miss Maynor did not consider singing as a career until some time after she had chosen home economics as her major at Hampton Institute to which school she went when she was 14 years old.

She was a member of the choir at Hampton. Previously, she had been singing in the choir of her father's church. He was a Methodist minister in Norfolk, Va. At Hampton, she was one of the members of the choir selected to tour the United States and Europe.

After this tour, Dorothy Maynor returned to Hampton to find that Dr. Nathaniel Dett had changed her major from home economics to music.

She was soloist at the spring concert of the choir during her graduation year, and in the audience sat John Finley Williamson, director of the Westminster Choir School at Princeton. Still unaware that she had musical genius, she accepted a three-year scholarship for advanced study at Westminster.

After that, she found herself being thrust forward still, as the dean of women at Hampton, Miss Harriet Curtis, provided funds for Miss Maynor's concentrated voice training with Wilfred Klamroth, in New York. Then friends felt that time had arrived for her to be heard by the greats of the music world, and they engineered an audition by Serge Koussevitzky. Dorothy thought this was a coincidence, but within a week she found herself preparing for her Town Hall debut.

Among many honors, she was chosen soloist when the statue of Booker T. Washington was placed in New York University's Hall of Fame.

Now, she is the wife of Dr. Shelby Rooks, pastor of St. James Presbyterian Church, in New York, and while continuing her increasingly popular concert work, she is engaged in research into unpublished folk music, and she is helping her husband plan a community building for his church.

All Tuskegeeans will want to honor Dorothy Maynor on Sunday evening when she sings in the Chapel.

Shirer To Speak Here On Factors In World Today

WILLIAM L. SHIRER

Many of the crucial problems confronting the United States and the Western World will be discussed by William L. Shirer, well known author, lecturer and journalist, in an address at 6:30 p.m. Sunday in the Tuskegee Institute chapel.

One of the problems, which promises to loom large in the next presidential election, that of United States foreign policy, will be analyzed by the speaker. He will take up the question of whether the United States has an adequate foreign policy, trace its shortcomings and achievements, and the direction it is likely to take in the future.

According to word received here, Mr. Shirer will also give a first-hand account of some of the effects of American foreign policy abroad, especially in Europe and the Communist world.

Long considered one of the country's leading experts on Germany, Mr. Shirer will also discuss American policy in Germany and tell in the light of his recent experiences over there what has happened to Nazism, the spirit of Prussian militarism and whether there is any hope for the new Germany.

Mr. Shirer, it is reported, will also take up the problems of the U. S. Nations against the background of his years of reporting on the old League of Nations before the war.

As one who surveys the American scene with fresh eyes after a lifetime abroad, the noted author will also have something to say about how the United States looks to a returning native.

Mr. Shirer's appearance is sponsored as a complimentary feature of the Tuskegee Institute Entertainment Course.

Pride Is Own Task Needed In World Today, Noted Author Tells Group

Ralph Ellison, author of "Invisible Man," widely acclaimed novel that won the 1952 National Book Award, told a chapel-packed audience at Tuskegee Institute Sunday evening that, in order to achieve, they had to be proud of and sold on what they are doing.

"In this modern day world, we have to overcome the widespread misrepresentations of the writers of the early 1920's who wanted to be anything but Negroes and so sought to avoid the things most basic to our culture," he said.

Ellison said that basically there is only one human experience and that is the onward movement toward something higher and better. "With all peoples," he stated, "abiding experiences constitute the basis of their literature." He said that when we want to understand what we are, we turn to art and literature and not the other disciplines. He pointed out that it has been out of our trials that our folksongs—the blues and the spirituals—that our folklore and our culture developed.

He reminded the young people in his audience that in the slave South we were the technicians and the master craftsmen. He said that the feeling persists among many of us that we have always been living in the background when, in reality, we have been in the midst of all that has happened since we arrived in this country.

Called back to Tuskegee Institute, where he was a student from 1933 through 1936, in the School of Music, Ellison was guest speaker on the Entertainment Course series. In order to emphasize his subjects, "Literature and the Crisis of Negro Sensibility," it was necessary for the speaker to fill in the background of the Negro in America and to point up his problems and achievements.

He noted that after Reconstruction our horizons were retracted. Political aspirations and achievements, employment status and educational opportunities were thrown back to their lowest state. There was talk of "Negro jobs" and the "Negro place."

Ellison said, "We stand now at the crisis. There is no such thing as not being ready. The United States is trying to appeal to the human sensibilities of the rest of the world which is for the most part colored. It cannot be done with a large segment of its population ignorant and bearing the stigma of second-class citizenship."

He said that for the first time we are able to define what we want to do and to be. He urged the young people that there is a world to be won. He reminded them that there are no longer "Negro jobs" and that there are no barriers that cannot be overcome by hard work and preparation. He said that in our fight for civil rights we each have to do our best in the area of our calling.

14n 1954

HAIL TUSKEGEE AS VOCATIONAL SCHOOL LEADER

Institute Widely Known for Its Work

[Fifth in a series discussing Negro colleges and universities in the United States.] 1-1-54

BY THE REV. JOHN EVANS

Intense vocational activity is the mark of Tuskegee institute in Alabama, with its 2,000 students and 5,000 acres of Macon county land around the institute. It is one of the 31 higher educational institutions in 16 southern states and Pennsylvania which form the United Negro College fund, now half way along in a drive for a 25 million dollar capital fund for plant improvements.

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Agricultural extension work with Negro farmers thruout the south is carried on in three fields. These are farm demonstration work, which covers the entire agricultural field as applicable to the area; home demonstration work, including improvement of homes, conservation and care of foods, health, sanitation, and sewing, and 4-H club work with rural youth.

Land Grant College

The Alabama agricultural extension service was first started at Tuskegee, with headquarters at the institute. Tuskegee serves as the Negro land grant college.

Among widely known trustees of the 23 member board are Basil O'Connor, chairman; William Jay Schieffelin, and Winthrop W. Aldrich, all of New York. Dr. Luther H. Foster, former business manager of the institute, was inaugurated its fourth president last Nov. 1.

TUSKEGEE CAMPUS TO GET NEW LOOK.

Tuskegee,Ala.-(ANP) The Tuskegee Institute campus will soon take on a new appearance, as work begun on a project designed to beautify the eastern entrance to the campus.

To make way for the revision, two historic buildings- O.D. and Cassidy Hall are being removed.

These buildings date back to 1891 and 1889 respectively. O.D.Hall was named for Mrs. Olivia Davidson Washington, wife of the late Booker T. Washington,founder of the institution.

The beautification project will be based on the original designed produced some years ago by D.A. Williston,landscape architect, with revisions by Edward L. Pryce,Tuskegee's Landscape architect.

It is generally believed that revision of the entrance will greatly improve the appearance of the campus.

World
p.2.
Thurs. 2-11-54
Atlanta,Ga.

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Red Cross Given Thanks For Gifts

The Tuskegee Institute Chapter of the American Red Cross recently received acknowledgement of the receipt of eight Christmas packages which were sent to servicemen abroad. Many of the packages sent have not yet been acknowledged, but the executive secretary stated that expressions of thanks will come from all recipients in due course.

Mrs. Kate M. Mack, chairman of the home service committee, together with the full committee membership are grateful to the citizens of this community for the donation of clothing, commodities and materials which were distributed to worthy students in high school and in college and to members of the community who had suffered losses by fire. Books were furnished to four non-service men's families enabling these students to have books for their school work.

Dean T. W. Jones announced that plans are under way for the 1954 Red Cross drive. Dean Jones is chairman of the drive again this year and will be assisted by James L. Allen.

Pianist To Give Recital Sunday

Herald 14-N

Lois Towles, pianist, will appear in recital in the Institute Chapel next Sunday evening at 7 o'clock under the auspices of the Tuskegee Institute Entertainment Course. Miss Towles gave an abbreviated recital at Tuskegee Institute during the past Summer. She was an immediate "hit" with the Summer school audience. Her appearance next Sunday will include the complete recital. Miss Towles changes her costume for each group of selections.

Dorothy Maynor Slated To Appear In Concert Sunday At Institute Chapel

DOROTHY MAYNOR, to appear here Sunday

Dorothy Maynor, famed singer, will appear in concert Sunday at the Institute chapel. Her appearance is being sponsored by the Entertainment Course committee.

Herald

Miss Maynor's many friends like to relate the facts of her underestimation of her wonderful voice—of her complete lack of interest in becoming a great singer—of her extreme modesty when respected critics praised her for her singing. She had greatness thrust upon her, her close associates say. She did not get the attention of influential musicians and people by pushing her way as many are forced to do. Miss Maynor did not consider singing as a career until some time after she had chosen home economics as her major at Hampton Institute to which school she went when she was 14 years old.

Tuskegee Ala.

Tues. 3-16-54

She was a member of the choir at Hampton. Previously, she had been singing in the choir of her father's church. He was a Methodist minister in Norfolk, Va. At Hampton, she was one of the members of the choir selected to tour the United States and Europe.

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The following chapters of her career are well known by the majority of people. She has appeared with the world's greatest symphony orchestras and has given concerts all over the world. In Europe, critics declared, "She is in touch with the divine."

Among many honors, she was chosen soloist when the statue of Booker T. Washington was placed in New York's Hall of Fame.

She is the wife of Dr. Shelby Rooks, pastor of St. James Presbyterian Church, in New York, and while continuing her increasingly popular concert work, she is engaged in research into unpublished folk music, and she is helping her husband plan a community building for his church.

14n 1954

ALL INSTITUTE CONFERENCE

Keynote Address At TuskegeeGiven By New York Educator

Special To The Advertiser

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Sept. 11—The keynote address at the All Institute Conference was given by Dr. Lawrence Lee Jarvie, executive dean, State University of New York, this morning at Tuskegee Institute.

Advertiser p 1A

"This institution is known far and wide for its history of flexibility, its willingness to try new frontiers in learning and teaching," Dr. Jarvie said.

Dr. Jarvie sees the next 20 years as critical in the life of Tuskegee Institute and all insitutions of higher learning.

The address was followed by a panel discussion by members of the faculty which considered the topic, "Toward a Philosophy for Tuskegee Institute."

Participants were Vernon McDaniels, moderator, Dr. Alonzo J. Davis, Jefferson J. Davis; Dr. Withro McEnge and Mrs. Bennie Mae Rankin.

Times 9-12-54

The two-day conference marked the opening of the institute's 73rd term.

The meeting will feature three discussion groups on Saturday morning and a summary statement from Dr. Jarvie.

The concluding feature will be the annual all-institute conference luncheon at which Dr. L. H. Foster, president, will make the school opening address at 1:30 p.m. Saturday.

Times p. 4B

three areas of timely and unusual responsibility to which Tuskegee Institute must rededicate itself. These, he stated, are: "We must serve the public in an unusual way. We must assist our alumni with special problems; and we must provide some extras for our students."

He said, "Our services to the general public must rest upon the professional integrity of our program. We must conceive, plan, and execute every phase of our program at the highest possible level of proficiency and we must make our services widely available."

He mentioned services to the students and alumni which would enhance their individual abilities and help them perform their roles in present day society.

Dr. Lawrence Lee Jarvie, executive dean, State University of New York at Albany, conference consultant, delivered the keynote address at yesterday's opening session.

A panel discussion with Vernon McDaniels as moderator and Dr. Alonzo J. Davis, Mrs. Bennie M. Rankin, Dr. Withre McEnge and Jefferson J. Davis Jr. as paraticipants, discussed the theme "Toward a Philosophy for Tuskegee Institute." Dr. I. A. Derbigny, vice president, served as chairman in planning the All Institute Conference.

Opening Address Given In Tuskegee By Dr. L. H. Foster

Advertiser

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Sept. 13—In delivering his second school opening address at the 14th All Institute Conference luncheon which opened Tuskegee Institute's 73rd regular school term Saturday afternoon, Dr. L. H. Foster asked for a speeded up version of the institute's program in all major areas.

Times 9-14-54

He said, "There are significant opportunities incident to the times in which we live which demand our immediate attention."

He laid particular stress on

14n 1954

AFRICAN LITERATURE CENTER

GIFT OF BOOKS, LITERATURE
BY-MRS. CLAUDE A. BARNETT
(ETTA MOTEN)

Etta Moten Establishes African Literature Center

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(ANP)—In a formal exercise in the George Washington Carver Museum here last week, singer Etta Moten Barnett presented to Tuskegee Institute initial gifts of books and literature to form the basis of an African Literature Centre.

The books, representative of a variety of studies and reports on Africa, also include much of the fiction which has recently been produced with an African locale. A dozen newspaper and magazine subscriptions from West Africa, East Africa, South Africa and London are included.

Miss Moten in a brief talk explained her awareness of the growing interest in Africa on the part of people in America, but said she had discovered how little factual information was available. She hoped that many gifts of books on Africa, African magazine and newspaper subscripsions might be added by friends to help the collection grow.

President Luther H. Foster in accepting the gift said he felt it would make available the nucleus of a research center on Negro life which would have an enriching effect upon the total services which Tuskegee Institute renders.

Dr. Ruth C. Sloan, for the past 11 years in charge of the African desk in the information section of the U. S. state department, told of the importance of African in world affairs today. Mrs. Sloan is the publisher of African News, a news letter designed to bring firms and individuals specialized information on Africa.

The curator of the Carver Museum, Mrs. B. B. Walcott, remarked that the new center would supply a ready source of information for replies to the scores of questions asked every day about the extensive African exhibits. She felt further it would furnish an almost inexhaustible source material to graduate students in the field of sociology and history.

Miss Moten and her husband, Claude A. Barnett, have previously given a generous collection of African carvings, art and weaving which were added to the impressive assembly of Africana which the Carver Museum has received over a period of years.

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One of the most complete libraries on modern Africa has been presented to Tuskegee Institute by Miss Etta Moten and her husband, Claude A. Barnett, of the Associated Negro Press.

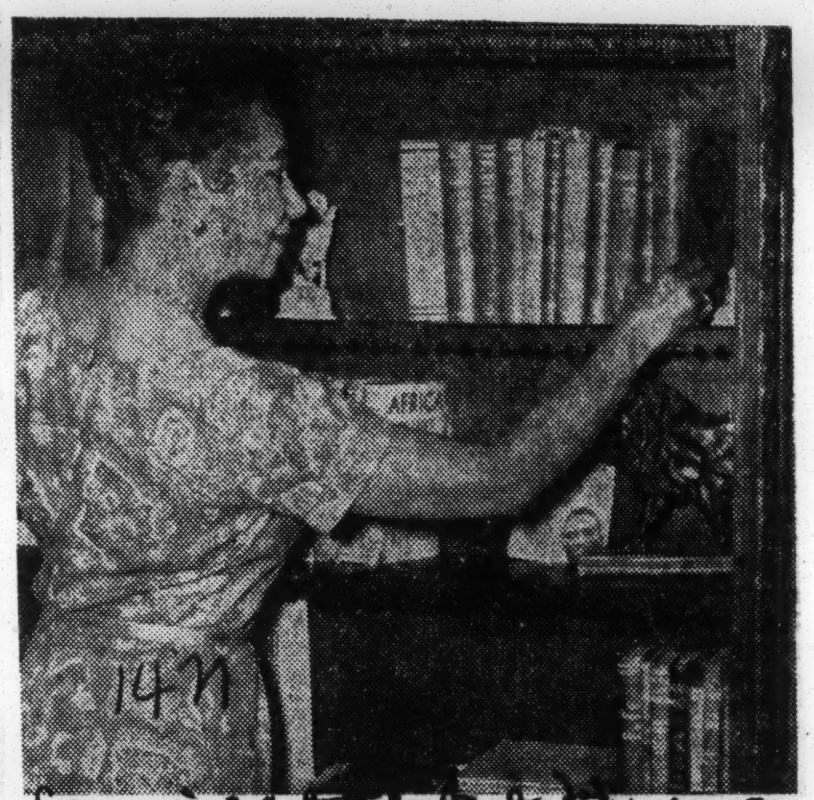
The Barnett's interest in Africa has extended over several years but came into full bloom with their first visit to the West Coast of Africa in 1947. Since that time, they have established close ties with many citizens of that continent and through them are able to interpret to the American public existing conditions in the area embodying West and Central Africa.

The collection of books, periodicals, magazines, and long-term subscriptions to all of the leading daily and weekly newspapers was accepted by Dr. L. H. Foster for Tuskegee Institute, and much of it will be retained at the George Washington Carver Museum. The Hollis Burke Frissell Library will, in time, have a special African center, for research and study in modern day conditions of that continent.

The Barnetts have previously given a complete display case of African art materials to the George Washington Carver Museum. This latest gift gives the museum a collection of the works of Africa as complete as can be found in any educational institution in the country.

Tuskegee Institute now has a total of 20 students from the West Coast of Africa and has had numerous visits by officials representing the several countries of that area.

Dr. Foster, in extending thanks for this thoughtful gesture on the part of the Barnetts, said that we now have the nucleus o a research center on African life and that its enriching effect upon the quality of experiences available to our students can hardly be estimated.



PRESENTS AFRICAN BOOKS—Miss Etta Moten points to one of the essential books in the large collection she presented to Tuskegee Institute Tuesday night, April 13. Included in the gift are daily and weekly papers from West, Central and East Africa, magazines, brochures and all current books.

AFRICAN LITERATURE CENTER GETS OFF TO GOOD START AT TUSKEGEE-Miss Etta Moten points out an area of Africa to two interested persons, Dr. Luther H Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute, and Dr. Ruth Sloan, former director of the African division of the U. S. state department information office. The occasion was the dedicating of a new African Literature Centre at Tuskegee. Miss Moten, famed concert singer, has contributed an extensive variety of books on Africa. Besides the books, subscriptions have been given to magazines and newspapers from West, East and South Africa. Purpose is to develop a depository of source material on Africa for students and scholars. Miss Moten and her husband, Claude A. Barnett, previously had made a donation of African art to the George Washington Carver museum where the library is founded.

Etta Moten Establishes African Literature Center

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Apr. 26.—(Special)—In a formal exercise in the George Washington Carver Museum here last week singer Etta Moten Barnett presented to Tuskegee Institute initial gifts of books and literature to form the basis of an African Literature Center.

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Cites Growing Interest

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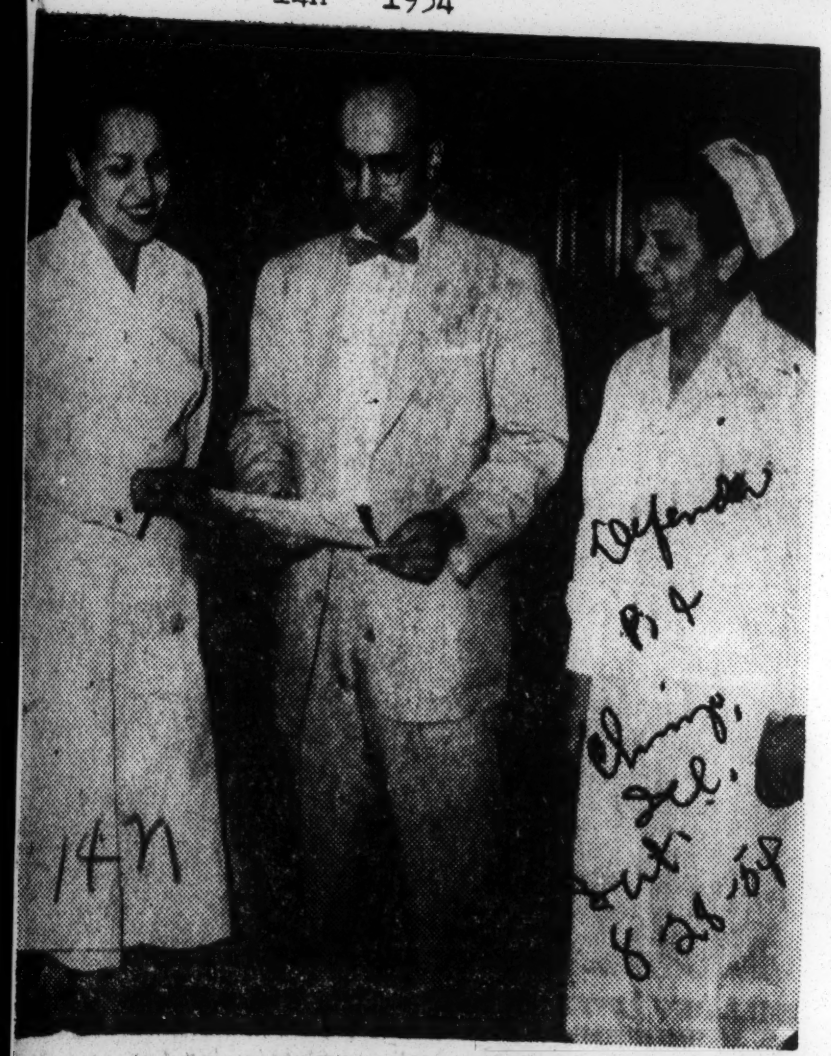
AMERICAN DIETETIC ASSOCIATION



MRS. BARBARA B. ROBINSON (left) presents to Dr. L. H. Foster, Tuskegee Institute president, a copy of a letter from the American Dietetic Association announcing the approval of the Tuskegee Institute Hospital Dietetic Internship. Mrs. Robinson is administrative dietitian at John A. Andrew hospital. At right is Mrs. Curtis Horne Franklin, administrative dietitian, U. S. Veterans Administration hospital.

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CARVER MUSEUM

Carver Museum To Hold Program

Mrs. B. B. Walcott, curator of the Carver Museum, announces "After chapel talks" and movies at the museum on the second Sunday of each month.

In November there will be an exhibit of prints and an explanation of the characteristics and tools used in making etchings, wood cuts, dry point and mezzotints.

This exhibit will be presented by Mr. Jefferson Davis with items from Cooper Union of New York City.

Other speakers for the season will be Mr. William Mann, who will talk on architectural types and show films; Mr. Edward Pryce, who will show a film of the Williamsburg Gardens and will talk on landscape gardening; Mrs. Elaine Freeman Thomas, who will show films of the world's best-known classic art with explanations, and Mr. William Southall, who will talk on modern art and will have an exhibit of the same. The public is invited to these meetings. There will also be Saturday morning classes in clay modeling and two dimensional tempora painting.

These classes will be open to anyone in the community. This class will also do some work in poster making.

Cooperating with the curator of the museum in both lectures and Saturday morning classes are Mr. Jefferson Davis, who has studied at Cooper Union in New York and is currently acting dean of the School of Engineering; Mrs. Elaine Freeman Thomas, graduate of the School of Art, New York University, and Mr. William Southall, graduate of the Cleveland School of Art and head of the division of ceramics at Tuskegee Institute.

14n 1954

COMMERCIAL DIETETICS DEPARTMENT

Tuskegee Officials Inspect Dietary Dept. of Provident Hospital

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Two officials of the commercial dietetics department of Tuskegee Institute Wednesday inspected the dietary department of Provident Hospital where two Tuskegee students served as internes this summer.

William E. Brunson, Jr., director of school of commercial dietetics, and Joseph R. Battle, interne supervisor, visited the hospital and conferred with officials on the results of the program at Provident.

Sat 11-54

Miss Shirley Patterson of East St. Louis, Ill., and Miss LaVerne Stone of Montgomery, Alabama, just completed a three month on-the-job training program which exposed them to the complete operation of a hospital kitchen.

Every year Tuskegee Institute sends dietary students to hospitals, hotels, resorts, restaurants and schools throughout the country for valuable training-experience. Brunson and Battle are on a 5,000 mile tour of co-operating institutions.

The interneship program was started in 1936. Tuskegee students have been assigned to the Provident kitchen for the past seven years. The highly trained staff at Provident provided 250,212 meals to more than 9,000 patients hospitalized at the Chicago hospital last year. In addition, 91,250 meals were served to personnel.

Special diets ordered by physicians constituted about a fourth of the meals served patients and present an unusual challenge to dietary personnel.

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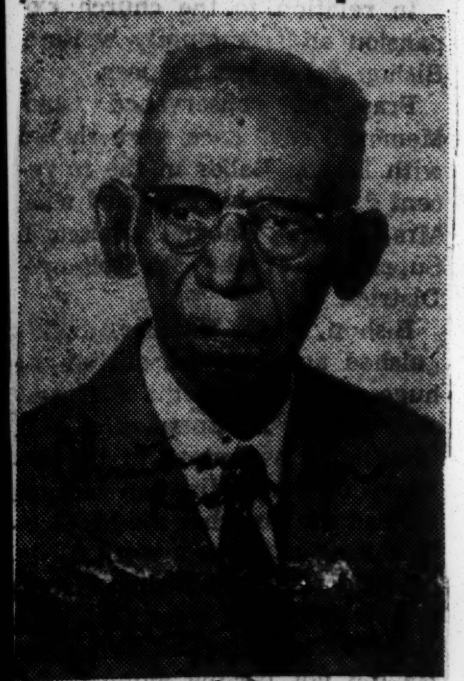
PROF. HENRY D. DAVIDSON (FOUNDER AND BUILDER)
CENTREVILLE INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE (Centreville, Ala.)

Alabama Asks For A Chance to Speak



PROF. HENRY D. DAVIDSON
Founder and Builder of Centreville Industrial Institute, Now the Bibb County Training School, Centreville, Ala.

Special to the Editor of The Christian Recorder and to all those who read the October 23, 1954 number:

I think it is one of the best numbers that has ever been published by our great Christian Recorder.

I am Henry Damon Davidson, born at Centreville, Alabama, December 16, 1869. If I have counted correctly I am 85.

Dr. Fred Hughes, the editor, and I were about to fall out once but we soon made up. I want to say to Dr. Hughes that the number I have just read is one of the best edited numbers I have read lately and my name is not found on it anywhere. Many writers say a write-up in the paper is good because his own name appeared on it.

I think this "Recorder" is interestingly readable, good, well edited, educational and most profound. Some of the best men in the country (of my race) had their names recorded, at least their names did appear. I sat down and read almost every word before I would or could stop. I might mention a few of them considered among our best. Bishop Nichols, Bishop Greene, Bishops Hatcher, Reid, Gibbs and practically all of our Bishops and leaders of other churches besides the great A. M. E. Church.

I started off to give you some little account of myself but soon stopped telling of myself and began speaking of others. I joined church when I was 10, was elected Sunday School Superintendent at 17 and begged to be released from the superintendency this spring having served as superintendent 68 years. The preacher and officers told the Sunday School scholars that Prof. H. D. Davidson is superintendent and while he is away in school no one shall be elected in his place. So they would use the assistant superintendent in my place.

I am one of the members of the first graduating class of Payne University which is Daniel Payne College now. When the first class of Payne University only 5 members were sent out. Dr. W. B. Johnson, the first president of Payne, called us 5 off aside and asked 3 girls and 2 boys of us what we expected to do when we got back home and had nothing to do, no school to attend further. One girl said, "I am going to teach music." She was a good music teacher, that was Miss Eliza Martin. The next girl, Miss Viola Williams, said, "I will teach sewing." She was a good seamstress. He next called on the 2 boys. Lincoln Martin said, "I guess I shall continue my brass band." When he came to me I said, "Mr. Johnson, I think I shall go back home and build a school for my people; they have no school." Prof. Johnson said, "That is very good, Mr. Davidson." Well, finally he came to Miss Bettie Watson whom we all thought was best in the class and her father was a minister. "Well, Miss Watson," said Prof. Johnson, "What are you going to do?" "Well I'm going to do the first thing that turns up." "Now, my young lady," said Prof. Johnson, "Don't you go out waiting for something to turn up, if so, I fear, you will do nothing."

I have not time and place here to finish this story by telling what all these graduates did do, but H. D. Davidson, your humble servant caught his rabbit and put him in a pen. He's now pretty fat. My school, which I call the rabbit, is in his pen, called The Bibb County Training School, built and fostered by H. D. Davidson. One building cost $50,000.00, and the entire school is worth $75,000.00 and Davidson has a home nearby, but not on the school ground, worth $25,000.00.

Schooling

Davidson attended school at Selma University, Daniel Payne College, Fisk University, and attended summer school at New York University, Columbia and Virginia College. Graduated from Tuskegee Institute with a B. S. Degree.

Henry Damon Davidson

14n 1954

Tuskegee Hearing Lecture Series

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., June 22 — Ralph Ellison, noted American writer, is delivering a series of lectures from June 21 to June 25 in the English department, division of general studies, Tuskegee Institute. Officially listed as English 340, the lectures will develop the subject, The Basic Ethical Structure of American Fiction. The lecture periods are being conducted in the conference room of the library from 7 to 9 p.m.

Interested persons, including undergraduate students, members of the faculty and residents of the community are in attendance. Persons auditing the lectures or electing them for credit made application at the department of English earlier in June.

MR. RALPH ELLISON

STUDENT-AIDE-TRAINEE—Orlon P. Hayes of Florence, Ala., electrical engineering major at Tuskegee Institute, works in a laboratory setup of an aircraft radar operating position in the electronics division of the Naval Research Laboratory in Washington.

Tuskegee engineering students sent to Naval Ordnance and Research Class

Afro-American p. 9

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Out of six Tuskegee Institute students in electrical engineering, who took the service examinations, four qualified and are working this summer in the U.S. Naval Ordnance and Naval Research Laboratory in Washington.

In addition to the invaluable training that they receive, they are paid ample salaries which will aid them in furthering their education. The four who are employed are upperclassmen.

The school of engineering has an enrollment of 80 students with 50 new students expected for the fall semester.

—o O o—

DR. W. C. CURTIS, dean of the engineering school, accepted a position Aug. 15 in the radar division of the Radio Corporation of America, Philadelphia plant, and is on leave from his Tuskegee position for one year.

He hopes to gain industrial experiences which will be of invaluable help in expanding the program in engineering at Tuskegee. New courses are to be added in the near future in mechanical and civil enginerring.

Jefferson D. Davis Jr., a Tuskegee Institute graduate who holds a master of science degree in civil engineering from Harvard University, is serving as acting dean during Dr. Curtis' of absence.

At the time he accepted the position, he was serving as research assistant in physics at Columbia University.

—o O o—

THE STUDENTS on assignment at the U.S. Naval Ordnance Laboratory are John T. Cotton of Birmingham, and Robert C. Berry of Beaumont, Texas.

Those assigned at the U.S. Naval Research Laboratory are Orlan P. Hayes of Florence and George L. Howell Jr. of Tuskegee Institute.

All are seniors and will enter their fifth and final year when school opens on Sept. 20.

Tuskegee, Indonesia To Sign Technical Program

World P. 4 Sat. 10-1-54

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —(ANP)— A team of 11 technicians, all under the sponsorship of Tuskegee Institute, left the U. S. for Djakarta, Indonisia, recently to begin a newly signed three-years technical cooperation program sponsored by the U. S. Foreign Operation administration.

Participation of the Tuskegee team in the program was made possible through the signing of a contract between the school and the ministry of education of the Republic of Indonesia.

Object of the program is to develop a system of practical technical education which will supply skilled and supervisory personnel for industrial development of Indonesia. Birmingham Ala

The program is expected to involve expednitures totalling $818,000. One of the initial responsibilities of the Tuskegee group will be to advise Indonesia on the installing of $1,000,000 worth of shop and machine tools, and training of Indonesian teachers in their use.

Heading the team of experts is Edgar P. Westmoreland, director in the department of vocational education of the District of Columbia public schools. He was engaged by the Institute for the project. He had completed previous assignment for the school. Other members include:

William W. Bearden, Southern university laboratory school and Lawrence B. Hastings, utility engineer, Veterans Administration hospital, who will serve as woodworking teacher and specialist; Silas R. Kennedy, Tuskegee school of agriculture, division of agriculture, who will serve as automobile equipment specialist.

Indonesia, a nation of 80,000,000 people, is half the size of the United States. It became an independent republic in December, 1949.

cooperation sponsored by the Foreign Operations Administration (FOA). Sat, 10-9-54

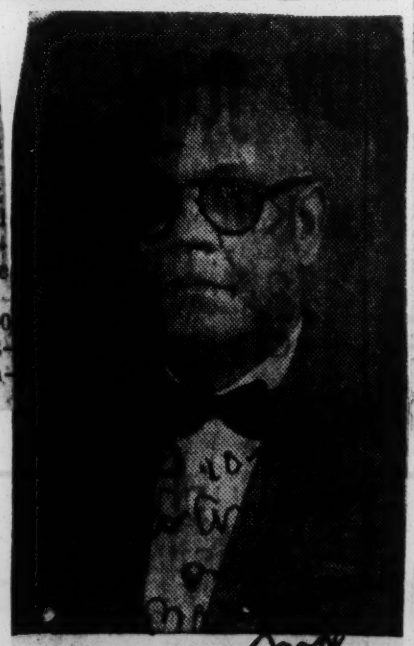
The contract provides for eleven highly qualified technicians plus a staff director, all under Tuskegee Institute's sponsorship, being sent out to Djakarta to help develop a system of practical technical education.

Ga. Professor Gets FOA Post

P. 14

ALBANY, Ga. — Thomas E. Thompson, former acting chairman of Albany State College's department of social science, has been released to accept a position with the U. S. government.

Thompson, a native of British Guiana, did his undergraduate work at Tuskegee Institute and a part of his graduate study at New York university. He will be employed as liason officer by the Foreign Operations Administration.



TO INDONESIA—Edgar P. Westmoreland, director in the Department of Vocational Education for the District of Columbia, has been appointed chief advisor in Indonesia under an agreement between Tuskegee Institute and Indonesia.

Tuskegee Signs Pact For Aid To Indonesia

Defender Chicago, Ill. P. 8

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Dr. L. H. Foster, Tuskegee institute's president, signed a contract last week linking the Institute with the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Indonesia far the next three years in a program of technical

Tuskegee Joins Indonesia in FOA

Black Dispatch Sat, 10-9-54

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (ANP)— Tuskegee Institute's president, Dr. L. H. Foster, signed a contract recently linking the school with the ministry of education of the Republic of Indonesia for the next three years in a program of technical cooperation sponsored by the Foreign Operations Administration (FOA). Oklahoma City

The Southeast Asian republic has a population upwards of 80 million people with a land area about that of the United States east of the Mississippi river. Ala

The contract negotiated by the Indonesian government provides for 11 highly qualified technicians plus a staff director being sent to help develop a system of practical technical education which will supply skilled and supervisory personnel for the industrial development of Indonesia. P. 10

The FOA office in Washington says this is the second three-year contract negotiated in recent weeks by Indonesia under FOA's expanding program with college and university participation. Currently in operation are 40 contracts sponsored by FOA with 30 different colleges involving service in 20 countries of Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America.

The Tuskegee staff in Indonesia, in addition to the director, will consist of four specialists in the fields of automobile mechanics, machine woodworking, machine shop equipment, and diesel mechanics, and seven teachers nr woodworking, electricity, wood shipbuilding, automobile mechanics, diesel engines, machine shop, and industrial science.

The three-year program of Tuskegee-Indonesian cooperation is expected to involve dollar expenditures totaling $818,000. FOA has made an initial sum of $4$0,000 available to get the project under way. The Indonesian government is paying expenses which can be paid in Indonesian currency. Black Dispatch

One of the first responsibilities of the Tuskegee work party will be to advise Indonesia on the installing of $1 million worth of shop and machine tools previously provided under the U. S. program, and the training of Indonesian teachers in its use. Sat. 10-9-54

Staff Members Indonesia-Bound

Tuskegee Linked To Asian Project

Courier P. 1 Sat. 9-25-54

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Dr. L. H. Foster, Tuskegee Institute's president, signed a contract last week linking the institute with the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Indonesia for the next three years in a program of technical cooperation sponsored by the Foreign Operations Administration (FOA).

The contract negotiated by the Indonesian Government with Tuskegee Institute provides for eleven highly qualified technicians plus a staff director, all under Tuskegee Institute's sponsorship, being sent out to Djakarta to help develop a system of practical technical education which will supply skilled and supervisory personnel for the industrial development of Indonesia.

This program will be operated through Tuskegee Institute's School of Mechanical Industries, headed by Dean T. W. Jones.

* * *

DR. WITHRO McENGE, professor and head, department of industrial education, will work directly with the program as home office coordinator. He will make one or more visits to Indonesia to observe field operations during the period of the project.

Other Institute personnel included in the project are William Bearden, critic shop teacher of the Laboratory School at Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.; Silas R. Kennedy, who has been working as instructor in the division of agricultural engineering, School of Agriculture, at Tuskegee, and Lawrence B. Hastings, a lifelong resident of Tuskegee who is utility engineer at the Veterans Administration Hospital.

* * *

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Serving as chief advisor in Indonesia will be Edgar P. Westmoreland, director in the department of vocational education of the District of Columbia public school system. Westmoreland, who is being engaged as director by Tuskegee for the Indonesian program, has previously taken special assignments for the Alabama college. During the war period he was called upon by Tuskegee to assist in expanding its vocational training facilities.

Shaw to mark Founders' Day

Dr. Ruth Quarles, principal speaker

RALEIGH, N.C.—Dr. William R. Strassner, president of Shaw University, has announced that the university's 89th Founder's Day services will be held Nov. 19 at 11 a.m. in University Church, with Dr. Ruth Brett Quarles of Baltimore as speaker.

Dr. Quarles, a native of Winton, is a Shaw graduate, summa cum laude, in the class of 1935. She received her M.A. degree at Hartford Seminary Foundation and the doctor of education at Columbia University.

At present a homemaker with an eight-month - old daughter, she has held positions as instructor at Shaw University; assistant to dean, Spelman College; dean of women, Dillard University.

Associate personnel director, Tueskegee Institute; director of Student center, University of Munich, German; dean of students, Fisk University, and dean of students, Bennett College.

HER TRAVELS include visits to Spain, Italy, France, England, Scotland, Ireland, Holland, Belgium, Finland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Western Germany and Berlin, Mexico, Canada and most of the States. She is also active in civic, religious and educational affairs.

She was elected fellow of the National Council on Religion in Higher Education in 1954, is the only colored member of the Commission on Education of Women and wife of Dr. Benjamin A. Quarles also a graduate of Shaw.

Shaw students, faculty, staff, alumni and friends will gather around the grave of Dr. Henry Martin Tupper, founder and first president, and pay tribute to his memory. Miss Margaret E. Rascoe, a junior of Windsor "Miss Shaw" of 1954-55, will place the traditional wreath on the grave.

DR. RUTH B. QUARLES

Dr. Mason Talks For Sigma Xi At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—At its regular fall dinner meeting Wednesday, Nov. 17, in the Pine Dining Room of Dorothy Hall, the Tuskegee Institute Club of the society of the Sigma Xi presented Dr. Clarence T. Mason, director of Research of the Carver Foundation, as guest lecturer. Dr. James H. M. Henderson presented Dr. Johnnie H. Watts, who in turn introduced Dr. Mason to the group of distinguished Sigma Xi members and their guests.

Speaking on the subject, "A Brief Survey on the Operation of Non-Profit Research," Dr. Mason presented findings from an extensive tour of research organizations conducted during the school year, 1952-'53.

The society of the Sigma Xi is devoted to the encouragement of original investigation in science, pure and applied.

Cleve Abbott Gains After Major Surgery

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Veteran coach, Cleve L. Abbott is recuperating in the United States Veterans Hospital here following major surgery on Tuesday.

Mr. Abbott, athletic director and head football coach, was stricken last summer but resumed coaching at the opening of the '54 football campaign. He suffered a relapse and was hospitalized recently. Ross C. Owen, his top assistant took over the reins of the Golden Tigers.

Mr. Abbott, one of the pioneer figures in the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, trail blazed women sports in the Deep South. His women track and field teams have been perennial champions of the Amatuer Athletic Union.

Tuskegee football teams ruled U. S. Negro competition in the late Twenties and many all-time scintillants of the game were developed under his tutelage.

A member of the United States Olympic Committee, American Tennis Association, American Football Coaches Association and numerous other athletic bodies, Mr. Abbott is respected throughout the U. S. for his leadership in athletics.

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14n 1954

JAMES FUND SCHOLARSHIPS

Tuskegee Institute Lists Scholarship Aid Program

Through the courtesy of the James Foundation which provides a sizeale sum each year for fellowships and faculty salaries, six members of the 1954 graduating class at Tuskegee Institute received awards for graduate study. The awards were announced by Dr. L. H. Foster at the Junior-Senior Essay Contest along with other annual prizes and awards.

The James Fund Scholarships for graduate study 1954-55 were awarded to

Eunicestine Clark, Tuskegee Institute, $1400 for study at Chicago U.; Rosa Lara Crumes, Tampa, versity of Michigan

Florida $900 for study at the Uni-

Willie B. Dillard, Greenwood, Miss., $500 for study at Tuskegee Inst.; Carrie B. Hayes, Tampa, Fla. $1400 fo rstudy at the U. of Illinois; Gwendolyn F. Martinez Shreveport, La., $1400 fo rstudy at a University as yet undesignated:

Carole Toye Patterson, Tuskegee Institute, $900 for study at a University as yet undesignated.

The latter two graduates have voiced preference for mid-western universities. A total of $6500 is involved in the six grants.

Additional scholarships awarded during the past school term to under graduates totaled $9,818.00. Most of these scholarships are underwritten from year to year and come from many sources. These sources include non-profit foundations and funds; commercial, fraternal and church organizations; alumni clubs, professional groups ahd individuals.

This scholarship aid ranging in amounts of from $25 to $300 annually along with an extensive work-scholarship program enables many students of outstanding promise to complete their education at Tuskegee Institute.

In addition to the above, annual cash prizes were awarded to students this year for outstanding performance in both curricular and co-curricular activities. The cash value of these prizes was $1,112.00.

The president's prize of fifty dollars was awarded this year as follows:

Mattie S. Miller, a junior from Evansville, Indiana, first prize of $25; Nancy P. Johnson a senior from Tuskegee Institute, second prize of $15 with an additional $15 from a prize awarded to the senior who makes the most effective presentation in the President's Prize Essay Contest.

Major R. Jones, a junior from Charlottesville, South Carolina, was awarded third prize which amounted to $10.

14n 1954

MISS TUSKEGEE

'Miss Tuskegee'—Jacqueline Ursula Herman, "Miss Tuskegee" for the academic year, 1953-54, surrounded by the basketballs to be used by the ten teams chosen to compete in the twenty-first annual Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference basketball tournament. The tourney will be held in Logan Hall at Tuskegee Institute, March 4-6.

ROUNDBALL QUEEN.—Miss Jacquelin Ursula Herman, "Miss Tuskegee" of 1953-54 basketball season, is shown surrounded by basketballs to be used by the 10 teams chosen to compete in the 21st annual Southern Inter-collegiate Athletic Conference (SIAC) tournament to be held in Logan hall, Tuskegee Institute, March 4, 5 and 6. Miss Herman is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael R. Herman, Mobile, Ala. She is a senior in the department of Commercial dietetics and a member of the Delta Sigma Theta sorority. She is also listed in "Who's Who In Colleges and Universities in America."

58 principals from 14 states attend workshop at Tuskegee

Afro-American P. 21

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Under the sponsorship of the Southern Education Foundation, 58 principals of elementary and high schools, from 14 Southern States, have spent 10 weeks in a workshop at Tuskegee Institute.

Study in the workshop was focused on effectiveness and efficienty in school administration with particular attention being given to competencies required in performing administrative tasks.

The workshop was under the direction of Dr. Alonzo J. Davis, dean of the school of education at Tuskegee. A. Odell Thurman, principal of Wendell Phillips School, Kansas City, Mo., and Vernon McDaniel, associate professor of education and supervisor of practice teaching in secondary education, Tuskegee served as assistant directors.

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WORKSHOP CONSULTANTS were:

Dr. S. E. Duncan, supervisor of high schools in North Carolina and visiting professor of education at Tuskegee; and Dr. Chancellor Williams, associate professor of sociology, Howard University and visiting professor of education and social science at Tuskegee.

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THE FOLLOWING is a list o principals in attendance by states:

ALABAMA—O. J. Brooks, principal, Summerville High, Aliceville; Mrs. Maude M. Calhoun, principal, Boykin High, Brewton; Mrs. Madolyn N. Davis, principal, Riley Elementary, Birmingham; Mrs. Ethel G. Scott, principal, Jenifer High, Mumford.

ARKANSAS — Frennie L. Curry principal-teacher, McMittess High, Emerson; George W. Kimbell, principal, Osceola Rosenwald High, Osceola;

FLORIDA—Mrs. Florine Jones Abel, principal, Bradenton Elmentary, Bradenton; Fred D. Calhoun, principal, Lincoln Park Academy, Ft. Pierce; Daniel W. Delegall, principal, Maynaw High, Blountstown; William E. Patterson, principal, Kissimmee High, Kissimmee; Walker T. Simmons, principal, J. R. E. Lee Wildwood.

GEORGIA—Mrs. Annie E. Daniels, Jeanes supervisor, Sceven County Schools, Sylvania; Vergil C. Demory, principal, Eleanor Roosevelt Elementary School, Warm Springs; Mrs. Magnolia Y. Myles, Jeanes supervisor, Pulaski County Schools, Hawkinsville; Herman L. McClain, principal, Buena Vista High, Buena Vista; Nathaniel, prospective principal, Dublin; Rollins, John J., principal, Chauncey High, Chauncey.

KENTUCKY—Joseph A. Carroll, assistant principal, Lincoln Institute of Kentucky, Lincoln Ridge;

LOUISIANA—Mrs. Ola B. Sisher, principal, East Feliciana Parish, Clinton; Sylvester Jones, principal, Raven Camp Elementary, Colfax; John B. Lopo, principal, Athens High, Athens; David L. May, principal, Ross High, Crowley; Elizie T. Turner, principal, Fellowship Elementary, Simsboro; Mrs. Ruth R. Williams principal, Morgan City High, Morgan City; Lee C. Willis, principal, Bienville, Bienville.

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MARYLAND—Randolph L. Brooks, supervising principal, Salisbury Elementary, Salisbury; John P. Hammond, principal, Lockerman, Denton; Francis L. Noel, teaching-principal, Lothian Elementary, Lothian; Leon S. Roye, principal, Havre de Grace Consolidated, Havre de Grace;

MISSISSIPPI—Clarence E. Bates, principal, Bay Springs Hattiesburg; Galvin H. Brown, princpal, Shubuta Junior High, Shubuta; W. L. Eiland, principal, Ruleville Jr. High, Ruleville; L. T. Ellis, principal, Oak Park High, Laurel; Miss Emma D. Jenkins, principal, Isabele Elementary, Jackson; Cleveland W. Thompson, assistant principal, Shirley Owens Vocational, Quitman.

NORTH CAROLINA—Arlin S. Bryant, principal, Trenton Elementary, Trenton; Harry L. Bryant principal, Berkley High, Aberdeen; James A. Clarke, principal, R. A. Clement, Cleveland; William A. Holmes, principal, E. J. Hayes, Williamston; Albert S. Reynolds, principal, Livingston Street, Asheville.

OKLAHOMA — Luther W. Elliott, principal, Booker T. Washington High, Enid; Ferdinand D. McFalls, assistant principal - teacher, Booker T. Washington High, Idabel; Johnnie L. Swanson, principal, Wheatley High Boynton.

SOUTH CAROLINA — Sanford P. Bradby, principal, Schofield, Aiken; Fletcher A. Linton, principal-teacher, Alston Elementary, Summerville; Charles McLeod, principal, Red Hill School, Camden; Louis Bryan, Smalls, principal, Howard Elementary, Georgetown; John T. Wilson, principal, Bonds-Wilson High, Charleston Heights.

TENNESSEE — Lydia J. Glanton, principal, Little Hope, Murfreesboro; Theodore R. Hartsfield, principal, Gibson County Training School, Milan; Nannie G. Rucker, principal, Emery Elementary, Murfreesboro;

TEXAS—John K. Canada, principal, Scott High, Woodville; Demosthenese White, principal, D. M. White High, Boling; W. C. Lee, Washington Elementary, Palestine; Edward L. Washington, Dunbar High, Mexia;

VIRGINIA — J. Murray Brooks, principal, Thomas Hunter High, Mathews; George F. Harris, principal, Carter G. Woodson High Dillwyn; Alexander L. Scott, principal, John T. Wright Consolidated, Snell.

183 Tuskegee grads are called upon to be self reliant

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Aug. 14—Tuskegee Institute's 183 Summer graduates had been called on Saturday to develop qualities of self reliance and social responsibility.

Dr. Albert E. Manley, president of Atlanta's Spellman College, told them at commencement exercises "the need exists today for more individuals who are prepared to help man realize more fully his potentialities in a changing and highly developed world."

The Atlanta educator commended "forward steps" being taken by this nation to implement one strong program of education for all citizens. He said a non-segregated school system will be of great value in helping the nation develop more people who are self reliant and socially responsible.

Dr. L. H. Foster, Tuskegee president, awarded 89 Master's degrees and 77 bachelor's degrees. The first five graduates of the new hospital dietetic internship program were also awarded.

Tuskegee Holds Commencement For 183 Students

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Aug. 14—Speaking to 183 graduates at the Tuskegee Institute Summer Commencement Friday evening, Dr. Albert E. Manley, president of Spellman College in Atlanta, Ga., urged them to develop the two essential qualities of self-reliance and social responsibility.

He said, "The need exists today for more individuals who are prepared to help man realize more fully his potentialities in a changing and highly developed world."

Dr. Manley spoke of Tuskegee's long tradition for developing self-reliant and socially-responsible people and referred to a statement in the inaugural address of Dr. L. H. Foster in which he emphasized the human relations aspects of the Institute's role in our society.

The Atlanta educator commended the forward steps being taken in this country to implement one strong program of education for all its citizens. He said that this will be of great value in helping the nation to develop more people who are self-reliant and socially responsible.

Dr. Manley was introduced by President L. H. Foster. Of the 183 certificates and degrees awarded, 89 were on the Master's level and 77 were on the Bachelor's level.

Tuskegee Institute Graduates 183 At Its Commencement

Graduates at the Tuskegee Institute Summer School Commencement were told by Dr. Albert E. Manley, president, Speliman College, Atlanta, Ga., that the world today needs more individuals who are prepared to deal effectively with changing conditions.

He said, advances in science, technology, transportation and communications have awakened underprivileged people everywhere and they are seeking and demanding broader and better opportunities.

Dr. Manley quoting from Ralph Waldo Emerson—"that which man can do best, none but his Maker can teach him" . . . asked, what professor of education could have taught Booker T. Washington how to found a Tuskegee Institute?

He urged the graduates to develop the two qualities which are highly essential in today's society. "These," he pointed out, are: self reliance and social responsibility." After referring to the many factors necessary to develop these traits, Dr. Manley said, "at no period in the history of the United Statse has the country, the region, and the race to which we belong been in greater need of men and women who are not for sale; man who are honest, sound from center to circumference, true to their convictions."

The Atlanta educator commended the forward steps being taken in this country to implement one strong program of education for all of its citizens. He said, "a non-segregated school system will be of great value in helping the nation develop more people who are self reliant and socially responsible."

Dr. L. H. Foster, President of Tuskegee Institute introduced the speaker.

Of the 183 degrees and certificates awarded, 89 were on the Masters level and 77 were on the Bachelor's level. Five young women were awarded graduate certificates in Hospital Dietetic Internship. They were the first to complete the course and in so doing became certified by the American Dietetic Association. This Association granted full approval of the Tuskegee Institute program last week.

Other speakers will be announced later.

14n 1954

THIRD PIIGRIMAGE TO AMEZ CHURCH
PLACE OF THE FOUNDING OF TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Third Pilgrimage Set To Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 2 — The third annual pilgrimage to the building spot in which Booker T. Washington founded Tuskegee Institute July 4, 1881, will take place on Sunday, July 4.

Students will gather at the Carnegie Music Hall at 5:45 a.m. Buses will be on hand to take them to Butler Chapel AME Zion Church, on Zion Hill, which stands just a few feet from the founding site.

Services will begin there at 6 a.m. Dr. L. H. Foster will make a brief statement with regard to the occasion and the sermon will be delivered by Bishop J. C. Taylor, of the AME Zion Church. The Rev. William E. Carson is the pastor of Butler Chapel.

One of the main purposes of the pilgrimage is to acquaint students with the historical place. The public is also invited to attend.

Services Commemorate Tuskegee Founding

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.— The humble beginning of Tuskegee Institute was recalled last week when faculty, students, and friends went on their Third Annual Pilgrimage to the founding site of Tuskegee Institute on Zion Hill where now stands the Butler Chapel AME Zion church.

They joined the church congregation and the Rev. W. E. Carson, pastor, in a special program commemorating the founding of Tuskegee Institute.

Dr. L. H. Foster gave a vivid description of the help the members of the first Zion Hill Church gave Booker T. Washington in gaining a foothold in the community. Many descendants of these pioneer workers were in the audience, numbered among which are several faculty and staff employes of Tuskegee Institute.

The morning sermon, "The Faith of Our Fathers," was delivered by The Right Rev. James Clair Taylor, presiding bishop of the Sixth Episcopal District of the AME Zion church.

Bishop Taylor told of the vision and foresight of Booker T. Washington, Lewis Adams and those who helped establish Tuskegee Institute. He pointed out their success was preordained because they devoted their lives to an unselfish cause. The spirit of service motivated them in all that they did.

Many townspeople attended the services. The full attendance and the interest shown promises to make this annual pilgrimage a noteworthy observance. A granite marker, donated by citizens of the town of Tuskegee, stands on the original founding site.

14n 1954

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

INDONESIA PROGRAM

FOREIGN OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION

"Skegee", To Help Indonesia In 3-Year Technical Program

Informer Sat. 10-16-54

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (ANP) — Tuskegee Institute's president, Dr. L. H. Foster, signed a contract recently linking the school with the ministry of education of the Republic of Indonesia for the next three years in a program of technical cooperation sponsored by the Foreign Operations Administration (FOA).

Houston, Texas

The South East Asian republic has a population upwards of 0 billion people with a land area about that of the United States east of the Mississippi river.

The contract negotiated by the Indonesian government provides for 11 highly qualified technicians plus a staff director being sent to help develop a system of practical technical education which will supply skilled and supervisory personnel for the industrial development of Indonesia.

P. 5

The FOA office in Washington says this is the second three-year contract negotiated in recent weeks by Indonesia under FOA's expanding program with college university participation. Currently in operation are 40 contracts sponsored by FOA with 30 different colleges involving service in 20 countries of Asia, Africa, Europe, and Latin America.

The Tuskegee staff Indonesia, in addition to the director, will consist of four specialists in the fields of automobile mechanics, machine woodworking, machine shop equipment, and diesel mechanics, and seven teachers in woodworking, electricity, wood shipbuilding, automobile mechanics, diesel engines, machine shop, and industrial science.

The three-year program of Tuskegee - Indonsian cooperation is expected to involve dollar expenditures totaling $18,000. FOA has made an initial sum of $450,000 available to get the project under way. The Indonesian government is paying expenses which can be paid in Indonesian currency.

One of the first responsibilities of the Tuskegee work party will be to advise Indonesia on the installing of $1 million worth of shop and machine tools previously provided under the U. S. program, and the training of Indonesian teachers in its use.

Tuskegee In Program With Indonesia

Argus

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Dr. L. H. Foster, Tuskegee Institute's president, signed a contract this week linking the Institute with the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Indonesia for the next three years in a program of technical cooperation sponsored by the Foreign Operations Administration (FOA).

The contract, negotiated by the Indonesian Government with Tuskegee Institute, provides for eleven highly qualified technicians plus a staff director, all under Tuskegee Institute's sponsorship, being sent out to Djakarta to help develop a system of practical technical education which will supply skilled and supervisory personnel for the industrial development of Indonesia.

This program will be operated through Tuskegee Institute's School of Mechanical Industries headed by Dean T. W. Jones. Dr. Withro McEnge, professor and head, Department of Industrial Education, will work directly with the program as Home Office Coordinator. He will make one or more visits to Indonesia to observe field operations during the period of the project.

11 Tuskegee Experts To Go To Indonesia

Post Herald

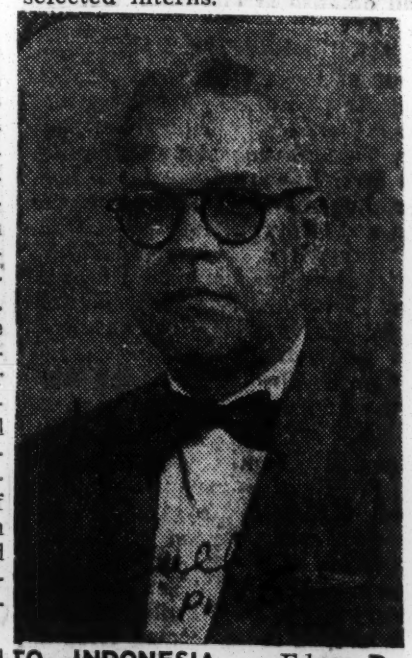
TUSKEGEE, Sept. 17 (AP)—Tuskegee Institute has signed a contract to send technicians to Indonesia in a three-year program of cooperation sponsored by the Foreign Operations Administration.

The agreement provides for 11 technicians under a staff director to journey to Djakarta to help develop a system of practical technical education which will supply skilled personnel for expanding Indonesian industry.

In another development, Tuskegee President L. H. Foster announced the start of an interim training program at the famed Negro college to teach administrative practices for college business officers.

Sat 9-18

The program, designed to help fill a long-felt need in many colleges, was made possible through an arrangement between the Phelps-Stokes Fund and the General Education Board. A $10,000 grant was made available for a 12-month training period for six selected interns.



TO INDONESIA. — Edgar P. Westmoreland, a director in the department of vocational education for the District of Columbia, has been appointed as chief advisor in Indonesia under an agreement completed recently between Tuskegee Institute and the ministry of education of the Republic of Indonesia. Under the agreement a staff of 11 technicians will be sent to Indonesia to help develop a system of practical education to aid in the industrial development of Indonesia.—ANP Photo.

Tuskegee Show-How In Asia

THE U.S. government is going to spend about a million dollars on a Point IV program which will send 11 Tuskegee Institute technicians to the Republic of Indonesia to help that Asiatic fledgling to industrialize.

The U.S. Foreign Operations Administration has signed an $818,000 contract to cover the three-year program. One of the responsibilities of the Tuskegee experts will be supervising the installation of a million dollars worth of machine tools. Second, the Tuskegee specialists will instruct the Asians in diesel and auto mechanics, machine shop equipment, electricity, wood shipbuilding, wood-working. A third assignment will find the Tuskegee staff assisting in the creation of technical schools and demonstration centers.

A reflective citizen in Paris, Vienna, London or Rome—seeing the thing from afar—would undoubtedly consider the dispatch of specialists from the renowned Negro institution to the Republic of Indonesia, far across the daddy of all oceans, something to ponder. The reflections of such a citizen might be something like—

"What a paradox! Here it is these Indonesians are the creatures of a civilization many centuries old, whereas these American Negroes are not a hundred years out of bondage. Yet the Negroes have already reached a stage of development where they are competent to teach industrial craftsmanship . . . It is true that Negroes in Alabama have been repressed and have trouble registering to vote. That's not Moscow propaganda; it's true. Yet with the aid of state funds voted by the white man's legislature, Tuskegee Institute has become world famous and produces highly developed citizens who are fetched from half way around the world to teach their backward brother the rudiments of 20th Century industry. The thing is not so simple, is it? . . . I should think that communist propaganda would be somewhat embarrassed by the spectacle of these Macon County Negroes, able and educated, walking down the gangplank in performance of a mission for the United States government . . . It really isn't astonishing that the Negro has come so far so fast. Have I not read that many slaves won their freedom by being expert bridge builders and the like? Yes, and when they became prosperous did they not partake of the spirit and way of the times by buying slaves for themselves! . . . But how confusing it all is from this distance. I read where some states will abolish their school systems rather than mingle the races. Yet I see that Alabama pours much tax gold into this Negro institution and that white men are honored to sit on its board of trustees . . . I don't understand it . . . I just know there's somethin[illegible] able at work when men th[illegible] tions out of slavery are com[illegible] be dispatched by their governm[illegible] old but unprogressed civilizati[illegible] them in on the 20th Century .

Long-short passports relied but the[illegible] was

14n 1954

TUSKEGEE STUDENTS
WHO'S WHO IN AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

Tuskegee has 26 students in college 'Who's Who'

Ajro American P. 19

14n

TUSKEGEE, Ala.— The next edition of "Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges" will list 26 Tuskegee Institute students who have exhibited rare attributes of leadership in college life.

Of this number, 15 male and 11 women students will be honored. In the group are 24 seniors and two juniors.

Those honored are: Hugh F. Barrington Jr., Detroit, Mich.; Cornelius Blount, Albany, Ga.; Miss Richie E. Coleman, Mobile, Ala.; Miss Anne C. Dunas, Winnsboro, La.; Rigeberto M. Careia, Tampa, Fla.; Boykin W. Cartrell, Raleigh, N.C.; Bolivar L. Graham, Sandersville, Miss.; Orlan P. Hayes, Florence, Ala.; George L. Howell Jr., Tuskegee Institute, Ala.:

Miss Eula Mae Jones, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Joseph A. Jones, Tuscaloosa, Miss Mary E. Jordan, Birmingham, Ala.; Connie V. Miller, Brunswick, Ga.; Miss Mary E. Jordan, Birmingham, Ala.; Connie V. Miller, Brunswick, Ga.; Miss Alice E. Moore, Washington, N.C.; Miss Sarah Myers, Bessemer, Ala.; Miss Thelma Neal, Covington, Tenn.; Luther L. Nelson, Memphis, Tenn.; Arthur J. Scavella, Miami, Fla.; David L. Smith, Fort Worth, Tex.; Robert Smith, Birmingham; Miss Ruth G. Stephens, Linville, Ala.; Miss Gwendolyn L. Storrs, Montgomery, Ala.; William H. Thorpe, Durham, N.C.; Miss Be-Alva Walker, Texarkana, Ark.; Matt R. Ward, Huntsville, Ala.; and Allen C. Williams, Miami.

Ajro 12-4-54

14n 1954

12 MONTH INTERN TRAINING PROGRAM FOR COLLEGE BUSINESS OFFICERS

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$10,000 Grant- between the PHELPS STOKES FUND AND THE GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

College business officers now training at Tuskegee

Afro American

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Dr. L. H. Foster, president, Tuskegee Institute, announced last week that an intern training program for college business officers began Sept. 13, with the arrival of new students for the fall semester.

Pittsburgh Courier

This program, designed to help meet a long-felt need in many colleges, is made possible through an arrangement between the Phelps-Stokes Fund—and the General Education Board.

A grant of $10,000 has been made available for a 12-month training period for six selected interns. Dr. F. D. Patterson, director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, was on the Tuskegee Institute campus last week to consult with officers regarding the training program.

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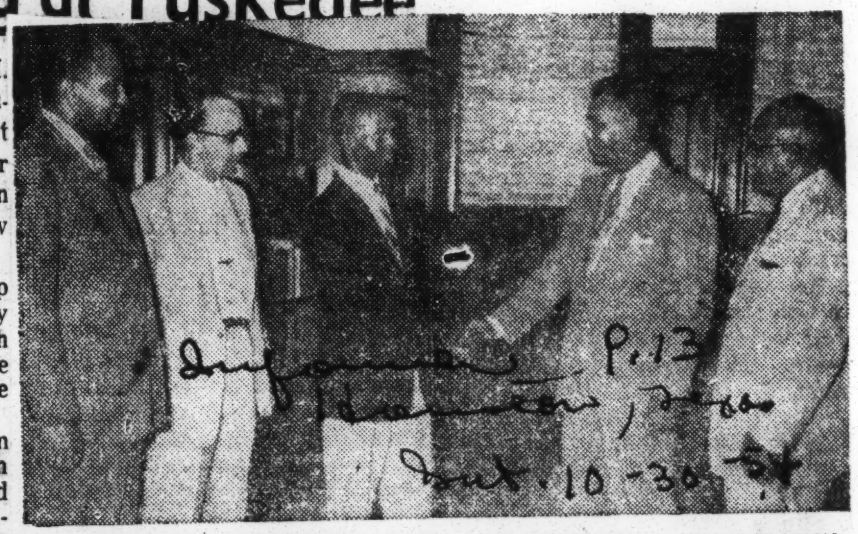
AT LEAST SIX months of intensive work experience in the several business areas of the college will constitute the core of the program. This will include assignments in plant maintenance, construction management, cafeteria operation, hospital services accounting and purchasing.

In addition, the training experience will be enriched by special lectures, seminars and field trips to other institutions, including the Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital.



Informer & Courier P. 13 Oct. 10-30-54

SELECT INTERN FOR TUSKEGEE BUSINESS PROGRAM Harold K. Logan, business manager, Tuskegee Institute, congratulates Ester J. Junior Atlanta University graduate in Business Administration, upon being chosen the first of six young men who will participate in an intern training program for college business officers at Tuskegee Institute beginning this fall. The program is being financed by a grant of $10,000 made possible through an arrangement between the General Education board and the Phelps-Stokes Fund. On hand at the launching of the program were: Left to right; C. E. Prothro, resident auditor for Tuskegee Institute who will direct the program; Dr. L. H. Foster, president; Junior and Logan; and Dr. F. D. Patterson, director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund and former president of Tuskegee institute. —(ANP).

14n
Herald Tribune, Sun. Jun. 1-12-54

OLIVIA DAVIDSON WASHINGTON

HALL NAMED FOR HER—

The First Lady Principal

EDITOR'S NOTE: Olivia Davidson Hall, one of the landmarks on the Tuskegee Institute campus, is being razed, a sacrifice to progress in a modern age. The accompanying story about the lady for whom the building was named was written by her daughter-in-law.

BY EDITH WASHINGTON

In Booker Washington's autobiography, "Up From Slavery" there is this passage: "At the end of the first six weeks a new and rare face entered the school as co-teacher. This was Miss Olivia A. Davidson." He describes Miss Davidson at length.

Aside from the reference to Olivia Davidson in "Up From Slavery" there were many other incidents which aroused my curiosity about her. There was the photograph of her that Dr. Washington had given me, there was the lock of her hair found in his desk; there were the many people who told of her eloquent pleas for help for the school, and the poor who told of her kindness. There was Saphira Warren who was with her when the house burned two days after the birth of Davidson, the younger son; there was the man, who as a boy had held an umbrella over her in the classroom where the roof leaked badly; there was the letter from President O'Connor of the Framingham State Teachers College, Massachussetts, who wrote, "Olivia Davidson Washington is greatly revered at our college where she was graduated in June 1881."

There was the paragraph in the October 1889 Southern Letter telling of the large picture of her given the school by General Armstrong and placed in the chapel over the platform. There were the words of Reverend Bedford, one of Tuskegee's staunchest friends who knew her worth and revered her memory, who told of her untiring efforts to help the school even though constantly warned to conserve her strength. There was the letter she wrote a friend in which she said, "Sometimes as I look around me it seems impossbile to realize that all which the name 'Tuskegee Normal School' now represents, started from such a small beginning and such a short time ago. The school had begun its first session only a month when I came to join in the work. I was then fresh from Framingham Normal School. What a marvelous amount of work has been done since those early days, and how kind friends and helpers have increased. I remember the first donation we received—a gift of five dollars from a Boston friend—to buy some books for general reading. How rich we felt! Little dreaming of the thousands that were to come from generous friends to nourish the work."

Olivia Davidson was born in Virginia June 11, 1854, and while very young moved to Ohio where she received a common school education. At an early age she went to Mississippi and there taught on the large plantations. Later she went to Memphis, Tenn., and became a teacher there, and when yellow fever broke out offered her services. Because she was not acclimated her offer was refused and since the schools were closed she decided to further her studies at Hampton Institute. There she joined the senior class and was graduated with the highest rank in 1879.

Through the kindness of Mrs. Mary Hemingway, of Boston, a trustee of Hampton, Olivia Davidson entered the Framingham Normal School in Massachusetts, graduating in 1881 with high honors From there she came to Tuskegee to enter her chosen work as a teacher of her race and was Tuskegee's first "lady principal."

She brought to the school many valuable and fresh ideas as to the best methods of teaching, as well as a rare moral character and a life of unselfishness that was seldom equalled.

Short handed and with insufficient facilities, she maintained a high standard of class work that compared favorably, in the judgment of experts, with that of any of the schools or colleges in the South, regardless of race.

When, worn out by the great labors of the session, she needed a period of rest. she spent the vacations in the wearing work of making appeals for aid in the North, in which she was remarkably successful.

14n 1954

WHO'S WHO AMONG STUDENTS IN AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

Courier p.9
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHO'S WHO—Miss Richie L. Coleman, the attractive daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard D. Coleman Jr., Mobile, Ala., was named in Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges for this year at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala. Richie, a graduate of the Most Future Hearts of Mary High School, Mobile, first received academic recognition when she placed first in scholarship over hundreds of students from various schools throughout the State of Alabama at the annual state meet. Upon graduation, she received a scholarship to St. Mary's College, Notre Dame, Ind., which she attended last year.

14n 1954

WORKSHOP FOR TEACHERS
SPONSORSHIP -SOUTHERN EDUCATION FOUNDATION

Workshop For Teachers Held At Tuskegee Institute Campus

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Aug. 14—Under the sponsorship of the Southern Education Foundation, 58 principals of elementary and high schools, from 14 Southern states, have spent 10 weeks in a workshop at Tuskegee Institute. Study in the workshop was focused on effectiveness and efficiency in school administration with attention to competencies required in administrative tasks. The Tuskegee Regional Principals Workshop is sponsored by the Southern Education Foundation for the purpose of up-grading principals.

Opportunities were provided for each participant to gain understanding in the following areas: Discharging the duties of leadership in curriculum and instruction, Pupil Personnel, Staff Personnel, Finance and Business Management, Transportation, School Plants, Organization and Structure, and Public Relations.

Special attention was given to the problem of human relations in the impending changes in America's School Society.

Some special techniques emphasized were: democratic procedure, diplomacy and critical thinking as tools which add to the effectiveness of the school principal.

The workshop was under the general direction of Dr. Alonzo J. Davis, dean of the School of Education at Tuskegee Institute. A. Odell Thurman, principal of Wendell Phillips School, Kansas City, Mo., and Vernon McDaniel, associate professor of Education and supervisor of Practice Teaching in Secondary Education, Tuskegee Institute, served as assistant directors. Workshop consultants were S. E. Duncan, supervisor of Negro High Schools in North Carolina and visiting professor of Education at Tuskegee Institute and Dr. Chancellor Williams, associate professor of Sociology, Howard University and visiting professor of Education and Social Science at Tuskegee Institute.

The program was greatly strengthened by visiting consultants who appeared on the following order: June 28-29, L. G. Walker, superintendent of Perry County schools, Marion, Ala.; July 29-30, Dr. Hylan Lewis, professor of Sociology, Atlanta University; July 22-23 Dr. William H. Gremley, executive secretary, Commission on Human Relations, Kansas City, Mo.; and Aug. 2-3, Dr. John E. Codwell, principal, Phillis Wheatley Senior High School, Houston, Tex.

Resource personnel included Dr J. Curtis Dixon, vice president and executive director, Southern Education Foundation, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. J. C. Blair, director of Special Services Division, Alabama State Department of Education, Montgomery, and Robert L. Cousins, Georgia state director of Negro Education, Atlanta, Ga.; Scott Johnson, principal of Sam Houston High School, Huntsville, Tex.; Miss Frankie Goldon, principal of the DeRenne School, Savannah, Ga.; and Jay B. King, instructor in Cafeteria Management of Tuskegee Institute.

The following is a listing of principals in attendance from Alabama: O. J. Brooks, principal, Summerville High, Aliveville; Mrs. Maude M. Calhoun, principal, Boykin High, Brewton; Mrs. Madolyn N. Davis, principal, Riley Elementary, Birmingham; Mrs. Ethel G. Scott, principal, Jenifer High, Wumford;

Arkansas: Frennie L. Curry, principal-teacher, McMittress High, Emerson; George W. Kimbell, principal, Osceola Rosenwald High, Osceola; Florida: Mrs. Florine Jones Abel, principal, Bradenton Elementary, Bradenton; Fred D. Calhoun, principal, Lincoln Park Academy, Ft. Pierce; Daniel W. Delegall, principal, Mayhaw High, Blountstown; William E. Patterson, principal, Kissimmee High, Kissimmee; Walter T. Simmons, principal, J. R. E. Lee, Wildwood.

58 principals from 14 states attend workshop at Tuskegee

Afro-American P. 21

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Under the sponsorship of the Southern Education Foundation, 58 principals of elementary and high schools, from 14 Southern States, have spent 10 weeks in a workshop at Tuskegee Institute.

Study in the workshop was focused on effectiveness and efficienty in school administration with particular attention being given to competencies required in performing administrative tasks.

The workshop was under the direction of Dr. Alonzo J. Davis, dean of the school of education at Tuskegee. A. Odell Thurman, principal of Wendell Phillips School, Kansas City, Mo., and Vernon McDaniel, associate professor of education and supervisor of practice teaching in secondary education, Tuskegee served as assistant directors.

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WORKSHOP CONSULTANT were Dr. S. E. Duncan, supervisor of high schools in North Carolina and visiting professor of education at Tuskegee; and Dr. Chancellor Williams, associate professor of sociology, Howard University and visiting professor of education and social science at Tuskegee.

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THE FOLLOWING is a list o principals in attendance by states:

ALABAMA—O. J. Brooks, principal, Summerville High, Aliceville; Mrs. Maude M. Calhoun, principal, Boykin High, Brewton; Mrs. Madolyn N. Davis, principal, Riley Elementary, Birmingham; Mrs. Ethel G. Scott, principal, Jenifer High, Mumford.

ARKANSAS — Frennie L. Curry principal-teacher, McMittess High, Emerson; George W. Kimbell, principal, Osceola Rosenwald High, Osceola;

FLORIDA—Mrs Florine Jones Abel, principal, Bradenton Elmentary, Bradenton; Fred D. Calhoun, principal, Lincoln Park Academy, Ft. Pierce; Daniel W. Delegall, principal, Maynaw High, Blountstown; William E. Patterson, principal, Kissimmee High, Kissimmee; Walter T. Simmons, principal, J. R. E. Lee Wildwood.

GEORGIA—Mrs. Annie E. Daniels, Jeanes supervisor, Sceven County Schools, Sylvania; Vergil C. Demory, principal, Eleanor Roosevelt Elementary School, Warm Springs; Mrs. Magnolia Y. Myles, Jeanes supervisor, Pulaski County Schools, Hawkinsville; Herman L. McClain, principal, Buena Vista High, Buena Vista; Nathaniel, prospective principal, Dublin; Rollins, John J., principal, Chauncey High, Chauncey.

KENTUCKY—Joseph A. Carroll, assistant principal, Lincoln Institute of Kentucky, Lincoln Ridge;

LOUISIANA—Mrs. Ola B. Sisher, principal, East Feliciana Parish, Clinton; Sylvester Jones, principal, Raven Camp Elementary, Colfax; John B. Lopo, principal, Athens High, Athens; David L. May, principal, Ross High, Crowley; Elizie T. Turner, principal, Fellowship Elementary, Simsboro; Mrs. Ruth R. Williams principal, Morgan City High, Morgan City; Lee C. Willis, principal, Bienville, Bienville.

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MARYLAND—Randolph L. Brooks, supervising principal, Salisbury Elementary, Salisbury; John P. Hammond, principal, Lockerman, Denton; Francis L. Noel, teaching-principal, Lothian Elementary, Lothian; Leon S. Roye, principal, Havre de Grace Consolidated, Havre de Grace;

MISSISSIPPI—Clarence E. Bates, principal, Bay Springs Hattiesburg; Galvin H. Brown, princpal, Shubuta Junior High, Shubuta; W. L. Eiland, principal, Ruleville Jr. High, Ruleville; L. T. Ellis, principal, Oak Park High, Laurel; Miss Emma D. Jenkins, principal, Isabele Elementary, Jackson; Cleveland W. Thompson, assistant principal, Shirley Owens Vocational, Quitman.

NORTH CAROLINA—Arlin S. Bryant, principal, Trenton Elementary, Trenton; Harry L. Bryant principal, Berkley High, Aberdeen; James A. Clarke, principal, R. A. Clement, Cleveland; William A. Holmes, principal, E. J. Hayes, Williamston; Albert S. Reynolds, principal, Livingston Street, Asheville.

OKLAHOMA — Luther W. Elliott, principal, Booker T. Washington High, Enid; Ferdinand D. McFalls, assistant principal - teacher, Booker T. Washington High, Idabel; Johnnie L. Swanson, principal, Wheatley High Boynton.

SOUTH CAROLINA — Sanford P. Bradby, principal, Schofield, Aiken; Fletcher A. Linton, principal-teacher, Alston Elementary, Summerville; Charles McLeod, principal, Red Hill School, Camden; Louis Bryan, Smalls, principal, Howard Elementary, Georgetown; John T. Wilson, principal, Bonds-Wilson High, Charleston Heights.

TENNESSEE — Lydia J. Glanton, principal, Little Hope, Murfreesboro; Theodore R. Hartsfield, principal, Gibson County Training School, Milan; Nannie G. Rucker, principal, Emery Elementary, Murfreesboro;

TEXAS—John K. Canada, principal, Scott High, Woodville; Demosthenese White, principal, D. M. White High, Boling; W. C. Lee, Washington Elementary, Palestine; Edward L. Washington, Dunbar High, Mexia;

VIRGINIA — J. Murray Brooks, principal, Thomas Hunter High, Mathews; George F. Harris, principal, Carter G. Woodson High Dillwyn; Alexander L. Scott, principal, John T. Wright Consolidated, Snell.

Home Making Teachers Attend For Workshop At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Aug. 21—Fifty-four Alabama Homemaking teachers were in attendance at a five day work shop at Tuskegee Institute.

The workshop got off to a good start Monday morning when the following committees met: Consultants; Public Relationship; Social; Evaluation and Hostess.

The purpose of the conference was as follows:

To work toward improving methods of teaching to meet the needs of pupils and families, to emphasize the use of art in everyday living, to make homemaking departments more convenient and more homelike and to improve public relationship through better teaching.

Those attending were guided by the following consultants: Dr. Rebecca Pate, professor, home economics education, Alabama Polytechnic Institute; Miss Mary Larkin, resident teacher trainer; visor Miss Evelyn Cotney, assistant supervisor, Miss Leacy Newell, assistant supervisor, of Alabama College, Montevallo; Miss Thelma Graves, assistant professor, home economics education, Alabama Polytechnic Institute and Mrs. Elaine Thomas, head, art and crafts department, Tuskegee Institute.

Some activities carried on in the workshop were: deciding some basic principles of learning, teaching and methods of improving teaching through better understanding of pupils; making use of art principles in everyday living; and Providing visual materials that aid effective means of improving concepts of learning.

In the final session of the workshop, "Looking Ahead For 1954-55", directed by Miss Ruth Stovall, state supervisor of Home Economics Education, of Montgomery, Ala., was presented at a TV show. Five homemaking teachers were participants. The presentation gave a summary of all learning experiences the Alabama Vocational Homemaking program offered to both in-school and out-of-school groups.

R. E. Cammack, director of vocational education, State Department of Education, Montgomery, was formally presented a citation by Mrs. Bettye S. Turner, assistant supervisor and state adviser of the Alabama Association of New Homemakers of America, in recognition of his contribution to the youth of Alabama and service he has rendered to vocational education in this state over the years.

14n 1954

VISIT OF-PRESIDENT WILLIAM V.S. TUBMAN
REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA

Liberia's President Tubman To Receive Degree From Institute

President William V. S. Tubman, of the Republic of Liberia, will make a brief visit to Tuskegee Institute next month and while here will receive the degree of doctor of laws at the hands of Dr. L. H. Foster, president of the Institute. The visit of the noted African leader is scheduled for Thursday, Nov. 4.

The ceremonies during which the degree will be conferred will be at a convocation in the Institute chapel.

President Tubman is currently on an extended visit to this country. His coming here is expected to strengthen ties of long-standing that have existed between Liberia and Tuskegee Institute.

Beginning with the administration of Dr. Booker T. Washington and extending through each succeeding administration, the Institute has had an active interest in the affairs of Liberia. There has been a mutual interest in the Booker Washington Institute at Kakata, Liberia. Members of the Tuskegee Institute faculty and staff and numbers of its graduates have shared and are now sharing in the development of the Republic of Liberia under several progressive programs underway in that country.

More Liberian students are coming each year to the Institute to further their training. Four Liberian educators are here now under a joint agreement sponsored by the Foreign Operations Administration. While Tuskegee Institute has been represented on several missions to India, Indonesia and other countries, the Liberian program has claimed a large share of its attention.

Tuskegee to greet Tubman

Afro-American
Baltimore Md
Nov. 12-64-54

Host to Liberian President Nov. 4

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Long - standing ties between the Republic of Liberia and Tuskegee Institute will be strenthened Nov. 4 with the coming of President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia to the institute for a brief visit.

Among the activities planned during President Tubman's visit is a convocation in the institute chapel, where Dr. L. H. Foster, Tuskegee president, will confer the degree of doctor of laws upon the Liberian President.

Beginning with the administration of Dr. Booker T. Washington and extending through each succeeding administration, the institute has had an active interest in the affairs of Libe

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THERE HAD been a mu l interest in the Booker Washington Institute at Kakata, Liberia, members of the Tuskegee faculty and staff and numbers of its graduates having shared and are now sharing in the recent development of the Republic under the several progressive programs now under way in that country.

More Liberian students are coming each year to this institution to further their training. Four Liberian educators a r e here now under a joint agreement sponsored by the Foreign Operations Administration.

While Tuskegee Institute has been represented on several missions to India, Indonesia and other countries, the Liberian program has claimed a large share of its attention.

Tuskegee Institute To Confer Degree On Liberian President

World Birmingham, Ala
Tues. 10-12-54

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Long standing ties between the Republic of Liberia and Tuskegee Institute will be strengthened with the coming of His Excellency, William V. S. Tubman, president of Liberia to the Institute on Thursday November 4, for a brief visit.

Among the activities planned during President Tubman's visit is a Convocation in the Institute Chapel. At these exercises Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute will confer the Degree of Doctor of Laws upon His Excellency, The President of Liberia.

Beginning with the administration of Mr. Booker T. Washington and extending through each succeeding administration the institute has had an active interest in the affairs of Liberia. There has been a mutual interest in the Booker Washington Institute at Kakata, Liberia. Members of the Tuskegee faculty and staff and numbers of its graduates have shared and are now sharing in the recent development of the Republic of Liberia under the several progressive programs now underway in that country.

More Liberian students are coming each year to this institution to further their training. Four Liberian educators are here now under a joint agreement sponsored by the Foreign Operations Administration. While Tuskegee Institute has been represented on several missions to India, Indonesia and other countries the Liberian program has claimed a large share of its attention.

Tuskegee Plans To Confer Degree On Liberia Chief

Advertiser
Wed. 10-13-54

TUSKEGE, Ala., Oct. 14 (AP)— Long-standing ties between the Republic of Liberia and Tuskegee Institute will be strengthened with the coming of his excellency, William V. S. Tubman, president of Liberia, to the institute Nov. 4.

Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute will confer the degree of doctor of laws upon the Liberian president during his brief visit.

Beginning with the administration of Dr. Booker T. Washington and extending through each succeeding administration, the institute has had an active interest in the affairs of Liberia. More Liberian students are coming to Tuskegee each year to this institution to further their training. Four Liberian educators are here now under a joint agreement sponsored by the foreign operations administration.

President Of Liberia Begins Visit At Tuskegee Institute

Advertiser, Mont., Ala.

Special To The Advertiser

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Nov. 3—His Excellency, William V. S. Tubman, President of the Republic of Liberia, was greeted on his arrival here tonight by Tuskegee Institute and city officials at the beginning of his two-day visit with the college.

Nov. 4, 5

The presidential party arrived by special coach at Chehaw where a military escort composed of ROTC and AF-ROTC honor guards were gathered to greet the honored guest.

On hand to welcome the 59-year-old leader were President L. H. Foster and President-emeritus F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute along with Mayor Phil Lightfoot of the City of Tuskegee.

P. 5/3

The party was greeted on campus by a salute from the Tuskegee Band.

Tomorrow's program will include a tour of the campus, the Veterans Administration Hospital and rural programs developed by the Institute to improve the living standards of the Negro in the South.

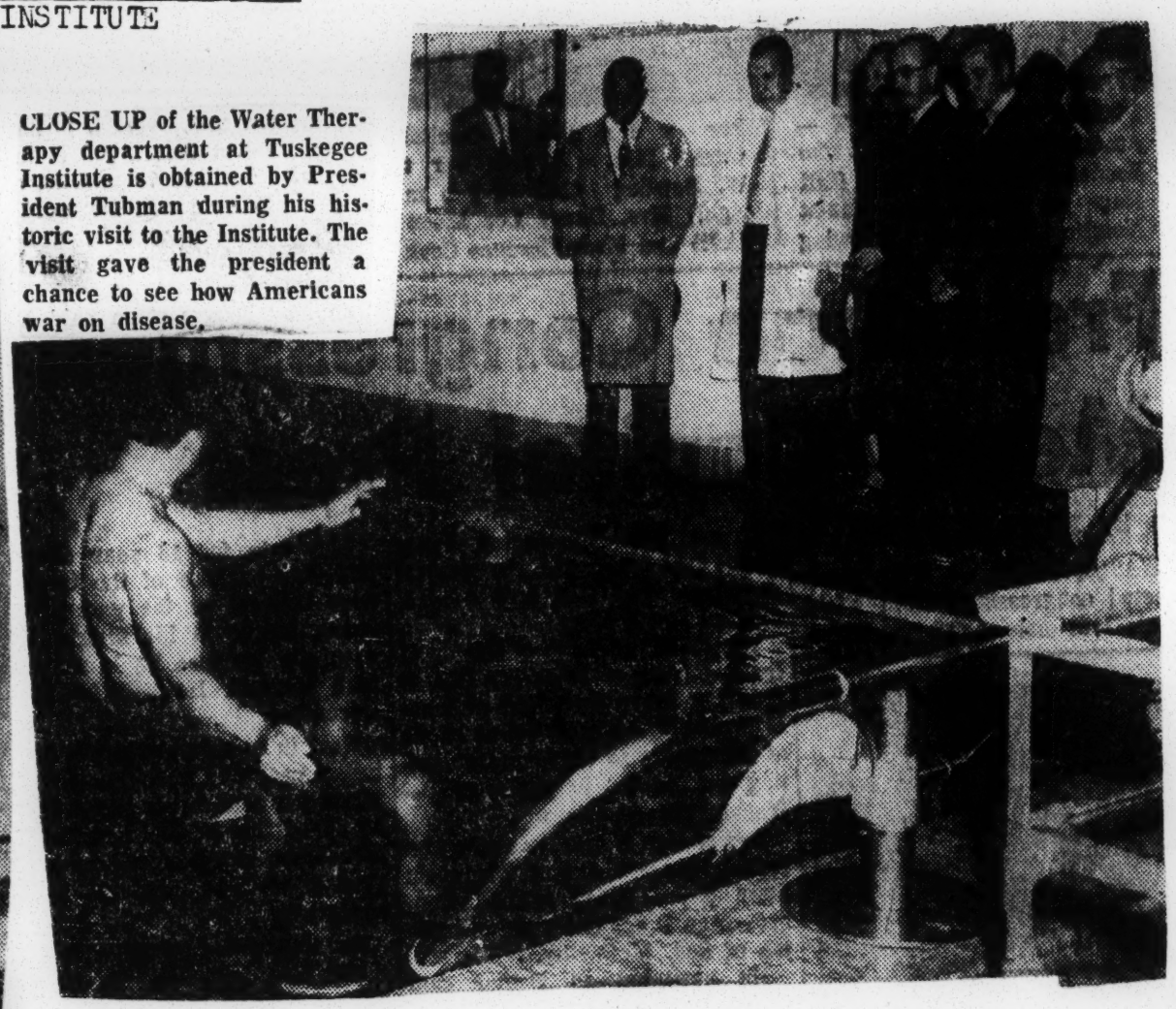
The Liberian President will take time out from his tour to pose with four educators from his own country and 13 undergraduate Liberian students, all of whom are enrolled here.

A Doctor of Laws degree will be conferred on the visitor by Dr. Foster at tomorrow's convocation at 2:30 p.m. A reception is planned in Dorothy Hall from 4-5 p.m.

PRESIDENT TUBMAN

14n 1954

VISIT OF- PRESIDENT WILLIAM V.S. TUBMAN
TO TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE



CLOSE UP of the Water Therapy department at Tuskegee Institute is obtained by President Tubman during his historic visit to the Institute. The visit gave the president a chance to see how Americans war on disease.

PRESIDENT WILLIAM V. S. TUBMAN of Liberia (left) visits the Physical Therapy department at Tuskegee Institute during his celebrated visit to the famous institute. His visit was made during a two-day conference and worshop of 200 volunteer workers from 14 southern states who are mapping the strategy to be used in the March of Dimes campaign against polio that gets underway January 3. With the President is Dr. Luther H. Foster, Tuskegee president.

Chicago Defender 1-11-54

Tuskegee president departs for India

Afro-American 1-11-1954

Atlanta Daily World 1-10-54

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Dr. L. H. Foster, Tuskegee Institute president, and his wife, Mrs. Vera C. Foster, left by plane for India via New York, London, Frankfort and Kerachi last week.

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VISIT OF- PRESIDENT WILLIAM V.S. TUBMAN

At Top Left, PRESIDENT WM. V. S. TUBMAN is shown receiving the Honorary LLD Degree from Dr. L. H. Foster, President of Tuskegee Institute. Vice President Derbigny is seen adjusting the hood. Top right shows President Tubman at the revered Booker T. Washington Monument on Tuskegee campus during his visit to the Institute.

Tubman Praises Tuskegee Inst.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(NNPA)— Liberia's chief executive, William V. S. Tubman, said, at the conclusion of his visit to Tuskegee Institute Thursday, that "This has been one of the most heart warming and thrilling experiences of my life."

"I had no dream of the extent of your physical plant here, nor the diversification of your program," he told Dr. L. H. Foster, Tuskegee's president.

The entire student body, who had waited up for the occasion, gave a stirring ovation as President Tubman and his party were escorted to their headquarters through a corridor formed by the Army ROTC honor guard on one side and the Air Force ROTC honor guard on the other.

Rain curtailed plans for a rural tour and washed out the afternoon academic procession. The convocation honoring President Tubman, held in the institute chapel, was opened by the choir singing "Liberia," followed by "The Star Spangled Banner."

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president emeritus of Tuskegee Institute and director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, presented President Tubman to Dr. Foster for the honorary degree of doctor of laws.

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VISIT OF-PRESIDENT WILLIAM V.S. TUBMAN
TO TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

President of Liberia visits Tuskegee, pays tribute to Washington, Carver

News Birmingham, Ala. P. 11
Nov. 14, 1954

By THOMAS F. HILL, News Alabama editor

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Nov. 5—For more than 100 years, the Republic of Liberia has proved that the Negro is capable of self-government and self-determination.

Speaking yesterday at the Alabama educational institution which has been making vast contributions to the development of his country was Liberia's president, William V. S. Tubman.

President Tubman, here to strengthen ties between this nation and Liberia, said his country had maintained a stable, progressive, democratic government since 1847.

14n

President Tubman paid tribute to Booker T. Washington, the founder of Tuskegee Institute, and Dr. George Washington Carver, the scientist who he said showed that no nation or people can rise to worthy heights who ignore the necessity of training their youths in the industrial arts, skills and agriculture.

"IT IS SIGNIFICANT," he told a chapel audience here yesterday, "that in Liberia, our highest school of mechanical, industrial and agricultural arts is called the Booker Washington Institute."

Dr. Tubman paid tribute to the achievements of Dr. Washington and "the sculptural work of this great man lifting the veil of ignorance from the face of his fellow man and opening to him new vistas of light and life."

In this nation at the invitation of President Eisenhower, President Tubman has made new friends for himself and his spirited republic, of which he has been president since 1943.

He voiced the appreciation of his country for the contributions made to it by Tuskegee Institute.

THE LIBERIAN chief executive cited the accomplishments of his country as making clear the capabilities of men of his race.

He praised the extension work being pioneered at Tuskegee where the arm of education reaches out into the lives of the community and passes along the benefits of research, knowledge and information.

President Tubman said he looked forward to "closer ties of friendship and fruitful practical cooperation between Tuskegee and his nation and its institutions.

"Because," he pointed out, "Liberia was founded by men of Negro decent from the United States of America, including this state of Alabama under the American Colonization Society, as an asylum for free men of color, the world over."

HE URGED everyone to continue to "Lift the curtain and lighten the darkness that prevades not only over the Negro race, but all races of men . . ."

The Liberian president and his party—including Ambassador C. L. Simpson—arrived at Tuskegee Wednesday night. Meeting the party was Tuskegee Institute President L. H. Foster, President Emeritus F. D. Patterson, and the mayor of Tuskegee, Phil Lightfoot.

The rain cut short much of the campus tour and the outdoor processional planned for the distinguished guest.

Dr. Patterson introduced President Tubman. Dr. Foster awarded the doctor of laws degree.

DR. TUBMAN is the 18th president of the Republic of Liberia. He was elected in 1943 to serve a term of eight years. He was reelected in 1951 for a second term of four years, and has announced he will be a candidate for a third term.

Born Nov. 29, 1895 at Harper, Cape Palmas, Liberia, he is the son of the late Alexander Tubman, a descendant of early settlers who reached the new colony in 1834 from Augusta, Ga. His mother, Elizabeth Rebecca Barnes Tubman, emigrated from Atlanta, Ga., in 1872.

PRESIDENT TUBMAN has initiated a nationwide development program, under an "open door" policy, and is striving to develop Liberia's potential wealth.

He arrived in Washington on Oct. 18 for his official state visit with President Eisenhower. He has toured Baltimore, Akron, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, New York. He left Tuskegee yesterday for Atlanta and New Orleans, after which he will depart for Haiti, Lebanon and Israel.

World Atlanta, Ga. P. 1

OFFICIAL RECEPTION LINE — This is the official reception line that greeted officials, friends, and students during the visit of Liberia's President, William V. S. Tubman, to the campus of Tuskegee Institute Thursday. Left to right are: Dr. F. D. Patterson, President Emeritus of Tuskegee Clarence L. Simpson, Liberian Ambassador to the U. S.; Dr. L. H. Foster, President of Tuskegee, President Tubman and Mrs. L. H. Foster. — (Perry's Photo)

Arrives Today As Guest Of Atlanta University System

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga. p. 1
Fri. 11-3-39

BY WILLIAM GORDON
Managing Editor, Atlanta Daily World

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (SNS) — Rain and stormy weather failed to halt a crowd of almost 3,000 people yesterday who assembled at Tuskegee Institute to pay respects to the President of Liberia.

President William V. S. Tubman during his visit to the United States made a trip to the historic institution where he was greeted by a crowd that came from miles around to hear and see the Chief Executive of the only Republic of Liberia.

President Tubman told his audience:

"Far across the face of this institute is cast the shadow of that great Negro leader and educator of men, Booker T. Washington. Also well noted are the able contributions made here to the people of this country through the resources of the able scientist, Dr. George Washington Carver.

PATTERSON ACCOMPANIES PRESIDENT TUBMAN

Accompanying President Tubman was Dr. F. D. Patterson, former president of Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Patterson said in introducing President Tubman to Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee:

"This is another great occasion for Tuskegee and equally great occasion for the Republic of Liberia.

"Tuskegee, more than any other institution kept its program geared to the basic needs of Negro people while daring continuously to pioneer new areas of opportunity of professional expression."

Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee said in his introduction:

"In an epoch of world history troubled by economic disorder and beset by political confusion, you have enunciated a philosophy, formulated a policy, guided enabling legislation through the democratic process to provide a government responsible for the common welfare."

In paying tribute to Tuskegee, President Tubman said:

"It is significant that in Liberia, our highest school of mechanical, industrial and agricultural arts is called the Booker T. Washington Institute. Not only do we also honor the achievements of Dr. Washington but we too believe that no nation or people can rise to worthy heights who ignore the necessity of training their youth in the industrial arts, skills and agriculture; and unless physical labor is endowed with dignity and pride, there can be no industrial growth and development."

The President of Liberia said these accomplishments came not by accident nor did they derive momentum from any haphazard conception. The President added:

"We believe that until the vast storehouse of knowledge in agriculture, health and industrial technology are marshalled to combat poverty, death and disease whenever found, the human family will stand condemned of not properly using and investing the talents over which God has made it trustee."

President Tubman told his audience that the respect and admiration of the historic institution comes from the manner in which the in- has reached out into the people of the community, ide and country, and pass- g the benefits of research, ge and information that it assed.

President of Liberia said he is countrymen appreciated the ibutions Tuskegee has made d is still making to the development of Liberia. He mentioned the many students trained at Tuskegee for work in Liberia and the students from Liberia who came to the institute for training.

TIES OF FRIENDSHIP

President Tubman said the people of Liberia look forward to closer ties of friendship and fruitful practical cooperation between the institute and his own Booker T. Washington Institute in Liberia.

The President mentioned that Liberia was founded by men of Negro decent from the United States of America, including the state of Alabama, under the auspices of the American Colonization Society, as an asylum for free men of color, the world over.

"Becoming a free and independent Republic in 1847 it has since maintained a stable, progressive democratic government, proving once, and we hope, for all times, that the Negro is capable of self-government and self determination."

PRAISED AMERICAN NEGROES

President Tubman lauded the Negroes of America whom he said had contributed "toward the greatness of this country."

The Chief Executive of the Republic of Liberia added:

"In the years to come, it is my belief, that the peace and prosperity of the world will not depend upon the efforts of one, two or three great powers, but upon the cooperative efforts of all the peoples of the earth wherever dispersed; that the mutual task that lies ahead will be made easier if we work toward an ideal society where the weal or the woe of any one member is felt in common, and the service of all is devoted to God and humanity."

In conclusion, President Tubman said, he felt assured that people would continue to lift the curtain, and lighten the darkness that pervades not only the Negro race, but all races of men.

Tuskegee Institute Schedules 7th Annual Trade Conference

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., March 11—Dean T. W. Jones of the School of Mechanical Industries announces the Seventh Annual Trade Conference, to be held March 23-25. The theme of the conference is: "Collegiate Trade and Industrial Training to Meet the Needs of the New South." Activities will begin with a banquet for the consultants and the faculty of the School of Mechanical Industries in the Pine Room of Dorothy Hall.

The first general session will begin at 9 a.m. and will be held in the auditorium of Trade A Building. After greetings by President Foster, there will be two keynote speeches: "Organized Labor and the College Trained Craftsman," by Julius Thomas, director of industrial relations of the National Urban League, and "Industry and the College Trained Craftsman," by Richard Nelson, director of industrial relations of the Inland Steel Company, of Chicago, Ill.

The annual open house of the School of Mechanical Industries will be held from 7 until 9:45 on the night of March 23, in the William G. Wilcoxson Trades Buildings on the campus. Featured will be exhibits by the Opelika Equipment Company—where free paint will be given—the Glidden Company, the Ayo Chemical Company, and the Dixie Tye Company of Birmingham. This latter concern will feature an off-set press in the Printing Department.

Other conference highlights will be panel discussions on: "Tuskegee's Interne Program," "How Can I Become A Contractor?" "The New South and the Industrial Education Teacher," "Unions and the Building Trades Student," "What Place Is There For Me In Southern Industry," "Public Relations for the Vocational College Graduate."

At 6:30 p.m. March 24 in the Institute Chapel, Joseph V. Baker, public relations expert of Philadelphia, will speak on: "Effective Public Relations for the Trade College."

The summary session will be at 2:30 p.m. on March 25, in Trade A Auditorium.

Conference activities will be climaxed by the annual conference banquet at 7 o'clock p.m. on March 25, in the Teachers' Cafeteria. The banquet speaker will be Julius Thomas, who will talk on: "Southern Industry and Race Relations." President L. H. Foster will make remarks.

The public is cordially invited to all sessions. Banquet tickets may be secured from Guy R. Trammell for $2 each.

Gaillard To Serve On Panel At Trade Meeting At Skegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. -(SNS)- L. S. Gaillard Jr., Birmingham general contractor, is slated to serve as chairman of a panel discussion at the Seventh Annual Trade Conference scheduled for March 23-25 here.

The panelists will discuss the subject, "How Can I Become A Contractor?"

Participants include T. J. Brady of Detroit, "Training and Personal Qualities Required;" Hugh F. Barrington, Detroit, "Job Opportunities for Practical Experience; H. S. Deloatch, Fortsmout, Va., "FHA Loans, Construction Loans, and Operating Capital;" Edgar H. Davis, Memphis "Estimating Procedures in Construction;" Clifford F. Smith, Houston, Tex; "Job Operations and Employee Cooperation;" Walter Block, Detroit, "Cost Accounting, and Bookkeeping" and L. S. Gaillard, Sr., "Business, Ethics, and Contracting."

Mr. Gaillard who is a graduate of Parker High School, The Department of Building Construction at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia with further studies in Architectural and Structural Engineering at Howard University and The University of Michigan, is presently Owner and General Manager of Gaillard Company, who were Contractors for The Smith and Gaston Funeral Home, Bessemer, Alabama, the new 200 student dining hall at Selma University, Selma, Alabama, and now has under contract the super structure for the new $200,000.00 Girl's Dormitory at Daniel Payne College of this city.

Tuskegee Ends Seventh Annual Trade Confab

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The Seventh Annual Trade Conference, emphasizing the New South and its growing industrial opportunities, was concluded here. The conference was participated in by students, leaders in industry, labor, education and public relations.

Significant contributions were made by Julius A. Thomas, director of industrial relations for the National Urban League; Richard Nelson of Inland Steel Corporation; William Daymon, of International Electrical Unions of America; and Joseph V. Baker, public relations executive of Philadelphia.

In summing up the total impact of the conference, M. T. Puryear, vocational guidance secretary, Southern Field Division of the National Urban League, said, "This is a new and a fluid South in which we live and work today."

He deplored the faulty system which has permitted the tremendous gap to exist between training in the schools and the day to day demands of industry and business. He praised the efforts of the conference to bring together administrators, students, teachers, business and labor.

There was a general agreement that opportunities in industry are opening faster than the colleges and the system of apprenticeship can produce skilled persons to fill. Much discussion was given to revamping and enriching the college training programs to meet the demands of the "New Fluid South."

Dean T. W. Jones, of the School of Mechanical Industries, and members of his faculty and staff were praised, by Dr. L. H. Foster at the banquet which closed the meeting, for bringing to the Institute such a meaningful conference.

Tuskegee Ends Seventh Annual Trade Confab

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The Seventh Annual Trade Conference, emphasizing the New South and its growing industrial opportunities, was concluded here. The conference was participated in by students, leaders in industry, labor, education and public relations.

Significant contributions were made by Julius A. Thomas, director of industrial relations for the National Urban League; Richard Nelson of Inland Steel Corporation; William Daymon, of International Electrical Unions of America; and Joseph V. Baker, public relations executive of Philadelphia.

In summing up the total impact of the conference, M. T. Puryear, vocational guidance secretary, Southern Field Division of the National Urban League, said, "This is a new and a fluid South in which we live and work today."

He deplored the faulty system which has permitted the tremendous gap to exist between training in the schools and the day to day demands of industry and business. He praised the efforts of the conference to bring together administrators, students, teachers, business and labor.

There was a general agreement that opportunities in industry are opening faster than the colleges and the system of apprenticeship can produce skilled persons to fill. Much discussion was given to revamping and enriching the college training programs to meet the demands of the "New Fluid South."

Dean T. W. Jones, of the School of Mechanical Industries, and members of his faculty and staff were praised, by Dr. L. H. Foster at the banquet which closed the meeting, for bringing to the Institute such a meaningful conference.

14n 1954

SCHOLARSHIP NIGHT

ALPHA KAPPA MU HONOR SOCIETY

Tuskegee Institute Observes Annual Scholarship Night

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE Ala., May 10 — A growing tradition at Tuskegee Institute is its annual scholarship night which is sponsored by the Beta Tau Upsilon Chapter of Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society.

This year's event, held in the Institute Chapel at the usual midweek vesper period was addressed by Dr. Mahlon C Rhaney, dean, college of arts and sciences, Florida A. and M. University, at Tallahassee.

Dr. Rhaney spoke about the role of the formally educated men and women in the uncharted society of the future. He challenged the young scholars to use their training as a tool to help with the world's work and urged each one to select and work toward a worthy goal.

Dr. Rhaney said, "accurate and full knowledge are the hallmarks of the educated." He pointed out further that patience, confidence and freedom of thought are the rewards of knowledge.

Dr. I. A. Derbigny, vice president, Tuskegee Institute and cofounder, with Dr. G. W. Gore, of Fllorida A. and M. University, of the National Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society, presented certificates of membership to the following:

Elected in 1953—Carrie B. Hayes, Florence; Melvin Herndon, Tuskegee; George Howell, Tuskegee Institute; Eula Mae Jones, Tuscaloosa; Arthur J. Scavella, Miami, Fla.; Edgar L. Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Ruth G. Stephens, Lineville, Carrie McDonald Todd, Tuskegee Institute and Ida Williams, Dothan.

Those elected in 1954 were: Gloria M. Rolle, Miami, Fla., and Gwendolyn Martinez, Shreveport, La.

Each student elected to the Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society not only ranks high in scholarship but possesses other qualifications which set them apart as representatives of the ideals and purposes of Tuskegee Institute. Juniors elected must have a grade point average of 2.35 out of a possible 3.0. Seniors must have a grade point average of 2.3.

Elected prior to 1953 and presently members of the Beta Tau Upsilon Chapter of the Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society are: Carole T. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute, 1953-54 president; Rosa L. Crumes, Tampa, Fla., sercretary-treasurer. Others who are members include Michael E. Thomas, Freetown, Sierra Leone; Walter H. Evans, Tuskegee Institute, and Helen W. Moore, Tuskegee Institute.

George L. Howell, Jr., of Tuskegee Institute, is president-elect for 1954-55.

A total of 115 students, representing the freshman, sophomore, junior and senior classes, made the spring honor roll by compiling a grade point average of not less than 2.0 for the three quaarters preceding the Spring Quarter. The eligibility of all honor students is determined by the course of study committee of which Dr. Robert D. Reid is chairman.

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SEMESTER SYSTEM- FALL TERM 1954

Tuskegee Institute Sets Semester Plan

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE — For the first time since the four-year college was organized at Tuskegee Institute in 1927, it is opening the fall term on the semester system. Dr. L. H. Foster and other school officials expect some minor problems of adjustment but foresee many decided advantages.

The 1954-55 term will open on Friday, Sept. 10 with the 14th All-Institute Conference lasting through Saturday, Sept. 11. Serving as coordinator of the conference will be Dr. I. A. Derbigny, vice president.

Faculty, staff and students will give study to the theme: "Toward the Objectives of Tuskegee Institute." Dr. Lawrence L. Jarvie, executive dean, University of New York, from Albany, will serve as general consultant.

With Dr. L. H. Foster presiding at the opening session, a panel will be presented on the "Philosophy of Tuskegee Institute." Vernon McDaniel, associate professor of education, will serve as chairman of the panel.

Following the panel on "Philosohpy of Tuskegee Institute" the conference will divide into groups. Group I with Dr. George T. Dowdy as chairman and Dr. C. Hoover Edwards as co-chairman will discuss "Implications from Alumni Studies."

Group II, headed by Lewis Jones with Fred D. Nance as co-chairman, will consider "Implications of the Socio-Economic Scene."

Group III, with Dr. Charles M. Ford and Frank J. Toland, serving as chairman and co-chairman, will discuss, "Implications of Significant Writings."

A fourth group headed by Vernon McDaniel wil give further study to the Philosophy of Tuskegee Institute. All groups are slanting their discussions toward the central purpoes of approaching the objectives of the Institution in terms of its committments to society. While no clear-cut conclusions are expected, serious study will be given to each topic.

Following reports of each group on Saturday morning and a report from Dr. Jarvie, the conference will adjourn for a luncheon at which Dr. L. E. Foster will give the Annual School Opening Address.

New students will arrive Monday, Sept. 13 for a week of orientation. Preliminary registration of new students will be held Thursday, Sept. 16, while Friday and Saturday the 17th and 18th will be general registration days.

The first semester classes begin on Monday, Sept. 20.

Tuskegee Institute Director Lists Summer School Schedule

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., June 5—Dr. I. A. Derbigny, vice president and director of the Tuskegee Institute summer school, announces the opening of the first session with registration on Monday, June 7. Dr. Derbigny indicated that the enrollment promises to be approximately equal to last year's figure of 1,516.

In discussing the faculty with the several deans, it was pointed out that the visiting faculty will include a large number of those who taught at the Institute last summer. Dean L. A. Potts made mention of Dr. A. P. Torrence who received the Ph.D degree in Agricultural Education from the University of Wisconsin and joined the agricultural faculty in the spring quarter. He will serve on the summer school faculty.

Dr. Alonzo Davis, dean of the school of education, which, incidentally, makes up the bulk of the summer school since in-service teachers constitute the largest enrollment, states that a few changes in his faculty will be announced at a later date.

The Tuskegee Institute Regional Principals' Worshop, begun last year as a joint project of the Southern Education Foundation, Tuskegee Institute, and the several State Departments of Education in the Southern Region—will be held again this summer. Dr. Davis states that 50 principals, in addition to the staff and visiting consulants are expected for the 10 week session.

Dr. Derbigny also announced an impressive list of activities planned for the summer. The Wednesday assembly programs will begin on June 9th with a special welcome by Dr. L. H. Frazer, president of Tuskegee Institute.

The successive assembly programs will feature Vivian Walker, soprano, in recital on June 16; Ralph Ellison, novelist, June 23; a panel—"Implications of the Supreme Court Decision"—to be composed of Dr. Mozell Hill, head, Department of Sociology, Atlanta University, together with Dr. Robert D. Reid and Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, June 30.

On July 7, the English department will feature Drama in Instruction, a demonstration on teaching children's literature. On July 14, a demonstration of the dance by the physical education department will be featured.

Joseph Locket will appear in a piano recital July 21. The school of education will be in charge of a special program on July 28, and the little theatre will present a one-act-play on August 4. The series will close with "Stars of Tomorrow," the summer school musical, conducted by Mrs. Alberta L. Simms, August 11.

Added attractions for the summer include weekly primer talks at The George Washington Carver Museum. Series "A" for Adults—"Introduction to the Story of Glass" with exhibits and demonstrations will be held each Saturday morning during the first session of summer school. The series begins June 12. Each meeting lasts from 9-10 a.m.

Series "B" for children—"Birds Plants and Wild Animals"—illustrated, will be held each Wednesday morning from 8:15—9 at the Museum. Parents and teachers are invited to send their children. The first meeting of this group is on Wednesday, June 9.

Details will be announced later on about a film forum and a program of off-campus tours.

Dean At Tuskegee Lists Faculty

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., June 22 — Dr. A. J. Davis, dean of the School of Education, Tuskegee Institute, has announced that the following teachers will serve on the 1954 School of Education summer faculty.:

Dr. Florence R. Brown, Mrs. C. Gartell Chivers, Dr. A. J. Davis, Mr. N. F. Davis, Dr. I. A. DerZigny, Dr. Samuel E. Duncan, Dr. Ira L. Ferguson;

Mrs. Lois A. Gaillard, Miss Frankie N. Golden, C. G. Gomillion, Mrs. Elva J. Howell, Dr. William A. Hunter, Dr. George L. Mann, Lonnie E. Mitchell, John C. Moore, Vernon McDaniel, Frederick D. Nance;

Abraham H. Peeler, Miss Annie M. Peterson, Dr. Augustus C. Phillips, Mrs. Inez H. Pitts, Mrs. Georgia C. Poole, Mrs. Alberta F. Richie, Mrs. Ellen J. Sprague, A. Odell Thurman, Mrs. Dorinda D. Trades; Mrs. Arnena W. Turner, Ernest N. Ukpaby, Miss Helen S. Vance, Sherman N. Webster and Dr. Chancellor Williams.

14n 1954

TUSKEGEE MAKING NO PLANS YET FOR ADMITTING WHITE STUDENTS

Tuskegee Making No Plans Yet For Admitting White Students

TUSKEGEE, Ala., May 18 (AP) — Tuskegee Institute is making no plans to admit white students although there have been applications from them, Dr. L. H. Foster, Tuskegee's president said today.

And Dr. Foster agreed with another Negro leader, Charles G. Gomillion, that there will be no "concentrated effort" on the part of Negroes to enroll in white schools "just for the sake of going to white schools."

The Tuskegee president said until there is an attorney general ruling on how the Supreme Court decision applies in Alabama, nothing will be done toward admitting white students at Tuskegee.

Another source said a number of applications from white students have been turned down, particularly for enrollment in the school of veterinary medicine.

Although Tuskegee is a private school, part of its funds come from the state of Alabama and the state constitution prohibits mixing of the races at tax-supported schools.

The Supreme Court decision presumably would supersede this constitional requirement when it goes into effect.

Dr. Foster said he felt Negroes would look at the Supreme Court decision objectively and not take a course that would cause unnecessary strife.

Gomillion, who is dean of students at Tuskegee and a member of the state executive committee of the National Association for advancement of Colored People, said he believed most Negroes will seek admission in white schools only to get better educational advantages.

Legal action to see there is no discrimination in educational opportunities, he said, "will be the last resort . . . in my opinion."

Gomillion said he didn't think suits will be filed in court unless those involved "are convinced that they can't get their constitutional rights any other way."

"Those things (lawsuits) are expensive, he said, "and of course we don't want to resort to them unless necessary. We don't have that kind of money to throw away."

The Tuskegee dean suggested there will be a varied reaction among Negroes themselves on seeking admission to white schools.

Some, he said, would be reluctant to enroll their children with white students while others would have no hesitancy if they felt it would mean better education for their children.

Negro leader predicts no big move to enroll

TUSKEGEE, Ala., May 18—(AP) —A Negro leader predicted today that members of his race will make no "concentrated effort" to enroll in white schools "just for the sake of going to white schools."

Most Negro families in Alabama, said Charles G. Gomillon of Tuskegee Institute, probably will be willing to keep their children in Negro schools as long as the facilities are "substantially" the same as those in white classrooms and where there is no inconvenience.

GOMILLION, who is dean of students at the Tuskegee Institute and a member of the state executive committee of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, expressed belief that most Negroes will seek admission to white schools only to get better educational advantages.

On the other hand, he continued, where there is a noticeable difference in the building facilities and the courses of study in the Negro and white schools, or where Negro students have to travel long distances, they probably will seek admission to the white schools.

EVEN THEN, Gomillion said, legal action "will be the last resort, in my opinion." He predicted that suits will be filed in court "only if the persons involved are convinced that they can't get their constitutional rights any other way."

"Those things are expensive and of course we don't want to resort to them unless necessary," he explained. "We don't have that kind of money to throw away."

FURTHER, the Tuskegee educator said, the question of seeking admission to white schools probably will vary among Negro families.

He said he believed some would be reluctant to enroll their children with white students while others would have no hesitancy if they felt they could get better educational advantages.

White Students May Attend Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (ANP) — The U. S. Supreme court decision rendered last week will make it possible for white students to attend Tuskegee institute here. Dr. L. H. Foster, president of the institution, said, however, that Tuskegee is making no plans to admit white students, although there have been applications from them.

Dr. Foster and Charles G. Gomillion agreed that there will be no "concentrated effort" on the part of Negroes to enroll in white schools "just for the sake of going to white schools.

The educator said until there is an attorney general ruling on how the Supreme court decision applies in Alabama, nothing will be done toward admitting white students to Tuskegee.

Part of the institution's funds comes from the state of Alabama.

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Tuskegee Choir In 2nd Appearance on Coke Hr.

The internationally known 36-voice Tuskegee Institute Choir, under the direction of William L. Dawson, head of the Tuskegee Institute School of Music, will make its second appearance as the guest of Eddie Fisher, star of "Coke Time," on September 2.

The famed choir will sing "Rise and Shine" and "Go Tell it on the Mountain." The Coca-Cola star will offer "April Showers," "Smoke Gets in your Eyes" and "I Believe."

The fifteen-minute program is sponsored by The Coca-Cola Company over the Mutual Broadcasting System. Fred Robbins is emcee and music is supplied by Axel Stordahl and his orchestra. The transcribed show is written and produced by Gordon Auchincloss. Ed Stokes is the announcer.

The Coca-Cola Company urges persons in the various localities to check their radio guides for exact time of the program.

Tuskegee Choir on Thursday air show

NEW YORK — The internationally known 36-voice Tuskegee Institute choir, under the direction of William L. Dawson, will make its second appearances as the guest of Eddie Fisher, star of "Coke Time," on Thursday of this week.

The famed choir will sing "Rise and Shine" and "Go Tell it on the Mountain." Fisher will offer "April Showers," "Smoke Gets in your Eyes" and "I Believe."

The fifteen - minute program is aired over the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Tuskegee choir on ABC Sunday

NEW YORK — The four choirs to be featured on the Negro College Choir Sunday series during September over the ABC Radio Network from 7:35 to 8 a.m., are those of Texas college, Tuskegee Institute, Spelman and Lane colleges.

Selections of the Tuskegee Institute choir Sept. 12, are: "Lead Me To A Rock That's Higher Than I," "Brother James's Air" arranged by Edward Boatner, "Holy Art Thou" by George Frederic Handel, "Liebeslieder Walser Numbers 14 & 15" by Johannes Brahams, "He Shall Come Down Like Rain" by Dudley Buck, and "Bless This House" by May Brahe.

The Spelman College choir on Sept. 19, will sing:

"Now Thank We All Our God" by Carl Mueller, "How Lovely Are Thy Dwellings" by Liddle, "O Jesu, Sweet" by Bach, "As Costureiras" by Villa-Lobos, "Lord, Thou Hast Been Our Dwelling Place" by W. L. James, "Estrella E Lua Nova' by Villa-Lobos, "Xango" by Villa-Lobos, "Gloria Dei Maxima" by W. L. James, "My God Is King" and "Lord Make Me Mo' Holy," Negro Spirituals.

Lane College choir numbers for Sept. 26, are:

"Holy Art Thou" by Handel-Kingsmill, "Lo, A Voice To Heaven Sounding" Bortniansky-Tchaikowsky, "A City Called Heaven" arranged by Van A. Cristy, "In These Delightful Pleasant Groves" by H. Purcell, "Upon The Day Of Judgment" by Arkhangelsky-Norden, "God So Loved The World" by Sir John Stainer, and "Rackin' Jesusalem" arranged by John W. Work.

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TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE CHOIR

Tuskegee Next On The College Radio Series

NEW YORK — Four of the nation's outstanding college choirs will be featured on the NEGRO COLLEGE CHOIR Sunday series during the month of September over the ABC Radio Network from 9:35 to 10 a.m., CDT. Presented as a Public Affairs event, the choirs are those of Texas College, Tuskegee Institute, Spelman College and Lane College.

Selections of the Tuskegee Institute choir on September 12, are:

"Lead Me To A Rock That's Higher Than I," "Brother James Air" arranged by Edward Boatner, "Holy Art Thou" by George Frederic Handel, "Liebeslieder Walser Numbers 14 & 15" by Johannes Brahms, "He Shall Come Down Like Rain" by Dudley Buck, and "Bless This House" by May Brahe.

Tuskegee singers begin Fund series

NEW YORK—The famed Tuskegee Institute Choir led off the November college choir broadcasts Sunday, presented by ABC radio network in cooperation with the United Negro College Fund.

The programs are broadcast weekly over some 170 stations, originating with WABC in New York on Sundays at 10:35-11 a.m.

The rest of the November schedule as announced by W. J. Trent Sr., executive director of the UNCF, is as follows: November 14, Wiley College, Marshall, Tex., Gilbert Allen, director; 21st, Texas College, Tyler, Tex., James E. Dorsey, director; and 28th, Paine College, Augusta, Ga., Ruby T. Robinson, director.

Tuskegee Choir Xmas Eve Guests On 'Coke Time'

The internationally known Tuskegee Institute choir will be the guest again of Eddie Fisher, star of "Coke Time" on the NBC star's Christmas Eve program.

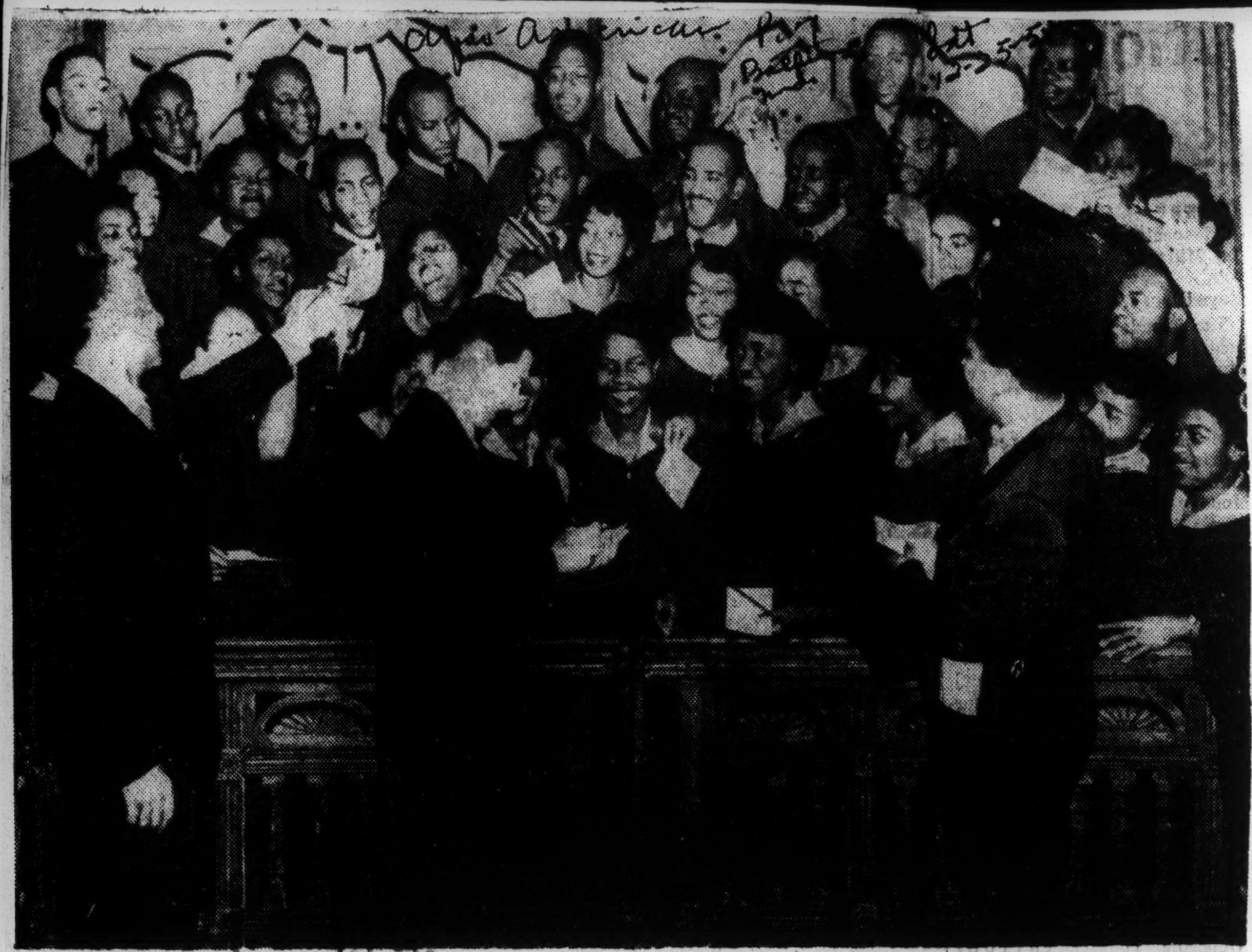
The famous choir, under the direction of William L. Dawson, head of the Tuskegee Institute School of Music, will appear with the celebrated Mr. Fisher on the TV show originating from NBC's Radio Center, New York City, on Friday, December 24. The Eddie Fisher show is seen from 6:30-6:45 through channel 6, WDSU-TV in the New Orleans area.

Tuskegee Choir Leads Off UNCF Broadcasts

NEW YORK. — The famed Tuskegee Institute Choir will lead off the November college choir broadcasts presented by the American Broadcasting company in cooperation with the United Negro college fund. The programs which feature the student choral groups of the UNCF member colleges are broadcast weekly over some 170 stations of the ABC radio network. They originate with WABC in New York on Sundays at 10:35-11:00 a.m., and are heard at varying local broadcasting times and dates throughout the United States and Canada.

The November schedule as announced by W. J. Trent, jr. executive director of the UNCF is as follows: November 7, the choir of Tukegee Institute, Alabama under the direction of William L. Dawson; November 14, Wiley college, Marshall, Texas under the direction of Gilbert Allen; November 21, Texas college, Tyler, Texas with James E. Dorsey directing and November 28, Paine college, Augusta, Georgia directed by Ruby T. Robinson.

Mr. Trent said that the ABC-UNCF choral series, now in its fifth continuous year of broadcasting, has served to acquaint the American public with the program of the United Negro College Fund in helping to increase the numbers of Negro youth attending college through increased scholarship aid and other financial support to its member institutions.



Eddie Fisher, front center, gives autographs to members of the Tuskegee Institute Choir, following their Christmas appearance last year, on his TV show "Coke Time." Assisting Eddie are William L. Dawson, left, director of group; and Moss H. Kendrix, public relations counselor. The choir will sing this year on Eddie's Christmas Eve show.

14n 1954

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE CHOIR

"COKE TIME" — The Internationally famous Tuskegee Institute Choir will make its second Christmas appearance as guest of Eddie Fisher, star of "Coke Time", Christmas eve. Under the leadership of William L. Dawson, the noted composer and director, the choir will render two traditional Christmas carols — "Go Tell It on the Mountain" and "Mary Had a Baby." The NBC-TV show will be seen at 7:30 p.m.

Above Eddie Fisher, front center, is seen issuing autographs to members of the Tuskegee Institute Choir last year after the young artists had made their Christmas appearance with him. Assisting Fisher are Dawson, left, and Moss H. Kendrix, public relations counselor for the Coca-Cola Co., right.

14n 1954 TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE CHOIR

TUSKEGEE CHOIR STARS On "COKE TIME"—The famous Tuskegee Institute choir, under the direction of William L. Dawson, was the guest of TV-star Eddie Fisher on "Coke Time" Christmas Night. The 36 youthful singers will appear again with Mr. Fisher on his New Year's TV program, NBC-TV, Jan. 1, at 7:30 p.m. (EST). In photo, Mr. Fisher (center) poses with choir after his Christmas program. Others seen in photo are, left to right, front Moss H. Kendrix, Coca-Cola public relations man; Felix Coste, vice president of the company; Herbert Sussan, NBC-TV director of "Coke Time," and William L. Dawson, guest choir conductor. "Coke Time" is sponsored by the Coca-Cola company.

Tuskegee Choir to appear on New Year's TV program

Afro-American P. 4

NEW YORK — The "Coke Time" television show, starring Eddie Fisher, will present to America the Tuskegee Institute Choir with William L. Dawson, director, on New Year's Day. Baltimore

Thirty-five choir members will be seen at that time. This will be a Kinescope production for distribution to 90 affiliate TV stations from coast to coast.

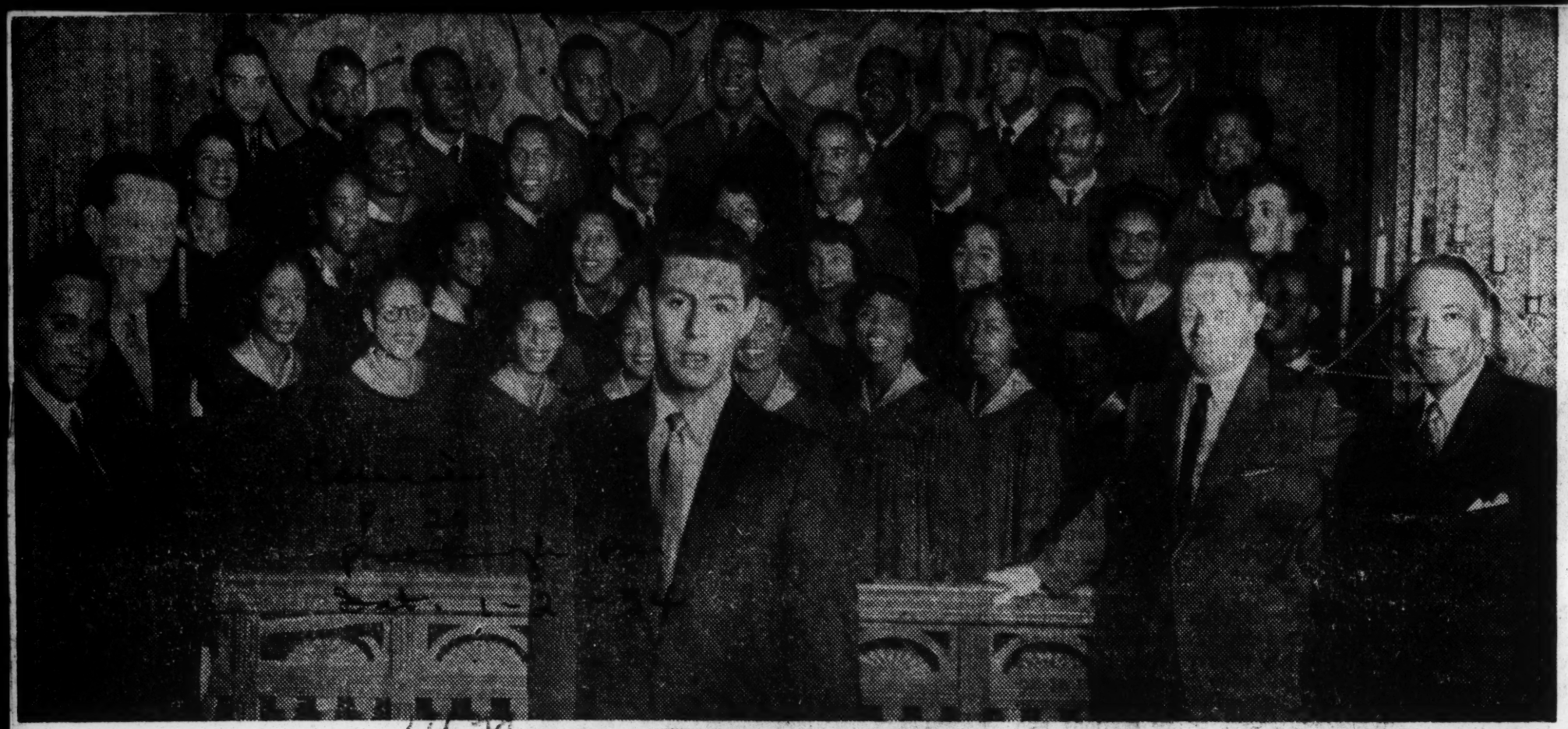
The names and hometowns of those who are to appear are:

Willie A. Billups, Athens, Ga.; Cornelius Blount, Albany, Ga.; Joann Brown, Bainbridge, Ga.; Mildred Campbell, NYC, Margaret Carstarphen, Gadsden Ala.; Orpha Cooke, Morehead City, N.C., Jean Lois Davis, LaGrange, Ga.; Mary Carolyn Derbigny, Tuskegee, Ala.; Leon Donaldson, Burton, S.C.; Ann Eliot, Albany, Ga.; Ann Fisher, West Palm Beach, Fa.; Myrdia Flemings, Enterprise, Ala.; Donald W. Gillard, Clemson, S.C.; Cynthia Glover, Anniston, Ala.; Emmett W. Groomes, Jacksonville, Fla.; Ernestine Groomes, Jacksonville, Fla.;

Clarice Henderson, Birmingham, Ala.; Lucille Jones, Mobile, Ala.; Major Jones, Charlottesville, Va.; William H. Johnson, Okmulgee, Okla.; Alexander Luten, South Bend, Ind.; Mildred Meadows, Detroit, Mich.; Annie Moore, Birmingham, Ala.; Willie J. Paul, E. St. Louis, Ill.; Theron Quarterman, NYC.; Titus A. Saunders, Meigs, Ga.; Arthur Herndon Shaw, Moultrie, Ga.; Letitia Smith, Montgomery, Ala.; Earnestine Sparks Birmingham, Ala.;

Bessie Stockard, Nashville, Tenn.; Calvin Swartz, Whigham, Ga.; Be-Alva Y. Walker, Texarkana, Ark.; William H. Wiley, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; and Ramona Williams, St. Louis, Mo.

Sat. 1-2-54



'Skegee on 'Coke Time'—The famous Tuskegee Institute Choir, under the direction of William L. Dawson, was the guest of TV star Eddie Fisher on "Coke Time" Christmas night. The thirty-six youthful singers will appear again with Mr. Fisher on his New Year's TV program, NBC-TV, Jan. 1, 7:30 P. M., EST. Above, Eddie Fisher (center) poses with choir after his Christmas program. Others seen in photo are, left to right: Moss H. Kendrix, Coca-Cola PR man; Felix Coste, vice president, the Coca-Cola Company; Herbert Sussan, NBC-TV director, who directs "Coke Time," and guest choir conductor, William L. Dawson. "Coke Time" is sponsored by the Coca-Cola Company.

14n 1954

VISIT OF-PRESIDENT WILLIAM V.S. TUBMAN
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Liberian President Makes Two-Day Visit To Institute

News Tuskegee, Alabama

President William V. S. Tubman, chief executive of the Republic of Liberia, came to Tuskegee Institute last week to be guest of honor for two days, receive the plaudits of faculty, students and townspeople, accept a degree of doctor of laws and inspect the physical plant of the school with which his country has had such intimate ties for more than half a century.

In his main address during his visit to Tuskegee Institute President Tubman emphasized that his country has maintained a stable, progressive, democratic government since 1847.

President Tubman paid tribute to Booker T. Washington, the founder of Tuskegee Institute, and Dr. George Washington Carver, the scientist who he said showed that no nation or people can rise to worthy heights who ignore the necessity of training their youths in the industrial arts, skills and agriculture.

"It is significant," he told a chapel audience "that in Liberia, our highest school of mechanical, industrial and agricultural arts is called the Booker Washington Institute."

President Tubman cited the accomplishments of his country as making clear the capabilities of men of his race.

He praised the extension work being pioneered at Tuskegee where the arm of education reaches out into the lives of the community and passes along the benefits of research, knowledge and information.

Arriving Wednesday night by train from New York by way of Atlanta, the Tubman party was greeted at the station by more than 500 citizens from the Institute and surrounding counties.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president emeritus of Tuskegee Institute and director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, presented President Tubman to Dr. L. H. Foster for the honorary degree of doctor of laws.

Dr. Patterson recalled the request which came from President Arthur Barclay, of Liberia, in 1908 for Booker T. Washington to act for Liberia as a friend in court when the League of Nations would have divided the country between stronger powers. The beginning of Booker Washington Institute under President C. D. B. King's administration was another instance of cooperation mentioned.

Dr. Foster and President Tubman stood through the entire proceedings. Before conferring the degree upon the Liberian statesman, Dr. Foster praised him for his many efforts toward the human and economic development of his people.

In a prepared statement of response, President Tubman said, "the international recognition and support which your program here has received is living testimony of the effectiveness of your pioneering extension work."

Tubman Hears Plans For March Of Dimes Drive

Black Newspaper Oklahoma City, Okla.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. (ANP)—Liberia's president, William V. S. Tubman, got a chance to see how Americans war on disease during his celebrated visit to the campus of Tuskegee Institute last week.

P. 9

Gathered here for a two-day conference and workshop were 200 volunteer workers from 14 southern state mapping the strategy to be used in the forthcoming March of Dimes campaign that gets under way Jan. 1.

11-13-54

Preparatory to setting their sights on the $64,000,000 goal of the 1955 campaign, they listened to fund raising experts from the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, previewed and evaluated material to be used in the drive, compared techniques, heard inspirational talks and saw 27 of their number rewarded for service ranging from five to 15 years.

Conference director was Charles H. Bynum, of New York City, director of interracial activities for the National Foundation.

Like polio itself which is no respector of class or race, those who gathered here to help eradicate it were a cross-section of America.

There were farmers and teachers, shop workers and preachers, business men and housewives, old and young people of both races and still recovering from the elections held earlier in the week rabid Democrats and ardent Republicans, Northerners and Southerners.

Many of them were like the youthful chairman of the Alabama march of dimes, Ralph Kenamer, who lived in fear that his children would be stricken during a recent polio epidemic in Montgomery, Ala., his home.

Others were like energetic Mrs. Henrine Knaive, wife of a Laurel, Miss., physician, realizing that anyone might be stricken at any time until a tested preventative is discovered, she has become one of the nation's biggest money raisers. She is now the only Negro member of the executive committee of the Jones county chapter of the march of dimes campaign, and serves on a voluntary basis.

At the conference also were professional workers like Warren Kingsberry, assistant national director of chapters and David Preston, director of scientific information both with the national office in New York.

One of the 15-year service pins awarded volunteer workers at the conference went to Miss Emma Kate Gray of Athens, Ala., a Jeanes supervisor, who has worked actively in the local march of dimes drive since 1938 when the National Foundation was created.

Among those receiving 10-year pins were Asa B. Nichols, Newbern, Ala.; Rev. Milton M. Nunn, Alexander City, Ala., and John Tucker, Phoenix City.

Tubman Lauds Booker T. Washington In Doctorial Acceptance Speech

Fri. 11-12-54 Call P. 2

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (ANP) — Pointing out that in Liberia, the highest school of mechanical, industrial and agricultural arts is called the Booker Washington institute, Liberian President William V. S. Tubman went on to praise the great Negro educator in a doctorial acceptance speech here.

Kansas City, Mo.

Tubman was awarded an honorary doctor of laws by Tuskegee.

"An eloquent estimate of the achievements of Dr. Washington is the sculptural work of this great man lifting the shroud of darkness from the face of his fellow man and opening unto him new vistas of light and life," said Tubman.

"Coming up from the depths of slavery but showing the eagerness born of the compulsion of a great vision," he said, "Booker Washington has left a monument not only in stone but in the living reality of this institution and the point of view which Tuskegee has so well stressed."

Stating that Liberians believe that no nation "can rise to worthy heights who ignore the necessity of training their youths in the industrial arts, skills, and agriculture," Tubman said that unless physical labor "is endowed with dignity and pride there can be no industrial growth and development.

"Whether expressed or not, the worth of service to humanity proceed from certain assumptions concerning the nature and worth of the individual. This is certainly the same fundamental conviction of Christianity.

"We believe that until the last storehouses of knowledge in agriculture, health, and industrial technology are marshalled to combat poverty, death and disease wherever found, the human family, will stand condemned of not properly using and investing the talents over which God has made it trustee."

Stating that the United States deserves the fullest loyalty of the Negro by virtue of the opportunities afforded through its democratic system, Tubman said he believes that the "peace and prosperity of the world" will not only depend upon the efforts of a few great powers, "but upon the cooperative efforts of all the peoples of th earth."

Tubman Lauds Tuskegee Founder

Black Newspaper Sat. 11-13-54

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala (ANP)—Pointing out that in Liberia, the highest school of mechanical, industrial and agricultural arts is called the Booker Washington Institute, Liberian President William V. S. Tubman went on to praise the great Negro educator in a doctorial acceptance speech here.

P. 8

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Oklahoma City, Okla.

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Our African Protege

The visit to Tuskegee Institute of President Wililam V. S. Tubman of Liberia revives memories of American efforts well over a century ago to colonize Africa with freed Negro slaves. While this philanthropic plan did not materialize to the extent that promoters visualized, it did result in the founding under American auspices of what is today the only independent Negro nation in Africa.

President Tubman's visit coincides with a mounting interest in Liberia because of its growing importance as a source of raw materials, and its strategic situation.

American private capital finances Liberia's two big industries, rubber production and iron mining. Liberian iron ore is rated by experts as the highest grade in the world, surpassing in iron content even the famed Swedish ore. Recent explorations have revealed large deposits of manganese. The soil is fertile and there are valuable timber resources.

The principal crop is rubber. Firestone's rubber plantation is the world's largest, employing more than 25,000 workers.

Strategically located on the southwest coast of Africa's huge western bulge, Liberia has in Roberts Field near Manrovia one of Africa's largest air fields. Africa has assumed increasing importance in the global strategy of the atomic age. Because of the short hop across to Brazil, and other geographical features, Liberia is prominently in the picture for peace or war.

Liberia's area is 43,000 square miles, something more than four-fifths the size of Alabama. About 20,000 of the inhabitants are Americans of Negro descent, who furnish the leadership. There has been no accurate census of interior tribes. Estimates of the total population range from 1,000,000 to 2,500,000—a Liberian government bulletin says "more than 1,500,000."

Founding a settlement for freed slaves in Africa was advocated in this country even before the Revolutionary War. Congress granted a charter to the American Colonization Society in 1816, and in 1819 appropriated $100,000 for the project.

The first settlement was made in 1822 under auspices of the colonization society, with cooperation of the U.S. government, which negotiated a cession of territory by native chiefs. The capital, Monrovia, was named in honor of President Monroe.

In recent years Liberia has done much to promote public health and education. U.S. loans and technicians are helping launch a five-year development program to cost $32,000,000, and the U.S. in addition has agreed to modernize Monrovia's harbor at a cost of $20,000,000.

Liberia's example of orderly progress should help toward a solution of the "African problem" which is vexing colonial powers, by showing what Negroes can do on their own.

Tuskegee Institute Honors Liberia President Tubman

TUSKEGEE, Nov. 4—William V. S. Tubman, president of Liberia and a descendant of Georgia slaves, received a Doctor of Laws degree from Tuskegee Institute today.

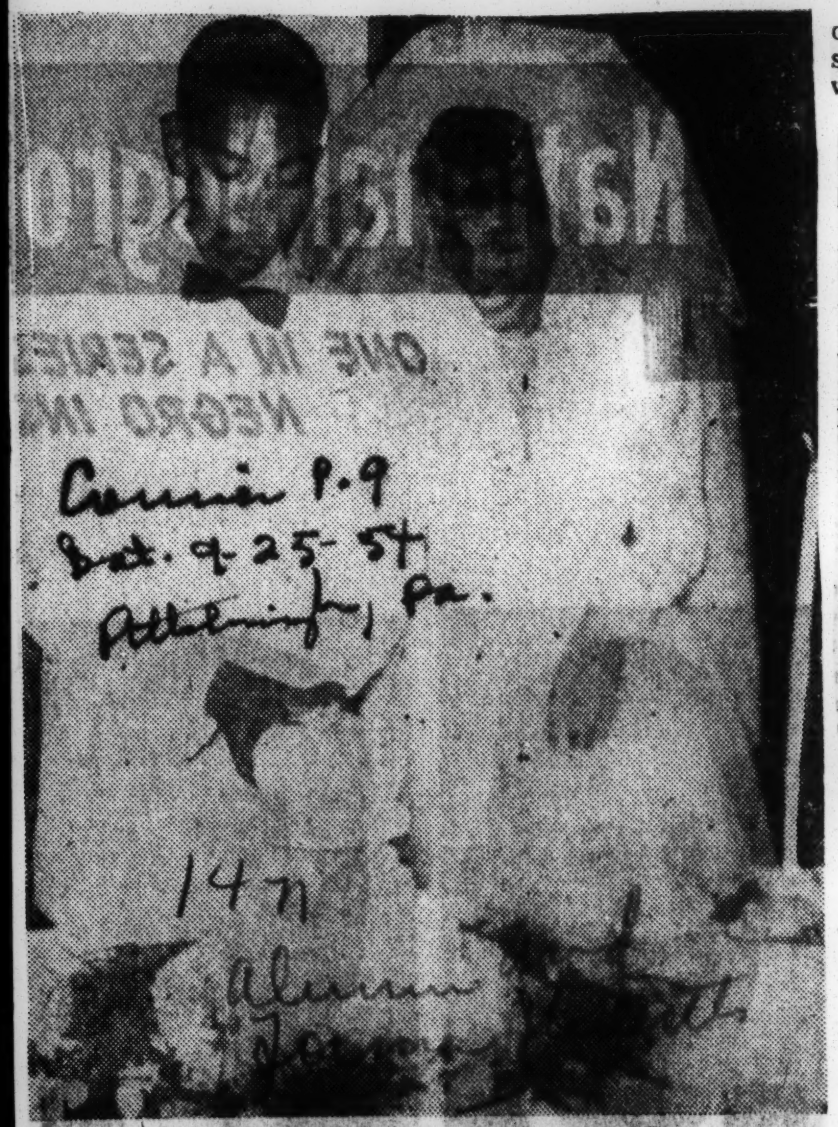
The degree was conferred by Tuskegee President L. H. Foster at ceremonies beginning in the institute chapel.

The head of the all-Negro republic was greeted at nearby Chehaw last night by a delegation of city and institute officials. A military escort brought him from the special train to a waiting motorcade and the Tuskegee Institute band greeted him on the campus.

Tubman toured the campus this morning with four Liberian educators and 10 Liberian undergraduates who are enrolled here at the famed Negro college.

President Tubman is the 18th president of the African republic.

He is a descendant on his father's side of early settlers who reached the new colony in 1834 from Augusta, Ga. His mother emigrated from Atlanta in 1872.



MR. AND MRS. MELVIN E. VINCENT

Booker-Vincent Rites Held In Famous Tuskegee Chapel

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—At an impressive double-ring ceremony held at the Institute Chapel, Miss Dorris Booker of Quitman, Ga., the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. McKinley Booker, and Melvin Eugene Vincent of Washington, D. C., both Tuskegee graduates, were united in marriage, with the Rev. Dr. Daniel Wynn, acting chaplain, officiating.

Wedding music was furnished by Miss Ruth Babb, with Mrs. A. Lillian Simms at the console.

Bridesmaids were the Misses Dorothy Brandtree, Margaret Stevens, Doris Stephens and Mary Booker. Maid of honor was Betty Gasker. They wore floor-length full skirted gowns of faille in rainbow hues.

The bride made her own gown, that of her mother and her maids, besides creating their headpieces. The bride, given in marriage by her father, wore a floor-length robe de style of white satin, tulle and Chantilly lace, with a fitted bodice, standing collar, long sleeves, and a bouffant skirt of tulle with lace inserts. A veil of illusion held in place by a shell of satin hoop trimmed with pompons, completed her outfit. She carried a prayer book with a white orchid.

ATTENDANTS

George Ellis Washington was ring bearer. Flower girls were Vivian and Valerie Stewart, twins.

Sandy Grimes was best man. Ushers were Sylvester Booker, Ervin Fuller, Major Jones and Randolph Goodwin. Candlelighters were Robert Nicholson and William Rome.

The wedding reception was held in Dorothy Hall.

Out-of-town guests were Mrs. Alice Head of Detroit, aunt of the bride; Miss Carolyn Jean King of Birmingham, Ala.; Ronald McClain of St. Augustine, Fla.; Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Pollard and daughter, Beverly, of Washington, D. C., and their nephew, Rudolph Dock, also of Washington.

Tuskegee graduate named Kenny therapist in N. J.

MISS MARIE HARRIS

JERSEY CITY — Mrs. Marie C. Harris of Pittsburgh has completed a two-year course in Minneapolis, qualifying her as a Kenny therapist and is now assigned to the Sister Kenny Institute in the Jersey City Medical Center.

A graduate of Tuskegee Institute, Mrs. Harris has worked in hospitals in Chicago and Pittsburgh. She is now authorized to treat polio cases, under medical supervision, according to the technique established by Sister Kenny.

Polio is most common among children, creating an added interest for Mrs. Harris who has a seven-year-old daughter, Marlene, who resides in Pittsburg with her grandmother.

Named Kenny Aide

New Therapist—Mrs. Marie C. Harris, left, 621 Duff Street, Pittsburgh, who recently completed a two-year training course qualifying her as a Kenny Therapist, is greeted by chief therapist, Valerie Harvey, as she reports for duty at the Eastern Area, Kenny Institute in the Jersey City Medical Center. Mrs. Harris trained at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama.

Call p. 24 Fri. 11-19-54 Kansas City, Mo.

EGREES CONFERRED FIFTY YEARS AGO. — On Saturday, October 30, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, had its annual banquet honoring the graduates of the classes of 1904 and 1914 at the Institute. The program for the affair included a welcome address by the President L. H. Foster, remarks by representatives of both classes, induction ceremonies into the Half-Century club and awarding of golden anniversary certificates. After the banquet the 1904 members posed for the above picture in front of the Booker T. Washington monument. Pictured are (front row, left to right) Rev. Andrew G. Mitchell Louisiana; Rev. William H. Lowe, Mississippi; Lucius Scott, Tennessee; Mrs. Henry, Georgia; President Foster; George F. River, Georgia; Mrs. Pauline Dickens Hall, R. N., Georgia; Mrs. Dollie Johnson Green, Massachusetts. On the back row from left to right are, Phillip Nash, Missouri; Sanford H. Lee, Georgia; Mrs. Ora Porter, R.N., Kentucky; Thomas H. Dickson, Kansas City, Kansas; Mrs. Daniel McClellan, Kansas City, Kansas; Albert B. Lovett, Michigan and Daniel McClellan, Kansas City, Kansas. The students pictured above witnessed Paul Laurence Dunbar writing the school's song, "The Tuskegee Song" which N. Clark Smith wrote music for at a later date.

'Skegee Club Hears Of Trip

Defender p. 14

Tuskegee alumni of Chicago met Sunday in the Tuskegee Club Home on South Parkway and heard reports from representatives who recently returned from a general alumni meeting at their alma mater.

Those giving enlightening remarks on the visit were Daniel L. Faulkner, Frank Wade, E. Brister and Misses Mary Carter and Vienna DeNeal.

Crawford has long record of service

Afro-American

NEW HAVEN, Conn. —The recent appointment of George W. Crawford as top legal adviser to the $17,000,000 corporate city of New Haven, is just one more highlight in the life of Mr. Crawford, who has steadily influenced progress in this area for the past 50 years.

Mr. Crawford is a graduate of Tuskegee institute and Talladega college in his native Alabama, and of Yale law school. He was admitted to the Connecticut Bar on January 26, 1904, and has since practiced law in New Haven.

One of his first local assignments was on the building Lines commission, which laid down the first comprehensive system of building lines in the city during 1919-1920.

Helped Zone City

He also was a member of Mayor David E. Fitzgerald's 1920's Zoning Commission which did the spadework for the New Haven zoning ordinance, the first to be adopted in Connecticut.

Pat. 1-2-54

He has been a member of the New Haven housing authority since its inception in 1938 and for some years has been vice-chairman.

Mr. Crawford's special interest in city government has been expressed in many other ways, and he has been frequently consulted by successive city administrations to help solve troublesome problems.

Condemned Land

He condemned for the city the ill parcels of land which constitute the West River memorial park, and he also condemned the parcels of land which are now Lighthouse Park, the city's largest beach facility.

In the field of charter study, Mr. Crawford was not only a member of three city charter commissions, but he also served as counsel for the commission headed by the late Harry C. Knight.

The commission drew up the charter draft which Mr. Knight's group submitted to the city in March, 1947. This was the same commission on which Mayor-elect Lee also served.

Fought For Education

New Haven's new legal adviser began his career in law as clerk of the probate court for the district of New Haven, under the late Judge Livingston W. Cleveland. He has held many other public offices.

Mr. Crawford has given many years of service to the cause of colored education. He was for 25 years a member of the board of trustees of Howard University in Washington, D. C., and is now an honorary trustee of the university.

He has been a member of the board of trustees of Talladega College for more than 40 years and is now chairman of the board, succeeding the late Dr. Oscar E. Maurer of New Haven in the office.

Wealth Of Human Details

Mr. Crawford is a member and holds office in numerous other philanthropic and civic organizations, and during his half century in New Haven has picked up a wealth of human details and anecdotes.

He recalls, for example, that the busiest intersection in New Haven back in the 1920's was not Church and Chapel streets but the intersection of State and George streets.

He speaks with the affectation of the man who takes a broad view of human affairs of his numerous court battles of the last four or five decades.

Law 'First Love'

One of his more outstanding fights was the one in which he led the civic forces against interests which attempted to stop construcition of what is now Wilbur Cross high school.

Of his career he says, "The practice of law has been and is my real love. I'll never retire from it."

Mr. Crawford is married and has one daugher, Mrs. Charlotte Crawford Watkins, who is a graduate of Wellesley College and holds a Ph. D. degree from Yale. His wife is also a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and holds a degree from Teacher College at Columbia University

AME Minister, Rev. Brewster, Passes At Local Hospital

BY H. C. CARSWELL

Rev. A. L. Brewster of 332 Irwin Street, N. E., pastor of Wesley Chapel AME Church, Rockmart, Ga., died Monday in a local hospital. Funeral services will be held at 12 noon Friday, January 22, at Big Bethe AME Church.

A special committee has been appointed by the AME Ministers' Union to join the family of the deceased and to contribute any sermade yesterday and a resolution in vices necessary. The move was a session at Morris Brown College Chapel, with Dr. J. S. Downs, vice-president presiding.

The Union will attend the funeral services as a group and will furnish pallbearers. Their wives will serve as flower ladies. Dr. J. R. Hurley, president of the Union, will represent the group.

Bishop Sherman L. Greene of the Sixth District will return from New York to attend the funeral, announced Dr. D. W. Wiggs, who presides over the Rome district, in which Wesley Chapel is situated.

Rev. Brewster, an outstanding citizen and religious worker, pastored in Canton, Bolton, Dublin and Atlanta. He held ministerial posts in Alabama at West Point and Tuskegee. He built the Religious Education Center at St. Paul AME Church, Dublin.

He was appointed presiding elder of Eatonton, Forsyth and Milledgeville districts. He served as vice-president of the AME Ministers' Union, a member of the General Conference and field worker for the NAACP.

Rev. Brewster attended Tuskegee Institute and Morris Brown College. He prepared for the ministry at Turner Theological Seminary.

The remains will be sent to Meridian, Miss., his native home.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Helen A. Brewster; his mother, Mrs. Missouri Brewster; five sisters, Mrs. Nancy Arington, Detroit; Mrs. Ophelia Kelly, Mrs. Louise Wright, Mrs. Pearl McElory, and Miss Dorian Brewster, all of Meridian.

MR. ERNEST N. UKPABY

Has successfully completed the preliminary examinations for the Ph.D. degree in Education at Bradley Univ. Mr. Ukpaby is a native of Nigeria and received the B S degree in Secondary Education from Tuskegee Institute in August 1951. He served as a member of the faculty of the School of Education during the summer of 1953.

Campus Chats
p.2
February, 1954
Tuskegee Institute

BETROTHED—Mr. and Mrs. William McKinley Lucas of Mount Meigs, Ala., announce the engagement of their daughter, Johnlene Kathlyne, to Jimmie Brown of Tuskegee Ala., son of Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Brown Shorter. Miss Lucas received both the B. S. and M. D. degrees from Alabama State College, Montgomery. She has also done further study at New York University and is a member of the Ev-Lewts Club. She is an instructor in the Georgia Washington High School, Mount Meigs. Mr. Brown is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, served in World War II and is presently chief food supervisor of dietetic service, Veterans Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala.

MR. ALBERT EUBANKS

DECEASED MARCH 4, 1954
NEW YORK, N.Y.
See-Jet, 3-18-54
P. 15

MARRIAGE

Miss Minnie M. Bumpers, H.E. student (Mobile, Ala.)
Mr. Raleigh H. Allen, Jr. VM Student (Odessa, Fla.)
Sat. Feb. 27, 1954

WASHINGTON, D. C

ROBINSON, Attorney Sandora. Died in Washington, D. C., Wednesday afternoon. Funeral services will be held in Washington Monday. Survivors are his mother, Mrs. Annie S. Robinson, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; one sister, Mrs. Lydia Williams, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; one brother, Attorney Sylvester Robinson, Atlanta, Ga. His aunt, Mrs. Ruth T. Willis, of Montgomery, has left to attend the funeral services. The family can be contacted at 2001 11th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Edward Adams Boomed For Cage Coach-Of-The-Year

By Collie J. Nicholson

Grambling, La. (Special). — Nobody at all will be surprised if some big-hearted fan with a chinful of basketball hysteria names Edward Haygood Adams of Texas Southern University as basketball Coach-Of-The-Year.

Texas fans are already hailing the big "character builder" as a

master of strategy and a model of constructive thinking.

A thunderous teacher who makes his boys burn barns on offense, the age of Houston is an old hand at winning games and boasts a 20-year record that borders on the incredible.

While operating the cage furniture at North Carolina college, Tuskegee Institute and TSU, he ping total of 573 games.

Over the same period, his teams lost but 137 and never smote under .500 during any single season.

As a bread-and-butter-coach, the TSU mentor is surpassed only by Phog Allen of Kansas, Ed Diddle of Western Kentucky and Henry Iba of Oklahoma A&M in the total number of games won.

Allen tops the purse-winners with a 47-year total of 738 wins and 213 defeats.

Contemporary Diddle has bounced the mule-pelt for a 604-191 mark, and Iba is only a notch behind with his 551-134 record.

As soon as the primary arithmetic is presented, the average fan is willing to admit that big Ed is a gifted basketball thinker.

During the 11 season spent at Tuskegee, his teams scaled almost every Southern Intercollegiate Athletic conference slope and annexed the loop title five times.

He moved to TSU in 1948 and was immediately accepted as a member of the family.

Since exchanging the cotton sack for boots and spurs, Cowboy Edward has lassoed one Mid-West conference crown and three divisional buttons.

Recognized as a man with an explosive disposition, he is showing his real villainy this season.

First TSU made the alumni one big happy family by winning 18 straight games.

Then it pincushioned the enemy with 100 or more points on eight separate occasions.

The team has triumphed 22 times and lost three.

If his Texas backers are successful in having him harnessed with Coach-Of-The-Year honors, Edward Haygood Adams should wear the derby with professional qualifications.

He is one Mid-West conference coach who looks and acts the part.

Morten Elected Chief of Atlanta Tuskegee Club

Robert R. Morten, Atlanta businessman, was elected president of the Atlanta Tuskeegee Club at a meeting of the alumni organization held Sunday. He succeeded C. C. Hea

Son of the late president of Tuskegee Institute, R. R. Morten, the new club president is a 1935 graduate of Tuskegee. He was purchasing agent and vice president of the school before he accepted a position with an Atlanta home appliance firm last year.

The Tuskegee Club is composed of 101 graduates and former students of the institute in the Atlanta area.

Restaurateur shot 3 times; throat slashed

Report confession; lone witness cites fracas over money

NEW YORK — The suspected slayer of Albert Eubanks, 38, manager of the Harlem YMCA restaurant, 180 W. 135th st., was seized at his home by police Saturday night.

Fernando V. Hutsona, 27, a World War II and Korean Conflict veteran who worked as a dishwasher in the restaurant, was seized when he returned to his room for some clothes.

The veteran, who reportedly admits the slaying lives across the street from the YMCA murder scene at 181 W. 135th st.

Three Shots Fired

He is suspected of firing three shots into the victim's back and slashing his throat in an argument over wages.

Mr. Eubank's body was found Saturday in a bathroom adjoining his basement office after police were summoned by an elevator operator.

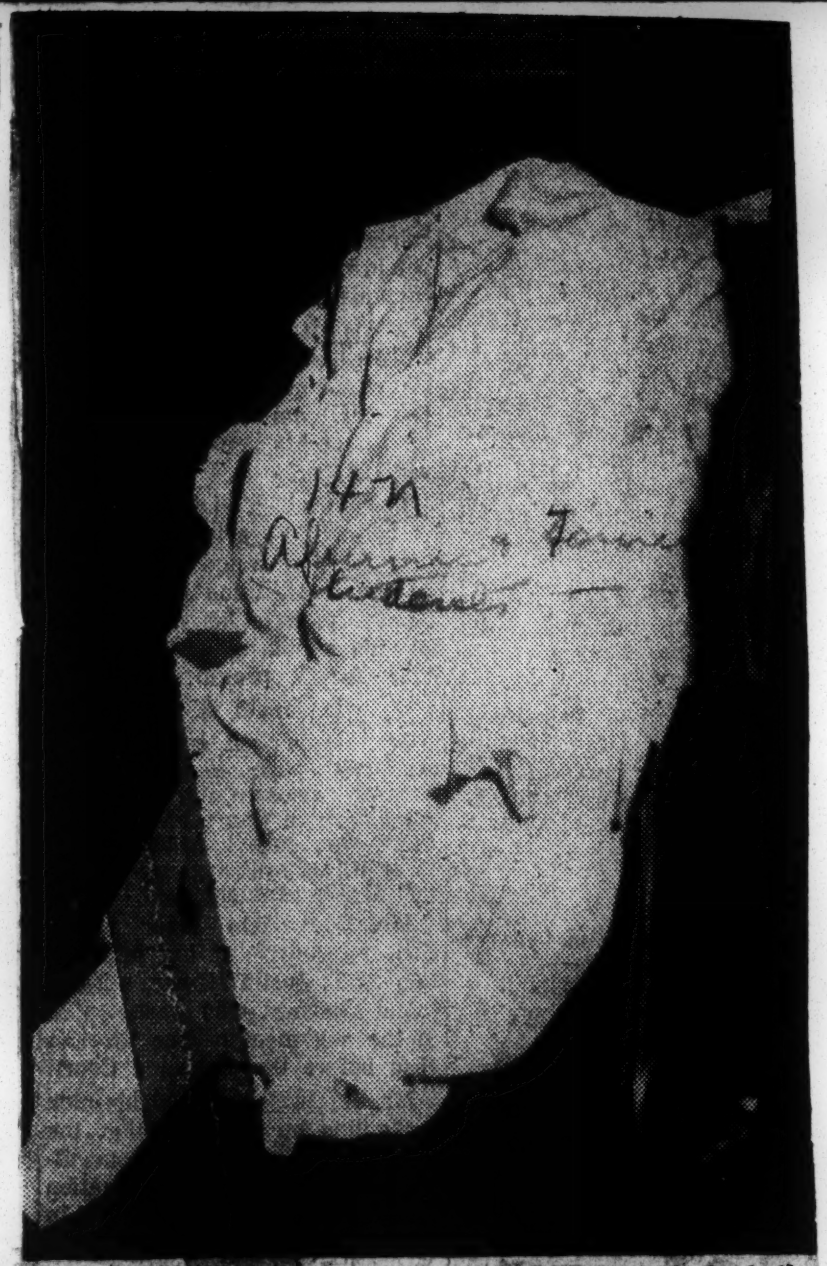
The operator, Charles Johnson, 135 W. 116th st., told police he heard Mr. Eubanks arguing with another man and then heard three shots.

Raced To Street

He said he raced to the street and hailed a passing police car. Police found the body by a trail of blood from the office to the bathroom.

Mr. Johnson stated that he thought the argument was about money. Hutsona, he said, had been employed at the restaurant about two weeks.

Regarded as one of the top cafeteria managers in the YMCA system in New York, Mr. Eubanks was born in Barnwell, S.C. and would have been 39 years old in April.



With three bullets in the back and the throat slashed, the body of Albert Eubanks, cafe manager, is shown where it was found in the basement of the Harlem YMCA.

He was a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and did graduate work at Cornell University.

An Army veteran, he was active in civic and church circles, particularly with the United College Fund and the St. James Presbyterian church, where he was a member.

Funeral Services Sunday

He is survived by an invalid mother and a brother. Funeral services were held Sunday at St. James church.

An employee of the "Y" for the past six years, Mr. Eubanks was well known and respected in the community.

Alan Dingle, chairman of the YMCA board and Rudolph Thomas, "Y" director, issued the following statement on his death:

Lauded By Chairman

"The Harlem branch of the YMCA and the community in which it is located, have lost one of their most faithful and efficient workers and treasured friends.

"His outstanding ability in the field won for him respect, and his warm heart and enduring qualities of cooperation, the affection of all who knew him.

Outstanding Service

"Mr. Eubanks brought to the Harlem YMCA a sound training in cafeteria management that made him outstanding in his field.

"But above and beyond this, he possessed a strong religious feeling and a sense of sharing and cooperation beyond the confines of our own institution, that was representative of the basic ideals of the YMCA.

14n 1954

Dr. Montgomery Studying In Mich.

Dr. R. A. Montgomery, Jr., is now in Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he is doing six months' advanced study in surgical pathology at the University of Michigan.

Dr. Montgomery is a native of Birmingham, Alabama, and the son of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Montgomery, Sr., of 321 South 16th Street. He is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and entered medical school at Howard University upon his return from service in World War II. He graduated in 1951; receiving awards for highest scholastic achievements in surgery, internal medicine, pediatrics, and neuo-psychiatry. He served his interneship at Freedmen's Hospital, and has been a surgical resident in the Veterans' Administration Hospital at Tuskegee for the past two years.

Upon completion of his training in surgery, Dr. Montgomery intends to practice in Birmingham. He is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

Mrs. Johnson Elected To The Presidency Of Prentiss Inst.

MRS. BERTHA L. JOHNSON

Mrs. Bertha LaBranche Johnson has been elected to the presidency of Prentiss Normal and Industrial Institute, Mississippi. In this position she succeeds her late husband Prof. Jonas E. Johnson, who founded the school in 1907.

A 1902 graduate of Tuskegee Institute and mother of three children, Mrs. Johnson worked with her husband in developing the institution to a modern high school and junior college boasting 500 acres, 24 buildings and trade equipment, an enrollment of 700 students and 34 teachers.

Mrs. Johnson's prime interest, other than the school, has been club work, and more particularly, club work among the rural women. She has held many offices in state district and national offices state, district and national club affairs. She is a member of the National Council of Colored Women, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority and the executive council, Commission of Interracial Cooperation.

Tuskegee Institute conferred the honorary degree, Master of Science upon her in 1941 for her activities in the field of human relations and the Southeastern Federation of Colored Women's Clubs established a trophy named in her honor upon her retirement as president of this group.

Perhaps the best known Negro woman in Mississippi, the newly-elected president was the first Negro to address a meeting of the Master Farm Homemaker's Guild with its membership of 500 women from 32 states.

Prentiss Institute is a non-sectarian school offering two complete years of college work; two years of practice and vocational offerings in teacher training with supervised Home Economics, vocational agriculture, shoe repairing, carpentry, auto mechanics, business and commercial, bricklaying, barbering, cleaning and pressing, beauty culture and other related subjects.

Mrs. Johnson has accepted the presidency in a sense of humility and asks prayers that "I may succeed in my heavy responsibility."

Mr. and Mrs. Lemuel Graves, recently of Paris, France, and their thirteen-year old daughter, Theora, came to Tuskegee the second week in August to visit Mrs. Sarah P. Martin, Mr. Graves' grandmother. A native of Raleigh, N. C., the Graves have made their home in Paris for several years. He is a member of the staff of the American Embassy, Paris, France. At the time he was appointed to this government service, he was a columnist for the Pittsburgh Courier, writing principally about matters pertaining to the government and world affairs.

Mr. Graves has visited every country in Europe during his long stay on the continent.

50-Yr. Grads Eye Reunion At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Graduates of the Tuskegee Institute Class of 1904 will be honored when they return to the campus October 29, 30 and 31 for the observance of the 50th anniversary of their graduation. They will be tendered a banquet and will receive from Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute, a leather bound citation.

The reunioners of 50 years ago will also be inducted into the Half Century Club by J. Henry Smith, Executive Secretary of the Tuskegee General Alumni Association. The roll of the reunion classes is being compiled by R. S. Darnaby of the Alumni Office, who is also working out details in connection with the reunion activities.

Among members of the class expected to return for the significant occasion are: George F. Rivers, Columbus, Georgia; Hardy D. White, Hudson, New York; Phillip H. Nash, St. Louis Missouri; Sanford H. Lee, Macon, Georgia; L. W. Scott, Chattanooga, Tennessee; John C. Beamer, Moultrie, Georgia; James K. Moore and Albert B. Lovett, Chicago; Thomas A. Harris, Hurtsboro, Alabama; Lewis Smith, Washington, D. C. and Leonard L. Boyd of Charlotte, North Carolina.

The members of the Tuskegee Institute Class of 1914 will also hold their 40th anniversary Reunion on the campus during Homecoming Week. Approximately 30 members of the class have indicated that they will return to Tuskegee for participation in the various ceremonies and special events scheduled for the occasion.

Three Tuskegee Grads Honored

DELAND, Fla. — (ANP) — The Florida Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the Florida State Department of Education recently honored three Tuskegee graduates at the all-star high school football classic, sponsored by the FIAA and held at the Municipal Stadium here.

The recipients were:

Walter E. Harris Sr., principal of Hastings Vocational Training School; Mrs. Mildred Ellerbe Rhoad, former girls' coach at Hastings Vocational Training School, and James F. Bass, principal of Howard Academy, Ocala.

The presentations were made at the intermission by Wilts Alexander, executive secretary of the FIAA. The mayor of Deland extended greetings to the guests.

Harris was cited for his contribution to high school athletes; Mrs. Rhoad for her work in development of athletics among girls and Bass for his development of an athletic program at Howard.

MRS. MARY BOYD

Funeral Services Set For Mrs. Mary Boyd

Funeral services for Mrs. Mary Boyd will be held today at 1 p.m. from the First Baptist Church.

Mrs. Boyd was one of the first students of Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee Institute.

She was the daughter of the Rev. Olan Bascom, pastor of the St. Mark Baptist Church at Tuskegee Institute.

Survivors are one granddaughters, Mrs. Willie C. King, of Montgomery, one grandson, the Rev. D. L. Motely of Mobile, and four great-grandchildren.

The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, pastor of the First Baptist Church, will officiate, assisted by the Rev. W. F. Alford and a group of local ministers.

3 'Kegee grads honored in Fla.

DELAND, Florida. (A N P) — The Florida Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the Florida State Department of Education recently honored three Tuskegee graduates at the all-star high school football classic, sponsored by the FIAA and held at the Municipal Stadium here.

The recipients were:

Walter E. Harris Sr., principal of Hastings Vocational Training School; Mrs. Mildred Ellerbe Rhoad, former girls' coach at Hastings Vocational, and James F. Boss, principal of Howard Academy, Ocala.

— o O o —

THE PRESENTATIONS were made at the intermission by Wilts Alexander, executive secretary of the FIAA. The mayor of Deland extended greetings to the guests.

Mr. Harris was cited for his

contribution to high school athletes; Mrs. Rhoad for her work in development of athletics among girls, and Mr. Boss for his development of an athletic program at Howard.

CLARA B. FENTRESS

MRS. ANN GREEN

Popular Sisters To Visit Their Father In Norfolk

NORFOLK— Among the many people planning to take advantage of the Norfolk beaches this summer are Miss Clara B. Fentress and her sister, Mrs. Ann Fentress Green, both well known in this city.

They are the daughters of John W. Fentress and Mrs. Clara B. Fentress of Norfolk and Los Angeles, Calif.

Mrs. Green, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, is currently teaching in the Birmingham public school system.

Miss Fentress is a graduate of the University of California at Los Angeles and is a successful dress designer. She is also an active member of Alpha Chapter of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority.

The young ladies will visit their father at 1401 Calvert Street.

HENRY JAMES

HENRY JAMES,(MEMBER OF SENIOR CLASS) HAMLET, N.C. WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN. ANNOUNCEMENT MADE BY ACTING CHAPLAIN SUNDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1954.
Anyone knowing any information concerning asked to contact his mother at Dorothy Hall or James Hall.
JUNE 1955. Henry James appeared to enter Summer School. Had been working in Miami, Fla.
See Records of Dean of Men.

Tuskegee's class of 1904 set reunion October 29-31

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Graduates of the Tuskegee Institute Class of 1904 will be honored when they return to the campus Oct. 29-31, for the observance of the 50th anniversary of their graduation.

They will be tendered a banquet and will receive from Dr. L. H. Foster, president of the Institute, a leatherbound citation.

They will also be inducted into the Half Centruy Club by J. Henry Smith, executive secretary of the Tuskegee General Alumni Association.

— o O o —

THE ROLL of the reunion classes is being compiled by R. S. Darnaby of the Alumni Office, who is also working out details in connection with the reunion activities.

Among members of the class expected to return for this significant occasion are George F. Rivers, Columbus, Ga.; Hardy D. White, Hudson, N.Y.; Phillip H. Nash, St. Louis, Mo.; Sanford H. Lee, Macon, Ga.; L. W. Scott. Chattanooga Tenn.;

John C. Beamer, Moultrie, Ga.; James K. Moore and Albert B. Harris, Hurtsboro, Ala.; Lewis Lovett, Chicago; Thomas A. Smith, Washington, D.C.; Leonard L. Boyd, Charlotte, N.C.

— o O o —

MEMBERS OF the Tuskegee Institute Class of 1914 will also hold their 40th Anniversary Reunion on the campus during Homecoming Week.

Approximately 30 members of the class have indicated that they will return to Tuskegee for participation in the various ceremonies and special events scheduled for the occasion.

Winston-Hubbard Vows Said

DURHAM, N. C.—The New Year's day marriage of Miss Marjorie Ann Winston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Winston of this city, and Calvin E. Hubbard, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hubbard, also of Durham, was announced here this week.

The nuptial vows were solemnized in an evening ceremony at the Covenant Presbyterian Church here. Rev. James Smith, pastor of the church, performed the vows before a small gathering of close friends of the bride and groom.

The new Mrs. Hubbard is a graduate of Hillside High School in Durham and completed her training at the Kate-Bittings Memorial School of Nursing at Winston-Salem. Before her marriage, she was a member of the nursing staff at Duke Hospital in Durham. Herald June 2-2-54

Mr. Hubbard is also a graduate of Hillside High School. He received a bachelor's degree from Hampton Institute and served a tour of duty as a lieutenant in the U. S. Air Force. He is currently enrolled in the Tuskegee School of Veterinary Medicine.

At present, the newlyweds are making their home in Tuskegee.

Wayman Grant Is Selected For 'Who's Who'

MOBILE, Ala.—Recommended to the sixteenth edition of "Who is Who in American Education" is Wayman R. T. Grant Sr., principal of the new Chickasaw Terrace School in Mobile County and noted civic leader here. A native of New Orleans, he is also president of the Mobile County Teachers Association.

He received the B. S. degree in technical arts from Tuskegee Institute; majored in social studies and industrial arts at Southern; received a diploma in Army administration from Atlanta University, and took his master's degree in school administration at Columbia University.

* * *

GRANT HAS served as vice principal and social studies instructor at Gaudet High in New Orleans; instructor at Mount Meigs, Ala.; principal of Port Allen Elementary in West Baton Rouge, La.; vice principal, instructor and coach at Snow Hill Institute, Ala.; principal of Lowndes County Training School, Haynesville, Ala.; medical administrative specialist and instructor with the Army Air Force; social science instructor and vice principal of Mobile County Training School; social science instructor at Dunbar School, and taught salesmanship and business administration at Spaulding Business College.

An educational leader with a progressive touch, Grant's faculty was the first one in the county to have a 100 per cent membership in the National Education Association, the American Teachers Association, Alabama State Teachers Association, Mobile County Teachers Association Federal Credit Union. His articles, "Check List for Principals" and "The Principal Study his Job in Mobile, Ala.," appeared in the October and December issues of the National Elementary Principals' Journal.

A brother of William Thomas Meade Grant Jr., a New Orleans educator, Grant is a member of the planning committee of Negro principals and supervisors workshop conference for Alabama, 1953-1954, sponsored by the State Department of Education, and has made recommendations to the American Association of School Administrators for a research study on "The Over-Supply of Negro Teachers in sections of the South."

Shorter-Tuskegee Club Has Meeting

Herald

The Shorter-Tuskegee Alumni Club, made up of Tuskegee graduates and well-wishers of Tuskegee Institute, has held its third meeting for the scholastic year. At the first meeting the new officers elected were Mr. John Brown, Jr., president; Mr. W. E. Cooper, vice president; Mrs. Lillie C. Harris, secretary; Mrs. E. E. Albergotte, assistant secretary; Mr. E. E. Albergotte, treasurer; Mr. W. E. Lightfoote, chaplain. June 2-23-54

This year the club has aimed at two things: (1) to revive the old Tuskegee spirit; (2) to increase membership. It offers an annual scholarship award fund to the highest ranking Prairie Farms School senior graduate who plans to enter Tuskegee Institute the term following graduation at the Prairie Farms High School.

The last meeting, which was well attended and enjoyed by all, was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Albergottie. Mr. J. Henry Smith, executive secretary of the Tuskegee Institute General Alumni Association, was guest speaker. Mr. Smith pointed out some of the activities of the General Alumni Association and he offered helpful suggestions to aid the group in its progress. The members were deeply inspired by his remarks.

The next meeting of the club will be held on Feb. 26, at the home of Mrs. T. J. Person in the Carver Court community.

W.P. SMITH., '39
PHI DELTA KAPPAN

Mr. William P. Smith, Jr., assistant professor of education, Alabama State Teachers College, was inducted into Phi Delta Kappa at Rutgers Univ. recently.

Phi Delta Kappa is the national professional fraternity of men in education. Mr. Smith, a graduate of Tuskegee Inst. class of '39, received his master's degree at Rutgers, New Brunswick, N.J.

Calendar of Events
Sun. 5-16-54
Tuskegee Inst., Ala.

Construction date set for camp hall

Afro-American P.19

FORT VALLEY, Ga. — McKinley Wilson, chairman of the Alva Tabor Memorial Building Fund Committee, announced last week that $19,123.06 is now available for erection of Tabor Memorial Hall at Camp John Hope.

Architects from the state department of education have selected the building site and construction is scheduled to begin this summer.

The new building will include an assembly room for 700; two conference rooms, play room, office, rest rooms, and snack bar. The building will used for camping by boys and girls throughout the state.

,d Head College

Former Tuskegee And Nevada Star To Guide Famed Southwest Team

MARSHALL, Texas — Georgia-born Alva Tabor, Jr., former all-American football star and National Inter-Collegiate tennis champion, will become head coach and director of athletic activities at Wiley, President J. S. Scott announced this week.

Mr. Tabor will take up his new duties June 1. For the last two years he has coached backfield and tennis and has been assistant basketball coach at Texas Southern University.

Mr. Tabor received his high school education at Henry Hunt High School of Fort Valley, Ga. He studied at Tuskegee and the University of Nevada, and received his M. S. degree from the University of Southern California.

During his college days, he was an outstanding quarterback at Tuskegee and was elected to the all-American roster for two years, 1943 and 1944. In 1945 he went to the national tennis championships and was inter-Collegiate champ. He was captain of the tennis team at Nevada in the spring of 1949. His collegiate records in basketball and track are also outstanding.

Tabor's professional football activities include a year with the New York Yankees in 1949, and the following year with the Hamilton Tiger Cats of Canada.

President Scott said in a statement this week that he feels the College is fortunate in procuring the services of Mr. Tabor, and that under his leadership the Wildcats have great prospects next season.

He also stated that S. R. Roberson, who coached the Wildcats to a second place in Southwest Conference basketball last season, will remain as basketball coach. Other assistants will be named later.

Alva Tabor Name Coach Of Wiley

M A R R I A G E

Miss Millie Singleton and Mr. Clarence Williams(Seniors) Tuskegee Institute Chapel, Monday 11:00 A.M. May 24, 1954. Acting Chaplain Wynn Officiating.

M A R R I A G E

MR. SIDNEY McLAURIN,JR. GRADUATE

Miss Lorene Brown of Tuskegee and Mr. Sidney McLaurin,Jr., of Mendenhall,Miss., exchanged wedding vows last Sunday (May 23,1954). ....
Herald
P.3
Tuskegee,Ala.
Tues.May 25,1954

MA R R I A G E

Miss Ceola Jiles-(Armstrong,Ala.) Home Economics and Mr. Alex Johnson, (Garland,Ala.) Agriculture, Sunday, July 18, 1954(1:30 PM) Institute Chapel.

Another outstanding gentleman congratulates our Dr. P. S. Moten for presistant interest and thoughfulness not only in the Health and Welfare of his people, but their educational standards as well. He is shown above being congratulated by the Honorable Basil O'Connor, President of the Trustee Board of Tuskegee Institute, and National Director of the "March of Dimes". Many of Nationally known persons, as well as local, look with honor and esteem on the grand and noble work the great Dr. P. S. Moten Maternity Clinic during the depression era.

Dr. Moten at a recent meeting at Tuskegee Institute, Founders Day, being one of the oldest living alummus, Class of 1900, responded to wide acclamation for being a devout and loyal alummus.

Quoted "I consider Dr. Washington (Booker T.) my father, Dr. Moten, my brother and Dr. Patterson, my Son."

John Moses Armstrong, Contractor, Dies. Rome

John Moses Armstrong, well-known and highly respected citizen, general contractor and carpenter of Rome, Ga., passed away suddenly, Tuesday morning, May 4, 1954. His body was found on a bed at his residence it was reported.

Mr. Armstrong was born in Tuscaloosa, Ala., where he received his early education in the public schools. Later he attended Tuskegee Institute and studied a short while. He then chose to work as an apprentice with master carpenters and his father. For many years he built schools for the American Missionary Association, after which he came to Rome, Georgia and went into business for himself as general contractor and builder.

The Rev. G. W. Walker, assisted by the Rev. J. L. Vaughn and the Rev. T. Daniels, conducted the funeral services at the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, Friday, May 7, at 4 p. m. Mr. Armstrong was a choir member and Trustee for this church and also a charter Mason of the Rome Lodge No. 79.

Recently, he complained of failing health but his death came as a shock to his family and many friends.

He is survived by Mrs. Minnie Scott Armstrong, his wife, a popular teacher in the city public schools; Alpheus Armstrong of Tuscaloosa, Ala., brother; Mrs. Doris Morgan of Mobile, Ala., sister; Mrs. Mary Gilmore Gaynor of Durham, N. C., and Reginald Payne, nephew.

Interment was held in the Myrtle Hill Cemetery with the Masons in charge of the graveside services.

Facts About

AFRICA

By HAROLD L. KEITH

LAND of the "Perfect Climate" — Ethiopia is equivalent in size to California, Oregon, Washington and Idaho . . . Her population is estimated at 19,260,000 . . . Main seaports are Massawa and Assab on the Red Sea . . . her navigable river is the Baro which flows into the Sudan . . . Haile Selassie, Ethpiopia's ruler, was born July 23, 1892 in Harar, Province . . . his father was Ras Tafari Makonnen, grandson of King Sahle Selassie, and a cousin of Emperor Menlik II . . . in 1911, Emperor Haile was married to Menen, granddaughter of King Michael of Wollo . . . his coronation was held on Nov. 2, 1930 . . . Principal languages spoken in Ethiopia include Amharic, English, French, Italian and other Sudanic and Nilotic tongues, all intermixed with Swahili and a little of the northern Bantu . . . Ethiopia's birth as a nation predates recorded history and the first settlers of the area were both Hamitic and Semitic in origin . . . there are a total of 255 members of Ethiopia's Imperial Family . . . Early western chroniclers of Ethiopian history included Homer, Heroddotus, Marco Polo, and Vasco da Gama . . . Ethiopian Air Lines serves twenty-three cities within the Empire and connections aboard . . . the nation has 1,000 miles of dry season highways and 3,000 miles of all-weather highway . . . she also has 52,000 miles of roads and trails . . . 4,000 miles of telegraph line have been strung and there are 8,000 telephone users within Ethiopia's boundaries.

ATLANTA TUSKEGEE GROUP MEETS HERE

On Sunday afternoon a group of Tuskegee graduates met at the YWCA for the purpose of making plans for the future Atlanta-Tuskegee Club.

Highlighting this first meeting, many problems were discussed including a membership campaign and how to get the graduates cognizant of the importance of having an Atlanta-Tuskegee Club.

Those present were: Mrs. C. Miller Lacey, Mrs. Nannie W. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur George, Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Christie, Miss Mary Veal, Miss Gertrude Williams, Claude C. George, Jr., Leroy Binns, Lt. William T. Merritt and Robert R. Morton, Jr.

Tuskegee Club Meeting Set

All members of the Atlanta Tuskegee Club are to be present today at 4 p. m. at YMCA. Business of importance is scheduled said R. R. Moton, president.

14n 1954

Tuskegee club to worship at Zion Hill

Tribune
Los Angeles, Calif.
Thu. 4-9-54

Tuskegee club, composed of alumni of the famous Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., will pay tribute to the memory of the founder, Dr. Booker T. Washington, Sunday, April 25, as guests at the morning worship of Zion Hill Baptist church, Dr. Timothy M. Chambers, pastor, it was announced today following the meeting at the home of Mrs. Dorothy Gaither.

It was stressed that all 'Tuskegeeans' are cordially invited to attend and to hear Zion Hill's pastor, the Rev. T. M. Chambers.

Plans for the Annual Spring Formal are completed. Dance committee is anxious to have all Tuskegeeans become active participants in the affair. Reservations for bids may be made by calling the chairman, Mr. Johnson at REpublic 5017 or the president, Mr. Kitchens at LUcas 4871.

A Spanish supper was served before the meeting by Mrs. Gaither.

Next meeting will be held April 17, at 9202 Hooper Ave.

Dr. Patterson to be honored

Afro-American p.5

Tuskegee alumni sets testimonial

NEW YORK — A testimonial dinner for Dr. F. B. Patterson, former president of Tuskegee Institute and director of the Phelps - Stokes Fund, will be held here Friday, March 19.

Dr. Patterson

The affair is slated for the Park Terrace ballroom, 900 River ave., in the Bronx at 7:30 p.m., under the auspices of the New York Tuskegee Alumni association.

The testimonial will be in recognition of Dr. Patterson's contribution to the advancement of higher education.

Guest Speaker

Dr. Buell Gallagher, president of City College of New York, will be the guest speaker. Basil O'Conner, president National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, will preside.

Dr. Patterson recently returned from a three-month assignment with the World Bank in Nigeria.

3-13-54

The testimonial committee is composed of Mrs. Inez Gumbs, Harlem civic leader; Mrs. Chauncey L. Waddell, United College Fund official, and Edward Hill.

14n 1954 ALUMNI AND FORMER STUDENTS MR. RALPH ELLISON
AUTHOR OF- INVISIBLE MAN

Ralph Ellison, Noted Novelist, To Appear At Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., —The Tuskegee Institute Entertainment Course anounces the appearance of the internationally-known novelist and author of "Invisible Man," Ralph Ellison, on Sunday evening, Feb. 21, at 6:30, in the Institute Chapel

The novelist will speak on the subject: "Literature and the Crisis of Negro Sensibility." The public is cordially invited to hear his lecture.

The speaker is a product of Tuskegee Institute. His college career was ended just short of graduation when he went to New York to earn funds to further his education. His early school life was spent at the Douglas High School, in Oklahoma City.

Ellison came to Tuskegee in the fall of 1933 on a scholarship granted by the State of Oklahoma. While here, he majored in music His interest was directed to writing by extensive reading while in college and by special concern shown him by members of the English and Literature departments, and the librarian.

He says that a poem by Richard Wright (author of "Native Son") and T. S. Elliot's "Wasteland" had a tremendous influence on his desire to become a novelist. When he went to New York, he formed a friendship and later worked with Richard Wright on a magazine called New Challenge.

His first novel, "Invisible Man," which Random House published in April, 1952, was received with acclaim by literary critics throughout the country. He was declared the winner of the 1952 National Book Award.

Ellison has lectured on various aspects of American Negro culture and folklore at many of the nation's leading colleges and universities. His appearance here is being heralded as an outstanding feature of the current season.

14n 1954

ALUMNI AND FORMER STUDENTS ATLANTA-TUSKEGEE CLUB

Tuskegee Alumni To Meet Sunday

The Atlanta Alumni Club will meet Sunday, February 28, 1954, 4:00 P. M. at the Phyllis Wheatley Y. W. C. A. on Ta[illegible] Graduates of Tuskegee Institute are invited to be present. This meeting will be very important.

Tag — Tuskegee Alumni to meet

TUSKEGEE PRESIDENT — Members of the Washington-Tuskegee Club welcomed Dr. Luther Foster (right), president of their alma mater, in a meeting at the home of Mrs. Hazel Jerkins, head of the club, Tuesday night. At left is Tracy Dunne, vice-president of the club.

14n 1954

ALUMNI AND FORMER STUDENTS

FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY
CLASS 1914

Sat 9-18-54
Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

PLAN TUSKEGEE REUNION—The fortieth anniversary of the class of 1914 will be celebrated by as many members who can make it on Oct. 30 at the famed Alabama institution. Planning this homecoming are members of the alumni who live in the Chicago area, including Leon M. Howard, co-chairman; John L. Campbell, chairman; Mrs. Mary B. Kerr, program chairman; William H. Mott of Gary, treasurer, and Nubian J. Conley. The class plans to make a sizeable donation to its alma mater on this homecoming, which is sure to attract all members who can make the trip.—Wallace Photo.

Tuskegee Grads Among Honorees

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
11-5-54

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—(ANP)—Four graduates of Tuskegee Institute are numbered among the 12 Chicagoans to be honored by the Associated Organizations for Vocational Achievement at their second annual award dinner given in the grand ballroom of the Sheraton Hotel, Thursday, November 4.

Tuskegeans receiving the coveted award are Harry O. Abbott, proprietor, stationery and printing business; Judge Henry C. Ferguson; Herman Washington, labor union official; and Mrs. Una Van Zandt, designer-director, Van Zandt Clothing.

Mrs. Van Zandt is at Tuskege this week for her 40-year class reunion. While there, she is featuring a fashion show with special emphasis upon economy in designing.

Others receiving awards are Orlanda Brown, Mrs. Beatrice Evans, John P. Hooks, Arthur T. Macklin, Josepn Rousseau, Sr., John S. Sloan, Samuel Young and Clarence "Skeets" Williams.

Another group will receive junior awards.

Tuskegee To Honor Alumni Of 1904

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. Aug. 11—Graduates of the Tuskegee Institute, class of 1904 will be honored when they return to the campus Oct. 29-31, for the observance of the 50th anniversary of their graduation.

They will be tendered a banquet and will receive from Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute, a leather bound citation. The reunioners will also be inducted into the Half Century Club by J. Henry Smith, executive secretary of the Tuskegee General Alumni Association. The roll of the reunion classes is being compiled by R. S. Darnaby of the alumni office.

Among members of the class expected to return for this significant occasion are: George F. Rivers, Columbus, Ga.; Hardy D. White, Hudson, N. Y.; Phillip H. Nash, St. Louis, Mo.; Sanford H. Lee, acon, Ga.; L. W. Scott, Chattanooga, Tenn.; John C. Beamer, Moultrie, Ga.; James K. Moore and Albert B. Lovett, Chicago, Ill.; Thomas A. Harris, Hurtsboro; Lewis Smith, Washington, D. C.; and Leonard L. Boyd, Charlotte, N. C.

The members of the Tuskegee Institute Class of 1914 will also hold their 40th anniversary reunion on the campus during homecoming week. Approximately 30 members of the class have indicated that they will return to Tuskegee for participation in the various ceremonies and special events scheduled.

14n 1954

Florida Cites Tuskegee Grads At All-Star Tilt

DELAND, Fla. — The Florida Intercollegiate Athletic Association of the Florida State Department of Education honored three Tuskegee graduates at the All-Star High School Football Classic, sponsored by the FIAA and held at the Municipal Stadium here recently.

The presentations were made at the intermission by Wilts Alexander, Executive Secretary of the FIAA, after the Mayor of Deland had extended cordial greetings. The recipients were:

Walter E. Harris, Sr., Class of 1924, who has been principal of Hasting Vocational Training School since 1925, was cited as the Florida principal making the greatest contribution to the development of athletics in Florida High School over a period of 25 years and for his untiring efforts in helping to organize and develop the Florida Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

Mrs. Mildred Ellebre Rhoad who served as girls' coach at Hastings Vocational Training School from 1925 to 1950. She is now directress of Physical Education and Athletics for Girls at Hastings. Mrs. Rhoad was cited as the girls' coach who has made the most worthwhile contributions to the development of athletics for girls over a period of 25 years. Mrs. Rhoad, it was stated, was one of the organizers of the Florida Intercollegiate Athletic Association and served as secretary-treasurer and consultant for athletics for girls for 15 years. During the period in which she served as coach at Hastings her teams won the Florida State Championship 4 times; were runners-up at the Southern High School Basketball Tournament and the following year won first place at the Southern High School Girls' Championships. The Southern High School Tournament was at that time sponsored by Tuskegee Institute and was held in Logan Hall on the Tuskegee Institute campus.

James F. Boss, principal of Howard Academy, Ocala, was cited for the far-reaching, well-rounded effective athletic program which he has developed at Howard Academy. During his coaching career at Ocala his teams won top honors in football and the girls' track and field teams were successful in capturing several places at the Women's Track and Field Meet held annually in the Alumni Bowl at Tuskegee Institute. Boss has earned the title of "Dean of High School Coaches" in Florida.

May 18,1954

Miss Lillian L. Peterson
Huntingbon Hall-
We are happy to inform you that the Committee on Awards and Scholarships has approved our recommendation for a Carver Foundation fellowship in the amount of $1200 to be made available to you on Sept. 17, 1954. .....
/s/ Clarence T.Mason
Acting Director

(Graduate-class 1954)

MISS CORINE McNEAL

BEginning June 1 teaching-Bureau of Indian Affairs, Gallup, New Mexico, to be assigned Shiprock Boarding School, Shiprock, New Mexico. (Graduate-class 1954)

MR. WILLIARD STALEY
Mr. Willard Staley, Sophomore, Electricity-passed John A.Andrew Hospital, Thursday, June 17, 1954.(His home-Jacksonville,Fla.)

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TUSKEGEE GRADUATE GETS FELLOWSHIP TO ATTEND HARVARD.

Tuskegee Institute,Ala.June 20-Dr. Michael E.Thomas who graduated from the Tuskegee School of Veterinary Medicine May 24 has received a teaching fellowship in Micro-biology at Harvard University School of Public Health where he is to begin work this fall.

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Advertiser P. 6 A. Mon. 6-21-54
Montgomery,Ala.

'Skegee Cites 7 From B'ham

Seven Birmingham seniors were among 1954 graduates at Tuskegee Institute cited for awards and honors.

Award winners from Birmingham included: Jerry Means who was awarded the Daniel W. Andrews Prize for being the student making the most progress in the Plumbing Department during the year; Carice B. Henderson, received a music award for outstanding work as a member of the choir; Irvin M. Smith awarded the Scotts prize for being the student who has done the best work during the year in upholstering. He received an additional band award for outstanding performance in that dept. Alfred Charles Collins also received the Scott prize for being the student who has done the best work of the year in machine shop practices and welding and the W. Graham Tyler prize for having done satisfactory industrial work during the year. Robert Smith was awarded the Isaac Foundation Fund Award presented to a student in the junior class showing the greatest promise an interest in religious activities both on the campus and in the community during the year; Catherine A. Turner was awarded the Hugh F. Barrington prize for being the young woman who has done exceptional work in electrical courses; and Annie Moore received the Frank L. Drye Music prize for being the student showing the most outstanding loyalty, interest and progress in the Choir during the year 1952-'54.

Winners of awards from Fairfield included:. James Smith who received the Frank L. Drye Music prize for being the person in the Band showing the most outstanding loyalty, interest and progress during the year 1953-'54; Humphrey Peterson, received the Frank L. Drye Music prize for being the person in the Orchestra showing the most loyalty, interest, and progress during the year 1953-'54; the Home Economics Josephine Hatcher, was awarded the Home Economics Faculty prize for being the student in Home Economics showing the greatest personal development from the freshmen through the senior year.

Freddie M. Lawler of Gadsden, received a music award prize for outstanding work as a member of the Choir. Ruth C. Stephens of Lineville, Ala., was awarded the Irene Richburg Jones prize for being a young woman outstanding in Domestic Science. She was also awarded the Borden Home Economics Scholarship to be used in 1954-55 term and was elected to the group of Institute Scholars, and elected to Alpha Kappa Mu Honor Society, Beta Tau Upsilon Chapter.

Insurance Executive Dies Thursday

RALPH BERG STEWART, SR.

Death claimed another outstanding insurance executive on Thursday evening in Cordele, Ga.

Ralph Berg Stewart, Sr., vice president-secretary of the Afro-American Life Insurance Company, passed into the great beyond on Thursday afternoon this week in Cordele, Georgia, while attending to company business. He had an acute attack of indigestion. Ralph, Jr., his eldest son, was his bedside.

Secretary Stewart was born in Ocala, Florida, the son of the late Rev. and Mrs. David Stewart; he attended the local school there, graduated from Tuskegee Institute in 1913, moved to Jacksonville in 1915, was employed by the L. G. McKissick Tailoring Company as a tailor, married Marie Louise Taylor, a school teacher in September 1917, was employed by the Afro-American Insurance Company as an agent, at $5.00 a week, he worked himself up to superintendent, then district manager, and at the death of Gen. Wm. H. Lee, then secretary, was elevated to the secretaryship, the office that he ably held up until death with honor and distinction.

Stewart lived with his wife at 993 W. Union St. He was an officer of Mt. Zion AME Church, the Rev. J. A. Roberts, pastor.

Stewart was Treasurer of Edward Waters College, chartered member of the Jax Civic League, president emeritus of the Jax-Tuskegee Alumni Club and many other civic and educational organizations.

Survivors: a devoted wife, Mrs. Marie L. Taylor Stewart; two sons, Ralph Jr., and Dennis, Afro-American Ins. employees; mother-in-law, Mrs. Annie C. Taylor; brother-in-law, Editor Porcher L. Taylor, Sr.; two daughters-in-law. Mesdames Gwendolyn Daniels Stewart and Mrs. Charlotte Dwight Stewart; five grand-children, three nieces, one hephew. other relatives and a host of sorrowing friends.

Funeral arrangements in charge of Geter and Baker.

Remains arrived tonight, (Saturday) from Cordele, Georgia.

West African nurse sent home by U. S. bureau

Afro American p. 16

Sat. 5-22-54

BALTIMORE — A 42-year-old nurse who entered the United States on a visitor's visa from West Africa eight years ago, then had her status changed to that of a student, has been ordered to leave the country.

In a hearing before an Immigration and Naturalization Service officer Friday, Miss Christiana J. Caulker was given until June 18 to return to Sierra Leone.

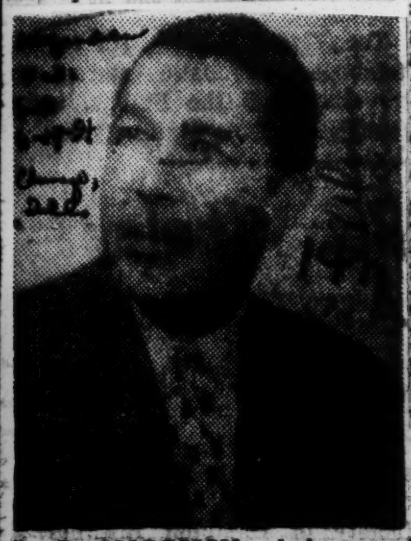
Upon her return home, the ex-Tuskegee student may apply for a passport to return to America to complete the requirements for a bachelors degree in nursing.

Lived At YWCA

Miss Caulker was taken into custody by Immigration Department officials April 30 at the Madison Avenue YWCA, where she had been living.

She was charged with violating her status as a student which requires a yearly extension grant. Miss Caulker entered the States in Maine in 1946 from Canada.

She is reported to have worked at the Baltimore City Hospitals and also at a nursing home for the aged. Miss Caulker told authorities that she is interested in nursing training so that she may set up a clinic in her homeland.



R. D. MORRISON, chairman of the division of agriculture at Alabama A&M college, received the Doctor of Philosophy degree at the Michigan State college spring convocation. Dr. Morrison holds bachelor's and master's degree from Tuskegee Institute and Cornell university, respectively.

Mrs. Clark, Albany Teacher Plans To Study In Norwa

ALBANY, Ga.—Mrs. A. T. Clark (Mary L. duBignon Clark) faculty member of the Hazard Practice School, Albany State College, and wife of the minister of Hines Memorial, was awarded a scholarship by the Selection Committee of the University of Oslo for summer study.

The University of Oslo is located in Norway, the country world famous as one of the greatest Democracies of the European continent. It is also famous for its beauty.

Mrs. Clark is scheduled to sail on the S. S. Stavangerfjord June 23 from New York City, and to arrive in Oslo, July 1st. During the summer study she plans to make an educational tour of Oxford University, London and the University of Paris, France.

Mrs. Clark was valedictorian of her high school class at Stanton High, Jacksonville, Florida; valedictorian of her junior college class, Florida A and M University, firs honor student of the Albany State College class from which she received the B. S. degree and has a straight "A" record throughout graduate study at Atlanta University and Tuskegee Institute receiving the Master's degree from Atlanta University. Mrs. Clark will concentrate on Humanities.

When asked is she were proud of this opportunity, she replied: "He has provided this opportunity and I am deeply grateful to God for His blessings" Truly it is He from whom all blessings flow—the Great Pattern and Panacea for His People and His Universe.

Friends wish Mrs. Clark continued success in her endeavors.

Chambers-Travis Nuptials Told

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The nuptial ceremony of the former Mrs. Celia Braxton Chambers and Irving Travis took place at the home of the bride on Cedar Street, May 31. The Rev. S. T. Martin, pastor of the Mount Olive Baptist Church conducted the ceremony that united the pair.

The bride a native of Tuskegee, is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute High School, Alabama State Teachers' College (Junior College) and holds an ASC degree from the Salmon P. Chase College of Commerce and Law in Cincinnati, Ohio. She is employed as stenographer in the office of Chief, Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Services of the Veterans Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala.

The groom is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute from the tailoring division, manager of the "Swanee Singers," an employe in the Nursing Service at the Veterans Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala., and is also a veteran of World War II.

Gets Veterinary License

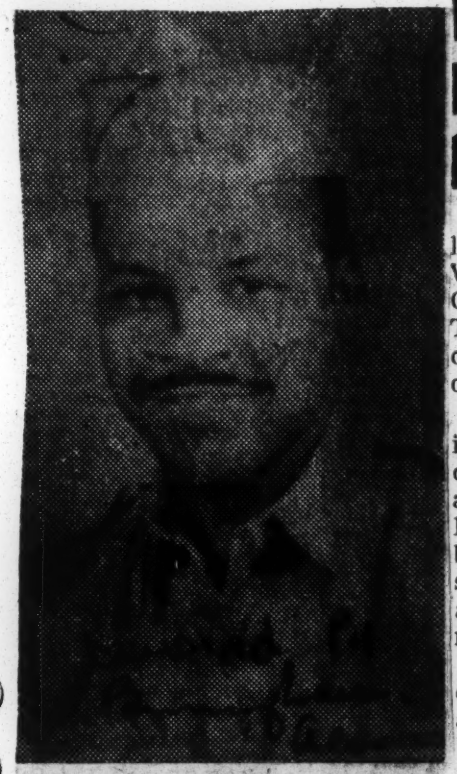
JACKSON, Miss. (ANP)—Milton V. Weathersby, Tuskegee Institute graduate, was the lone Negro among a group of fifteen who were granted licenses to practice veterinary medicine in Mississippi by the State Board of Examiners.

MARRIAGE

Miss Doris Booker, (H.E.) Quitman, Ga. and Mr. Melvin Vincent, (printing) Graduate, Summer-August 13, 1954, Washington, D.C. Institute Chapel, 7:00 P.M. Chaplain Wynn Officiating. Thursday, August 1 , 1954.

MARRIAGE

Miss ~~Betty~~ Johnnie McClendon, Tailoring ,B.S. Summer School-August13,1954 Married to Mr. Edgar McNeil, Applied Electricity, Junior Institute Chapel, Saturday 2:00 P.M. August 12, 1954



LT. PORCHER L. TAYLOR, JR. KOREAN ATHLETIC DIRECTOR—First Lt. Porcher L. Taylor, Jr., (above), of Birmingham, Ala., is currently serving in Korea, where he is athletic director in the Ninth Corps' special esrvice section. Lt. Taylor, whose wife, Mrs. Margaret Taylor, lives at 513 South Omega Street, Birmingham, entered the Army in 1951, and arrived overseas this past February.

A 1950 graduate of Tuskegee Institute, Lt. Taylor was a coach at the Matthew Gilbert High School in Jacksonville, Florida, before entering the Army.

The 28-year-old officer is the son of Jr. and Mrs. Porcher L. Taylor, Sr., of 1061 West Union St. Jackson, Fla.—(U. S. Army Photo)

Tuskegee Girl Lauded for Fine Work

Courier p. 16

Pittsburgh Pa.

McDONOUGH — In a recent letter to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Webb of Locust Grove, C. G. Gomillion, dean of students at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, commended the record of their daughter, Allegra.

Mr. Gomillion was very much impressed with her social philosophy, interest in her future, and that of her fellow-students. Here at the institute, we have been proud of her record as a student in her classes and as a student worker on assignments under the five-year plan.

"In addition to having succeeded admirably in her classes, and in her work, Miss Webb has been an active participant in student organizations. Last Saturday, she was one of the student leaders attending the conference of student leaders at the Children's House. So pleased have we been with her record here that we felt we should let you know of our appreciation."

Miss Webb was graduated from Henry County Training School in 1950, as an honor student and enrolled at Tuskegee the following year. Under the five-year plan students are allowed to work over a five-year period, winter and summer, to defray expenses of the four year college course.

14n 1954

ATHLETICS

COACH CLEVE L. ABBOTT

SPORTS OF THE WORLD

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. P. 5

By Marion E. Jackson

Tues. 11-16-54

Cleve L. Abbott, veteran coach of the Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers, has been hospitalized for the past two weeks in the U. S. Veterans hospital there. Observers believe Abbott's active coaching career is over. Warned when taken ill last summer not to resume his head coach duties, Abbott ignored his physician's orders and returned to the playing field. This time condition is reported as extremely grave and his friends are worried. Ross C. Owen has taken over as head coach of the Golden Tigers ..... Birmingham, Ala. is planning to revive the Vulcan Bowl game on New Year's Day ..... The "National Classic" at Greensboro, N. C. may be a replay of the Tennessee, N. C. College game .....

Hundreds of Tuskegee athletes are pulling for the recovery of Cleve L. Abbott Abbott, along with B. T Harvey, Captain R. S. Darnaby and St. Elmo Brady, have been pillars of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference.

He was stricken last summer with illness and for a time his dactors feared for his life. Slight, hale and hearty, following his seige of illness, Abbott resumed his head coaching duties last fall.

Gaunt and fragile, Abbott directed the competition he loved so well despite his doctor's directive to stay away from athletics

This time, his illness has caused anxious moments not only for his doctors but his family as well.

Hundred of Tuskegee Institute athletes throughout the nation may now know of Abbott's illness and might like to drop him a line of cheer. We know he would appreciate it since he doesn't like confinement and isolation from the warm friends that have surrounded him since coming South many years ago.

HERE AND THERE — With Maryland State definitely out of the "CIAA National Classic" and the conference championship hinging on the outcome of the North Carolina College-A & T game a movement is shaping up for the Eagles to replay Tennessee State

Top CIAA policymakers started the ball rolling for the Eagles when A & T lost to Virginia State 21-6. The clincher for the "Draft N. C. College" movement was the sparse crowd of 3,000 that watched the A & T Aggies lose to the Trojans.

Normally, A & T draws 10,000 or more fans to home contests However, the Aggies have lost five games in a row and the alumni when not shouting for Head Coach Bill Bell's scalp are journeying to Durham to watch the Eagles.

E. F. Corbett, publicity director of A & T and a staunch backer of Bell has been pointing out that a business office scandal and administration retrenchment on athletics have caused the Aggies' plight.

This plea has fallen on deaf ears and the hue and cry for Bell's defrocking has risen to a cresendo.

With apathy having crystallized at Greensboro and several warring elements virtually boycotting the Aggies, the CIAA has been has been pressurized to put the N. C. Eagles into "CIAA Bowl" as a money and facing saving gesture.

Many reasons that the Eagles might well upset Tennessee A & I in a second meeting. The Eagles lost 13-3 at Nashville, Tenn., and was hurt only by fumbles deepi n the Tigers' territory.

What is important is that time is running out on the CIAA Florida A & M stole a march on the conference by pulling Maryland State into the Orange Blossom Classic. This gave the Rattlers a frontal start on the publicity for its game while the CIAA will have to stall until Thanksgiving Day before naming an opponent.

Since it takes time for fans to make up their minds to make a trip and save up the dough for the journey it is apparent that somebody is going to get hurt financially.

OFF THE CUFF — It really takes a miracle team to go unbeaten week after week. Football scouting and the rigors of keeping a team "up" week after week is pretty nigh impossible Arkansas, one of the giants of the Southwest Conference, bit the dust last week Only Florida A & M, Tennessee State, Southern, Delaware State and Miles College are unblemished in race play..

The most genuine testimonial to the honesty of football is the so-called "upsets." This proves that man despite his phenomenal scientific gains is still chained by the physical limitations of the human spirit.

Lou Little, head coach at Columbia University, insists there is no such thing as an upset The team with the determination and will to win can conquer despite the odds of manpower, superior coaching and high-powered scouting.

When a team goes year after year without losing it is perhaps a tribute to personnel, but a whole depends on psychology.

You look at a team like Florida A & M and you believe they're unbeaten season since 1939.

You've heard of fixes in basketball but in football they appear impossible. When a man fails in his assignment he is pulled out of the game. Bribing a 36-man squad is like trying to keep a secret at a spinster's bridge party

When you look at football with its ups and downs and rarity of unbeaten teams then you know that going unbeaten is nearly impossible.

BENEFIT GRID TITLE — Price High of Atlanta will play Cedar Hills High of Cedartown Wednesday night, November 17 at Gray Field in Cedartown. The proceeds from the game will go to the Sarah Murphy Children's Home.

Rev. H. C. McEwen is spearheading the promotion of the game in the Atlanta area. It's for a worthwhile cause. You may purchase tickets for the game at Yates & Milton drug store at Auburn and Butler or at Price High School.

Cleve Abbott Gains After Major Surgery

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. P. 7

Tues. 12-3-54

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Veteran coach, Cleve L. Abbott is recuperating in the United States Veterans Hospital here following major surgery on Tuesday.

Mr. Abbott, athletic director and head football coach, was stricken last summer but resumed coaching at the opening of the '54 football campaign. He suffered a relapse and was hospitalized recently. Ross C. Owen, his top assistant took over the reins of the Golden Tigers.

Mr. Abbott, one of the pioneer figures in the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, trail blazed women sports in the Deep South. His women track and field teams have been perennial champions of the Amatuer Athletic Union.

Tuskegee football teams ruled U. S. Negro competition in the late Twenties and many all-time scintillants of the game were developed under his tutelage.

A member of the United States Olympic Committee, American Tennis Association, American Football Coaches Association and numerous other athletic bodies, Mr. Abbott is respected throughout the U. S. for his leadership in athletics.

'Skegee Coach Is Optimistic

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE — Coach Cleve Abbott, who began his thirty-third year as director of athletics at Tuskegee, Sept. 1, is hopeful of assembling a capable eleven to represent the institute against nine opponents during the current season.

Players with previous experience who reported for opening drills were Willie Corder, Birmingham; Edward Scarborough, Philadelphia; Allen Williams, Clarence Burley, Flournoy Lynch, Miami; Joe Trawick, Joe Ellis, Abbeville, Ala.; James George, Jacksonville, Fla.; Reginald Rentrope, Willis Morris, Leonard Matthews, Tuskegee Institute; Eugene Dickerson, Fred Baker, Atlanta; Willie Vincent, Sylacaugh, Ala., and James Banks, Liman, Ala.

The coaching staff remains intact, except for Singer Buchanan, on leave for study at the University of Michigan, and it includes Cleve Abbott, Ross C. Owen, Dr. Reuben A. Munday, Allison Figaro, Guy Trammell, Ernest T. Bailey, Oscar Downs, Arthur Sawyer and Henry P. Milligan.

SAYS

Grand People

THIS IS THE FIRST time in the 28th running of the Tuskegee relays that yours truly will not be on the scene. Thus on Friday, May 6, and Saturday, May 7, the "old gang" (meaning the ones who have so stoutly supported the men's relays and the annual women's track and field championships) will carry on without us. We served as chief judge of the finish line "throughout the years," regardless of the weather which sometimes was rather rough.

There have been times when the officials rolled their trousers up to their knees because of the water left ankle deep after a cloud burst and there were times when the blistering May sun put a two-day sunburn on us that was a beauty — one which many rich people are unable to get in two months in Florida. But each year we went back. Each year we enjoyed the association of Major Cleve Abbott, founder of the relays and head of Tuskegee's athletic setup; Alfred Priestly of Xavier; Eddie Adams of Texas Southern; Fred Long of Texas college; Frank Forbes of Morehouse who is starter; Ted Wright, now at Savannah State; Jimmy Stevens, then coach at Prairie View and before that at Bishop college in Texas; B. T. Harvey, veteran official who for years has been referee of the two-day carnival; Ox Clemons, from Morris Brown; Jake Gaither of Florida; Henderson "Tubby" Johnson of Fisk, Lockhart of Alabama State, and others too numerous to mention here.

Pat. 4-24-54

There was a time when the national college mile relay and the national high school mile relay trophies were donated by yours truly as were the junior and senior 400-meters women's relay trophies. A big national college mile relay championship trophy was sitting on the floor over in alumni building the last time we was down to Tuskegee.

And, we have enjoyed being with and knowing Marion Jackson, sports editor of the Atlanta World, and Joel McCrea of the same paper. Also Capt. R. S. Darnaby who handles Tuskegee's athletic publicity in his own methodical manner; G. W. A. Johnston; John T. Bracken, Mozel Ellerbe, who was a story all by himself when they won, for Tuskegee Institute, the Kansas relay 100, the Drake century, the National College 100 and the Penn relays 100 all in the space of one year's time and others who year after year faithfully carry on.

And "through these years" we recall Christine Petty, the great little coach of Tuskegee's women's team; John Washington (brother of Booker T.); Major Moton who succeeded Booker T. as head of Florida A. and M.: Warren Logan, who was formerly chief judge of Logan Hall is named; Booker T and his brother Dave Washington sons of the founder; Dr. George Washington Carver, the noted scientist; N. Clark Smith, the bandmaster; all now dead. Mrs Roberts died last year. She was with the Institute's physical education program.

There was joy in our heart when we learned that 4 of Tuskegee's girls had made the 1948 Oylmpic team. Miss Nell JJackson now heads the women's athletic program at Tuskegee. Miss Alice Coachman, now Mrs. N. F. Davis of Tuskegee, represented Albany State college of Georgia and was the only American woman to win a first place in the 1948 Olympics. We can't disassociate her from Tuskegee Institute where she ran for the high school and later for the Institute along with Rowena Harrison, Lily Purifoy, Jessica Abbott, Bessie Hayes and others.

When Ralph Metcalfe was track coach at Xavier, everybody was happy to see him at these relays as they were Sam Taylor who was coach at Prairie View. And we have to tip our hats to the women coaches of the high school girl teams who fetch their charges along each year. Losing they go back home determined to bring back a better team the following year. Winning, they jump up and down and let out one of those Indian war whoops in glee. They never wimper. And also a passing pat on the back to the boys' high school coaches although one or two have been the kind who would try the patience of Job.

But it has been so nice knowing women and men; having become friends of Dr. John Chenault, Dr. E. J. Dibble, Dr. F. D. Patterson, Dr. L. A. Potts, Dr. Reuben Munday and countless numbers of others.

We'll miss our private room with shower bath, telephone and all the comfort one would find in the Waldorf in New York City. We shall miss the "hello" and "glad to see you" from so many many people we know on the campus— the real honest-to-goodness hand clasp of these honest to goodness folk; we shall miss the little get-to-gether in Major Abbott's basement the night of the meet as the Major and Mrs. Abbott, women's tennis coach, play host we shall miss our usual chat with Mrs. Cora Long, who runs things at Sage hall; the girls (women we should say) who so efficiently see that Dorothy Hall is kept up equal to America's best hotels.

The past 27 years have been rich for this writer. Rich in knowing all these grand people.

Tskegee Ready For Opener

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Coach Cleve Abbott, who began his thirty-third year as director of athletics at Tuskegee, September 1, is hopeful of assembling a capable eleven to represent the Institute against nine opponents during the current season.

Players with previous experience, reporting for duty and assignment are: Willie Corder, Birmingham; Edward Scarborough, Philadelphia; Allen Williams, Clarence Burley, Flournoy Lynch, Miami; Joe Trawick, Joe Ellis, Abbeyville, Alabama; James George, Jacksonville, Florida; Reginald Rentrope, Willis Morris, Leonard Matthews, Tuskegee Institute; Eugene Dickerson, Fred Baker, Atlanta; Willie Vincinet, Sylacauga, Alabama, and James Banks, Liman, Alabama.

Clarence Burley appears to have the position of center nailed down. However, at least three more good men are needed to work in this important spot and they may be found when assignments take place during the coming week. This position is giving the coach great concern and he is quite anxious to have it adequately covered.

The two-a-day practice periods now in operation will continue until the opening of school, September 20. After the Alabama A and M College game at Normal, Alabama, September 18, a single practice session will be held every afternoon, beginning at 4 o'clock. Night sessions for chalk talks will be held frequently in the Lecture Room of Logan Hall.

The coaching staff remains intact, except for Singer Buchanan, on leave for study at the University of Michigan, and includes Cleve Abbott, Ross C. Owen, Dr. Reuben A. Munday, Allison Figaro, Guy Trammell, Ernest T. Bailey, Oscar Downs, Arthur Sawyer and Henry P. Milligan.

Tuskegee Readies For Normal Game

Advertiser

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Sept. 16 — Heavy contact work will not be undertaken by Cleve Abbott's Golden Gridders during the few days remaining before the opener of the 1954 football season with Alabama State College at Normal, Saturday, Sept. 18.

Abbott said he will concentrate this week on signals, quick-getaway, and an assortment of pass plays which the Tigers are executing quite well. Since the arrival of William Vincent a week ago, William Atkinson has joined the squad.

Edward Scarborough and Allen Williams are expected to be on the receiving end of the passes thrown by Atkinson and Grant. Grant and Atkinson will also do the punting. "The line is light, but there is no need to worry about that which you do not possess," Abbott stated.

The entire squad of thirty players will leave the campus by bus Friday, arriving at Normal in time for a light workout before the evening meal. At Normal the visitors will be quartered in one of the dormitories on the A & M College campus. Coaches accompanying the team, in addition to the veteran mentor, are Allison Figaro, Arthur Sawyer and Reuben Munday.

When the Bulldogs from Knoxville College appear here, Oct. 16, they will be accompanied by the 75 piece marching band highly regarded in the Volunteer State for its musical attainment as well as for its marching precision. The band features lovely majorettes and a baton twirler who has won warm praise in places other than her native state — Tennessee.

The Knoxville band has won wide acclaim as a halftime attraction and will share honors with Tuskegee's well-known Crimson Pipers when the Tigers and Bulldogs clash in the Alumni Bowl the third Saturday in October.

Tuskegee Drops Two To Xavier

14n

Xavier University's baseball nine rocked Tuskegee Golden Tigers in a doubleheader here Easter Monday by convincing scores of 7-2 in the first tilt of a twin bill and 11-4 in the nightcap.

Wedley P 3B

In the initial encounter, Clarkson was the winning flinger, giving up four hits as his Gold Rush teammates touched Nixon, the losing tosser for Skegee with nine timely hits.

New Orleans

Catholics' big bats clicked again in the second tray as the Gold and White stickmen combined for 11 safeties. The Tigers clicked for six hits off of Martin, the winning hurler. Tuskegee's Grant was charged with the loss.

Sat. 5-1-54

Friday and Saturday, May 14-15, Florida's hustling Rattlers will invade New Orleans for a two-game series with Xavier.

'Skegee Easy For Famcee

P. 16

Courier

TALLAHASSEE — Florida A and M. University's Rattlers, defending baseball champions in the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, trounced a hapless bunch of Tuskegee Institute Tigers 36-7 last Wednesday evening in a game that lasted three hours and twenty-five minutes.

Pittsburg

Righthander Michael Franks had limited the Alabama nine to three hits on the previous evening as the locals downed the Tigers 12-1. Franks struck out 12 batters as he chalked up his first win of the season.

Wednesday the Rattlers collected 25 hits off three Tuskegee hurlers while Al White and John Church were holding the invaders to four hits.

While who hurled the first four innings was credited with the win. He gave up two hits as did Church.

Sat. 4-24-54

The Rattlers swiped 18 bases in the lengthy contest to bring their total in the two-game series to 24.

Roy Allen, Julius Whitehead and John Ball were the three Tuskegee hurlers who were pounded relentlessly by Florida batters.

Top SIAC Contenders

B-C, 'Skegee Cage Game Has Appeal

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Head Coach Rudolph (Bunky) Matthews was very optimistic about the forthcoming game between the Tigers of Tuskegee Institute of Tuskegee, Ala., and the Bethune-Cookman College Five of Daytona Beach, Fla., Monday, Jan. 18, in the new R. V. Moore Gymnasium.

This will be the third home and fourth conference game for the "Cats" and they are rated favorites over their Alabama opponents.

The B-CC quintet, riding high on the crest of a three-game winning streak, having beaten the Morris Brown "Wolverines" of Atlanta, Ga., by the scores of 79-74 and 86-68, and dumped the maroon and white men of Alabama A. and M. at Huntsville, Ala., by the score of 58-40.

The squad this year appears to be a match for the championship cagers of last season. With the return of the team magician, John Chaney, crowd pleaser, a guy with a deceptive feint and a deadly two-handed jump shot, the thinclads of B-CC will be again eyeing another sweep of the Southern Intercollegiate Conference championship.

Also returning is Hubert Hemsley, set shot specialist, and huge Wycliffe Martin. Other members of the squad are: Lonza Seadrow, John Sanders, Ozell Williams, George Brown, Douglas Perryman, Richard Chappelle, Willie Dillard, Sylvester McArthur, Artis Hall and Homer Scurry.

Also listed on the card for the evening will be a girls' game between the Bethune-Cookman "Kittens" and the Tuskegee five. This will be the second home game for the "Kittens," having defeated Florida Normal by the score of 35-28.

Grambling quint doubles on 'Kegee

GRAMBLING, La. (Special) — The Grambling Tigers stacked their basketball branding irons for semester examinations last week.

But before they retreated from the battle zone, Eddie Robinson's tall serfs unraveled their 18th victory in 22 starts Friday and Saturday by hacking past Tuskegee 85-36 and 69-62.

Tuskegee Falls To Grambling Tigers 86-36

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala — The Grambling College hardwood quints, girls and boys, dealt Tuskegee Institute a double defeat here Friday night in Logan Hall. The Grambling girls outclassed the Tiger lassies, 50 to 35, in the curtain raiser of the double header. This is the first time that the Tuskegee girls have lost in their home court in many years. In fact, experienced sports observers could not recall when the Tigerettes were defeated at the Institute.

The Grambling quintet packed a potent punch in vanquishing the Golden Tigers, 86 to 36. The Hopkins, McCoy, Montgomery, Johnson and Jones was too powerful for Tuskegee. In the first quarter this group netted 16 points; in the second quarter, 19 and broke the game wide open the third quarter with 25. Against this high scoring Grambling team Tuskegee never quite got started.

Witnessing the game were several of the leading Negro newspaper publishers of the country who held their annual Workshop at Tuskegee Institute, January 21-23.

Morehouse Maroon Tigers Whip Tuskegee Golden Tigers, 77-45

BY HARMON G. PERRY

Coach Ross Owens brought his Tuskegee Golden Tigers into town last night bent on avenging an early season 59-53 defeat to Morehouse, but instead suffered a more humiliating fate by falling to the Maroon Tigers 77-45.

Every bench warmer on the Morehouse squad got into the act, as the house ran roughshod over the Tuskegee invaders to sweep the two game series, and continue their undefeated conference record on their home court.

This "tiger-against tiger" meeting was less thrilling than the January 16 tussle. This time the Forbesmen had the upper hand from start to finish.

The Alabamians picked this fight with the Atlantans without playmakers Joe Trawick and Edward Scarborough, who proved to be a menace to the Maroonmen in the first game.

Skegee broke the stalemate first when he flipped in a long one from the right corner after the first two minutes of play. This serves as an incentive to get the locals started.

Bynum Chalks Up 28 For Scoring Honors; Clendenon Sinks 23

Don Clendenon, the tall sophomore from Atlanta, went to work by pouring in five points after teammate Ozzie Bynum made a good charity toss.

Willis Morris and Cornelius Stewart fired back for the visitors to up them to a 6-6 tie after five minutes.

That's as close as the 'Gloden Tigers got to taking over command. Morehouse was looking back 16-9 when the first stanza ended.

Grambling Rips 'Skegee Twice, 85-36 And 69-62

BY COLLIE J. NICHOLSON

GRAMBLING, La. —(Special)— The Grambling Tigers have stacked their basketball branding irons for semester examinations.

But befre they retreated from the battle zone, Eddie Robinson's tall serfs unraveled their 18th victory in 22 starts Friday and Saturday by hacking past Tuskegee 85-36 and 69-62.

Robert Hopkins ripped off 55 points in the two game encampment and wolfish Robert McCoy huddled around the pivot for 42 more.

Hopkins left his battle station with 591 points dangling from stuffed caboose pockets and an incadescent 26.8 average glowing from 22 patrol missions against enemy platoons.

The Tigers hardly worked up a sweat in the opening exercise with 'Skegee, but glared over their heads Saturday and discovered early that it is simple to stumble under such circumstances.

Robbie's orb-faced hirlings will sweat out examinations Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday before invading Houston, Tex., Saturday for a mid-west loop skirmish with twice knocked Texas Southern.

Saturday's struggle marks the crossroad for both clubs.

TSU owns a mighty name and currently pipes a bristling bass voice as the country's third ranking small college offensive unit.

Their pelts are glowing from an 37.9 average for 16 games.

Friendly surroundings and peak effectiveness should give the Texans a definite advantage and, as usual, they are expected to be well armed for the merry mix-up.

Both teams have unblemished 2-0 records in conference play.

Grambling Tigers Hack Tuskegee 85-36, 69-62

By Collie J. Nicholson

Grambling, La. (Special).—The Grambling Tigers have stacked their basketball branding irons for Semester examinations.

But before they retreated from the battle zone, Eddie Robinson's tall serfs unraveled their victory in 22 starts Friday and Saturday by hacking past Tuskegee 85-36 and 69-62.

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Both teams have unblemished 2-0 records in conference play.

Bethune Five Top 'Skegee Tigers, 81-65

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla—The Bethune-Cookman "Wildcats" pasted the Tigers of Tuskegee Institute, here last night in the R. V. Moore Gymnasium by the score of 81-56 in a real thriller from the opening tip-off until the final buzzer. Little John Chaney's 23 points fired the B-CC Quintet to its fifth win of the season.

The Wildcats "Big Three" from Philadelphia—Chaney, Wycliffe Martin, and Hubert Hemsley accounted for 49 points as B-CC grabbed an early 10 point lead and coasted in.

The "Cats" held an 18-8 advantage at the 1st quarter, lead 34-29 at halftime and was in charge 56-44 at the end of the third period. The Tuskegee five made strong bids for the lead when they scored 21 points in the second quarter and 19 points in the third but they were unable to cope with the "sharp-shooting" of freshman Willie Dillard who racked up 10 points and the freshman "General Sylvester McArthur with 8. High scorers fo the Institute were Walter Craig, 13 points; Willis Morris, 12 points and Edward Scarbrough with 12 also.

The "Skegee" girls halted the B-CC "Kittens" 39-29 in a preliminary game that was equally exciting. The "Kittens" led up until the half and then the classy cagers from Alabama took over. Staring for Tuskegee was Mamie Brown with 14 points, Curtistine Reed, 12 points, High scorers for B-CC were Ezelle Jenkins, 10 points and Evelyn Wong, captain, also with 10. Scores by quarters were B-CC 12, Tuskegee 9; Tuskegee 18, B-CC 16; Tuskegee 30 B-CC 23; final score, Tuskegee 39, B-CC 29.

Florida A & M Top 'Skegee Tigers 71-43

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The perennially powerful Florida A. and M. University Rattlers of Tallahassee, vanquished the Golden Tiger Quintet, 71-43, in Logan Hall Wednesday night to make a clean sweep of two games, Tiger-Rattler series, for the current season.

Mack Clayton, who netted twenty points for high scoring honoree in the game, received valuable support from Herbert Beachman, who scored 15, Charles White, Roy Young and William McCoggle with 8 points each in conquering the Tuskegee Five.

The Tuskegee Golden Tigers were never troublesome to the visitors. Willis Morris, former Tuskegee Institute High School ace, made 14 points to capture the high scoring place for Tuskegee. Trawick, Craig and Stewart also hit the hoops, but their contribution was not sufficient to over-reach the points posted by Clayton and company.

Edward Scarborough, dependable Tuskegee forward, caused the Tiger supporters some anxious moments when he was apparently seriously injured in the second quarter.

His injury, if serious kill constitute another blow to Tuskegee.

The Golden Tigers lost their vigorous leader, Rigerberto Garcia, for the remainder of the season as the result of an injury sustained in the game with Fort Valley State College some weeks ago.

Benedict Eases By Tuskegee By 56-48 Margin

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Sharp, accurate shooting by James Sampson, the bright star in the Benedict College basketball constellation, amassed 28 points to enable the Tigers from Columbia, South Carolina, to outscore the Golden Tigers of Tuskegee Institute, 56-48, in Logan Hall Wednesday night.

Sampson's 28 points, exactly one-half of the Benedict score, captured the scoring honors for the evening. His teammates, Willis Mays, with 9, Richard Reed, with 6, and John Huff with 5, contributed substantially to the Benedict conquest.

Willis Morris, a Tuskegee Institute High School standout, and a freshman at Tuskegee Institute, collected 15 points to gain second place in the individual scoring. Morris was followed by Walter Craig and Cornelius Stewart, who sent the ball on long rides to score, chalked up 10 each. Thomas Amernarthy, whose second half spurt, totaled 9, and Joe Trawick, with 4, completed the scoring for the Golden Tigers.

Morehouse Maroon Tigers Whip Tuskegee Golden Tigers, 77-45

Bynum Chalks Up 28 For Scoring Honors; Clendenon Sinks 23

BY HARMON G. PERRY

Coach Ross Owens brought his Tuskegee Golden Tigers into town last night bent on avenging an early season 39-53 defeat to Morehouse but instead suffered a more humiliating fate by falling to the Maroon Tigers 77-45.

Every bench warmer on the Morehouse squad got into the act, as the house ran roughshod over the Tuskegee invaders to sweep the two game series, and continue their undefeated conference record on their home court.

This "tiger-against tiger" meeting was less thrilling than the January 16 tussle. This time the Forbesmen had their way from start to finish.

The Alabamans picked this fight with the Atlantans without playmakers Joe Trawick and Edward Scarborough, who proved to be a menace to the Maroonmen in the first game.

Skegee broke the stalemate first when he flipped in a long one from the right corner after the first two minutes of play. This serves as an incentive to get the locals started. Don Clendenon the tall sophomore from Atlanta, went to work by pouring in five points after teammate Ozzie Bynum made a good charity toss.

Willis Morris and C
art fired back for t
up them to a 6-6 tie a
utes.

That's as close as the Golden Tigers got to taking over command. Morehouse was looking back 16-9 when the first stanza ended.

Tuskegee was the first to break the ice in the new period, with Morris and Stewart making a three point contribution, but Bynum, Ronald Johnson, and Donald Richardson found the range to send Morehouse soaring to a 34-15 half time advantage.

The third quarter was the best for the Tuskegee crew. The 19 points they gathered were two short of the number poured in by the Maroon Tigers, as they continued to enjoy a comfortable 55-34 gap at the three quarter mark.

Coach Frank Forbes ushered in most of his substitution in the final quarter, and strange as it seemed, so did Coach Owens.

Freshman Ozzie Bynum dumped in ten field goals and eight free throws to capture high point honors with 28 points. Clendenon followed with 23. Tuskegee's Cornelius Stewart took the number three spot by scoring 16.

MOREHOUSE

	FG	FT	TOTAL
Bynum	10	8	28
Huntley	1	0	2
Simmons	1	3	5
Penman	1	2	4
Clendenon	9	7	23
Johnson	2	2	6
Silas	0	2	2
Richardson	2	0	4
Mims	1	1	3
TOTALS	26	25	77

TUSKEGEE

	FG	FT	TOTAL
Craig	2	1	5
Dunn	1	6	8
Stewart	6	4	16
Ravon	1	6	8
Upshaw	0	1	1
Morris	0	4	4
Hollis	0	1	1
Emmerson	1	0	2
TOTALS	11	23	45

Grambling Takes Two Games From Institute Cagers

Grambling College, led by its scoring ace, Hopkins, who ranked No. 10 among the leading basketball scorers in small colleges of the United States, made a clean sweep of the two-game hardwood series by defeating Tuskegee Institute, 69-62, before the largest crowd of the season in Logan Hall Saturday night.

Ably assisted by McCoy who hit the hoops for 23, the Grambling quintet took the lead late in the first quarter and were never headed until the final buzzer. Montgomery, Jones, Ford and Smith provided commendable support to the visitors' scoring sensation.

Joe Trawick, acting Tiger captain, suddenly caught flame against Grambling to gain 25 points, second only to Hopkins' 27. Walter Craig, Willis Morris, Cornelius Stewart and Edward Scarborough had to shoot from long range—a necessity for the reason that the boys from the Bayou State were exceptionally tall and played a tight zone defense.

The Golden Tigerettes demonstrated what excellent defense could do in modern basketball by holding the Grambling girls to 22 points, then scoring 28 to achieve the victory. Lula Bell and the ever-reliable Curtistine Reed were the offensive stars for Tuskegee, garnering 24 of the 28 points made by Coach Peters' team.

Center Manifield, of Grambling, tied Lula Bell with 13 points to pace the Grambling combination. Her shooting and general aggressive play kept the Grambling sextet in the game.

Grambling Tigers Defeat Tuskegee

Special To The Herald

GRAMBLING, La.—The Grambling Tigers interrupted their basketball schedule for semester examinations last week.

But before they retreated from the battle zone, Eddie Robinson's crew won their 18th victory in 22 starts Friday and Saturday by hacking past Tuskegee 85-36 and 69-62.

Robert Hopkins ripped off 55 points in the two-game encampment and wolfish Robert McCoy huddled around the pivot for 42 more.

Hopkins left his battle station with 591 points and a 26.8 average for 22 games.

Morehouse Comes From Behind For Win Over Tigers

The Maroon Tigers of Morehouse College, sparked by a brilliant offensive display on the part of Ozzie Bynam, who scored 23 points, defeated the Golden Tigers of Tuskegee Institute on the Golden Quint's home court Saturday night.

The usually well-coached Maroon combination exhibited finesse, skill, and coordination to come from behind to tie Tuskegee 31 at the end of the half, to forge ahead in the third quarter and to clinch the decision impressively. Ronald Johnson, John Simmons, Don Clendenon, Roland Richardson as well as Ozzie Bynam displayed the customary basketball abilities of Morehouse teams in recent years.

The Golden Tigers of Tuskegee, playing without their capable sparkplug, Captain Rigoberto Garcia, who was injured in the Fort Valley-Tuskegee game, gave indication of rapidly developing into a team of promise. However, the loss of Garcia was a sorely crippling blow to Tuskegee's chances and hopes of victory. Edward Scarbrough, Walter Craig, Willis Morris, Joe Trawick, Cornelius Stewart and Harold Franklin bore the brunt of the Tuskegee effort.

CLARK HALTS XAVIER, 81-76; FLORIDA EDGES 'BAMA, 74-72

BY MARION E. JACKSON

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — The Clark College Cardinal and Black Panthers, of Atlanta, Ga., and Florida A. and M. University Orange and Green Rattlers match shots tonight in the finals of the 21st annual SIAC Basketball Tournament, at Logan Hall Gymnasium.

The Alabama State College Black and Gold Hornets, of Montgomery, Ala., and Xavier University Gold Rush courtmen, of New Orleans, La. touch off the fireworks when they pair-off in the consolation finals at 6:30 P. M., (7:30 P. M. Atlanta Time) The championship game is scheduled for 8 P. M. (9 P. M. Atlanta Time).

TURMON SETS DAZZLING PACE

Roman "Doc" Turmon, Clark's top scoring star from Thomaston, Ga., set a dazzling pace as the Cardinal and Panthers breezed to a 81-76 victory over the Gold Rush cagers. Playing the greatest game of his college career, Turmon pumped home 50 points to keep his mates in the running when the going was rough.

Clark was out from start to finish leading 23-19 at the quarter 46-37 at half-time and 64-61 at the end of the third stanza.

Roman Turmon led the point-making parade with his 50 markers and Isreal Joseph was second with 23. Other top scorers were: Frederick Jones, 18; Alfred Thomas, 12 and Julius Bunn, 11.

The first game of the evening, the Florida Orange and Greene Rattlers led all the way, but had a real battle on their hands before finally squeezing out a 74-72 verdict over the fast-breaking Alabama State Black and Gold Hornets.

With Mack Clayton sparking the attack, the Rattlers surged to a 26-18 lead at the quarter and held a slender, 45-43 margin when the teams stopped to rest at intermission. The Rattlers pulled away again and were on top, 63-53 at the end of the third quarter.

Mack Clayton tops the scorers with 29 points and Jesse White, of Alabama State, was right on his heels with 28. Other high scorers included: Roy Young, 17; John Askew, 16; Charlie White, 15 and Hugh Martin, 12.

BOX SCORE

Florida A&M (74)	B.	F.	TP.
H. Beachman, g	2	3	7
Mack Clayton, c	11	7	29
Charlie White, f	7	1	15
Roy Young, f	7	3	17
Wm. McCoggle, g	1	1	3
Walter McGriff, g	0	1	1
Harold Donald, f	1	0	2
Totals	29	16	74

Alabama State (72)	B.	F.	TP.
Jesse White, f	12	4	28
Austell Hamilton, f	0	2	2
Wellington Wilson, g	1	1	3
William Sides, g	1	4	6
John Askew, c	5	6	16
High Martin, f	3	6	12
John Lewis, c	1	0	2
Matthew Thomas, g	1	1	3
Totals	24	24	72

CLARK (81)	B.	F.	TP.
Roman Turmon	19	11	50
Offie Clark	0	1	1
Harold Hubbard	1	1	3
Julius Bunn	5	1	11
Alfred Ellis	1	1	3
Edward Jones	1	1	3
James Cohen	0	1	1
TOTALS	30	21	81

XAVIER (76)	B.	F.	TP.
Robert Jenkins	0	2	2
Frederick Jones	8	2	18
Isreal Joseph	5	13	23
Bennett Joseph	1	0	2
William Morgan	0	1	1
Herman Prevost	0	1	1
Alfred Thomas	5	2	12
Thurston Warlick	4	1	9
TOTALS	27	22	76

OFFICIALS: Lunis Ballard (Virginia State) Franklyn Taylor (Alabama State); Vernon Colbert (John son C. Smith) and James E. Haines.

Tuskegee Golden Tigers Face 26-Game Basketball Schedule

Daily World Sun. 11-28-54 P8

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — The Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers will play twenty-six games during the 1954-55 hardwood campaign and also compete in the Alabama State Capital Classic, at Montgomery, Ala., according to the tentative schedule released by Basketball Coach Rufus C. Owen.

Atlanta Ga.

The Golden Tigers open the season on Wednesday, December 1 when they take on the Morris Brown College Purple Wolverines at the Logan Hall Gymnasium.

After games away against the Alabama A and M College Bulldogs, at Normal, Ala., on December 3 and the Fisk University Bulldogs December 4, the Tuskegee quint will return home and tackle the Bethune-Cookman College Wildcats, on December 8.

Then the Golden Tigers will head for Montgomery and compete in the Alabama State Capital Classic set for Friday and Saturday, December 10 nd 11.

The complete tentative schedule is as follows:

Dec. 1—Morris Brown College, at Tuskegee.

Dec. 3—Alabama A and M College, at Normal, Ala.

Dec. 4—Fisk University, at Nashville, Tenn.

Dec. 8—Bethune-Cookman, at Tuskegee (Boys and Girls.)

Dec. 10—Alabama State Capital Classic

Dec. 11—Allabama State Capital Classic

Dec. 16—Alabama A and M College, at Birmingham, Ala.

Dec. 18—Xavier University, at New Orleans, La.

Dec. 20—Dillard University, at New Orleans, La.

Jan. 3—Fort Valley State College at Fort Valley, Ga. (Boys and Girls)

Jan 5—Allen University, at Tuskegee

Jan 8—Xavier University, at Tuskegee

Jan 10—Benedict College, at Columbia, S. C.

Jan 11—Allen University, at Columbia, S. C.

Jan. 17—Bethune-Cookman College at Daytona Beach, Fla.

Jan. 18—Florida A and M University, at Tallahassee, Fla.

Jan. 19—Morehouse College, at Tuskegee.

Jan 21—Opponent to be Announced

Jan. 28—Alabama State College, at Montgomery, Ala.

Jan. 31—Morris Brown College, at Atlanta, Ga.

Feb. 2—Florida A and M University, at Tuskegee

Feb. 4—Fort Valley State College, at Tuskegee (Boys and Girls)

Feb. 5—Morehouse College, at Atlanta, Ga.

Feb. 9—Benedict College, at Tuskegee

Feb. 11—Grambling College, at Grambling, La.

Feb. 16—Alabama State College, at Grambling, La.

Feb. 12—Grambling College, at Grambling.

Feb. 16—Alabama State College, at Tuskegee.

Feb. 19—Fisk University, at Tuskegee

SIAC TOURNAMENT—February 24, 25, 26, at Tuskegee Institute, Ala

Atlanta Ga.

'Bama Hornets Win Second Place Over Tuskegee 96-83

Moved p.4

Tues. 12-14-54

By EMORY O. JACKSON

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(SNS)—With Texas Southern University copping the second annual two-night Capitol Classic by defeating Alabama A & M. College here 78 to 44 last Saturday night at Hornet Gymnasium basketball fireworks move to City Auditorium in Birmingham Thursday night.

TSU battered the 'Bama Hornets Friday night 96 to 83 to move into the finals while Alabama A and M eased over Tuskegee 68 to 64.

The Dunn-coached Hornets in the consolation game shot up a 103-59 victory over their traditional rivals, Tuskegee. Every hoopster on the Hornet 22-player squad saw action in the fracas with the subs playing most of the second half.

In decisively routing Tuskegee the Hornets served noticed on Morehouse, whom they meet in the first game of the four-team double-bill and other SIAC teams that the Montgomery sharpshooters will demand respect in loop competition.

With the return of Harlteen Stamps from the Army, and the addition of elongated Freshman Simmy Dew guard and center to the squad. Coach C. Johnson Dunn has added power. Jesse White and Hugh Martin have apparently sewed up the starting spots at forward with Wellington Wilson showing form in the other guard slot.

A and M has an improved team which will be seeking another win of the season over Tuskegee.

Morehouse is expected to floor a veteran bunch of point-makers led by Ozzie Bynum, William Penman, Don Clendennon, Ronald Johnson, Ronald Huntley, Benjamin Silas, Donald Richardson, William Leggett and B. J. Johnson.

In addition to these Coach Franklin Forbes has singled out for special attention five freshmen, each of whom may make the varsity five. They are James Wortham, 6-4 guard of New York City; L. A. Johnson, 6-1 guard of St. Petersburg, Fla.; Bernard Collins, 6-4 center of Montgomery, Ala.; Thomas Hammond, 5-10 forward of Aiken, S. C. and Solomon Walker 6-5 center of Atlanta, Ga.

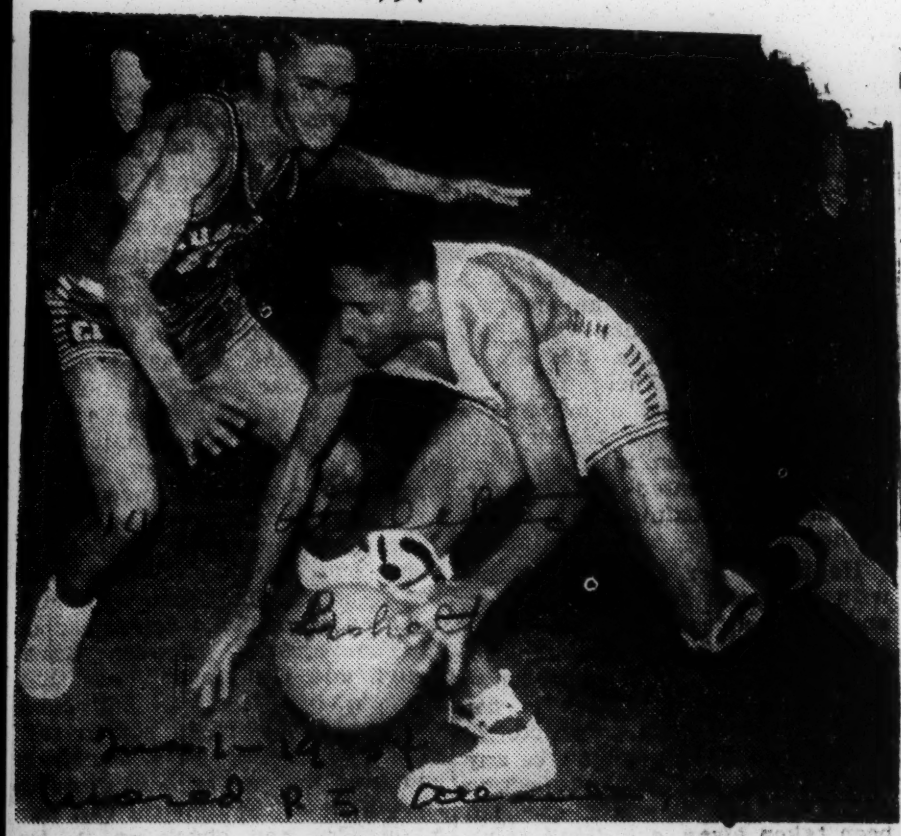
LINEUPS

Pos.	Tuskegee (57)	Ala. State (103)
F	Garcia 6	White 21
F	Trawick 2	Martin 16
C	Stewart 0	Stamps 13
G	Lampkin 12	Dew 13
G	Burns 8	Wilson 14

Pos.	Texas Sou. (78)	Ala. A And M (44)
F	Bolen 6	Kimbrough 17
F	Dunbar 6	McKenzie 10
C	Swain 30	Littlefield 3
G	Smith 0	Ogden 10
G	Crawford 2	Swanson 1

Substitutes: Tuskegee -- Davis (8), Frazier (10), Dudley (6), Morris (4), Sankey (2), Williams (1), Ala. State Lewis (4), Avery (10), Sides (4), Marbury (2), Redmond (2), Johnson (2), Taylor (2).

Texas Southern: -- Saulsberry (9), Gray (7), Barber (11), Hollingsworth (4), Ford (4). Ala. A and M: Harris - 3.



MOREHOUSE VS. TUSKEGEE — Joe Trawick of Tuskegee dribbles in low past Morehouse Guard, Ronald Johnson for a shot at the basket in the final quarter on the Logan Hall court. Morehouse was able to ice the game in the final two minutes to edge Tuskegee 59-53. — (Perry's Photo)

Morehouse Maroon Tigers Edge Tuskegee Golden Tigers, 59-53

BY HARMON PERRY

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (SNS) — A victory hungry Tuskegee basketball team made a determined bid Saturday night to up themselves from the bottom of the SIAC ladder at the expense of Morehouse College, only to go down in gallant defeat as they fell to the Atlantans 59-53 in Logan Hall Gymnasium.

Unimpressed with "the House's 93-71 shellacking of Florida A. and MU on the night before, Coach Ross Owens' fired-up Tuskegee combination was at its season's best as they matched shots with the visitors for the greatest portion of the game except in the final stages when Donald Richardson and Ozzie Bynum, with their dead-eye firing, iced the contest for Morehouse within the final minute and a half.

"Skegee" was on the short end of a 55-53 count just before the walls came tumbling down on them at the two minute mark. Randall Sterlin, Joe Trawick, and Edward Scarborough, who poured in 15, 13, and 13 points respectively were responsible for keeping the "Golden Tigers" hot on the heels of the "Forbesmen."

The capacity crowd on hand was shocked and surprised as the Alabamans grabbed the initiative and lead Morehouse throughout the first quarter, and half way the second. Bynum's crisp shot moved Morehouse on top 24-23 for the first time with five minutes to go in the second quarter.

From this point on the Atlantans never relinquished the lead, but were tied twice, 30 all, and 31-31 at half time.

Ozzie Bynum, Morehouse's sensational forward from Brooklyn, New York, captured high point honors by bucketing 23 points.

Ft. Valley Five Tops Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala — After trailing Tuskegee's Golden Tigers for three quarters, the Wildcats of Fort Valley State college, Fort Valley, Ga., meshed 19 points in the final period to win, 59 to 57, in Logan Hall here Saturday night.

Clyde Williams, Fort Valley forward, made only three points in the first half, but staged a garrison finish with 14 markers to gain high point honors for the evening; Edward Scarborough, excellent Tiger prospect from Philadelphia, was second, with 15; Clarence Moore of Fort Valley, was third, with 13, followed closely by Rigoberto Garcia, Tiger captain, fourth, with 12.

Willis Morris, Tuskegee Institute high school offensive siege gun of last year, was fifth, with 10. Garcia, Golden Tiger spark plug, was injured in the fourth quarter. This injury constituted a telling blow to Tuskegee's chances of victory. However, Walter Craig, Tuskegee substitute, stole the ball and missed a driving lay-up shot which would have sent the game into an over-time period.

Tuskegee Lassies Tally 41-22 Win Over Fort Valley

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—Mamie Brown and Curtistine Reed, the Tampa, Florida, high scoring duo, plus Lula Bell, talented Atlanta, Georgia, junior, combined to score 31 points and lead the Tuskegee Tigerettes to a convincing 41-22 victory over an alert Fort Valley State College sextette here last Thursday.

Although defeated, the Fort Valley team, led by Evelyn Mathis and Annie McCaskill, served notice that any girls' team who encounters Fort Valley this season will face opponents worthy of their steel.

Fort Valley Nips Tuskegee 59-57

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Tuskegee Girl 5 Beats Ft. Valley

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Mamie Brown and Curtistine Reed, the Tampa, high scoring duo, plus Lula Bell, talented Atlanta junior, combined to score 31 points and lead the Tuskegee Tigerettes to a 41-22 victory over the Fort Valley sextette here last week.

Tuskegee will play Grambling, Bethune Cookman, Albany State and Alabama State before the season ends.

Golden Tigers Lose, 59-57, To Ft. Valley

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Tigerettes Shade Hornet Sextette

Tuskegee Institute's Golden Tigerettes shaded their traditional rival, the Alabama State College Hornet sextette Saturday afternoon, 29-11, in Logan Hall. Curtistine Reed, sophomore, from Tampa, Fla., triggered the Tuskegee attack with 10 points to gain high scoring honors for the afternoon. Lula Bell, Mamie Brown, Annie Gordon, LaVerne Woods, Bessie Stockard and Doris Chase assisted in gaining the victory for Tuskegee. Forward Cockran, Hornet captain, played her usual spirited game, aided by players Moore, Robinson, Burroughs, Williams, Hardy and Brandide, who valiantly tried to keep the Hornet cause alive.

In the preliminary game the freshman girls from Tuskegee nipped a budding State threat in the closing minutes to win, 28-24.

Fort Valley Wildcats Squeeze By Tuskegee Golden Tigers, 59-57

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TUSKEGEE GIRLS WIN 41 TO 22

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Although defeated, the Fort Valley team led by Evelyn Mathis and Annie McCaskill, served notice that Valley this season, will face opponents worthy of their steel.

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SIAC Hardwood Classic Begins 1 P. M. Thursday

BY JOEL W. SMITH

A fleet of station wagons and town cars will be moving along U. S. Highway No. 29 today. Their destination will be Tuskegee Institute, Ala., where the twenty-first annual Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference Basketball Tournament gets underway Thursday, 1 P. M. (2 P. M. Atlanta time) at Logan Hall Gymnasium.

Courtmen from the three Atlanta colleges—Clark, Morehouse and Morris Brown—will pack their bags and head southwest shortly after noon.

Basketball Coach William T. Greene and his Morris Brown College Purple Wolverines will leave at 12:30 p. m., and Basketball Coach Frank L. Forbes and his Morehouse College Maroon Tigers will follow at 2 p. m. Coach Leonidas Epps could not be contacted last night because of a game at Griffin, Ga., but he and his Cardinal and Black Panthers are expected to hit the road after lunch.

MANY FANS EXPECTED TO WITNESS FINALS

Many Atlanta basketball fans are expected to head for Tuskegee either Friday or Saturday. Should either of the Atlanta teams reach the finals, Highway No. 29 may be loaded with automobiles early Saturday morning.

While Coach Epps was watching his youngsters in action against South Carolina State last night at Griffin, Coaches Forbes and Greene were polishing up their offensive and defensive patterns for the gruelling tournament grind.

MORRIS BROWN PLAYS FLORIDA

While the Clark and Morehouse hoopsters sit out the first round, the Morris Brown Purple Wolverines go against the Florida A and M University Rattlers in the cagefest opener.

Clark plays Fisk at 4 p. m., and Morehouse plays the winner of Xavier-Allen game at 9 p. m.

After the opening day games, the semi-finals and finals will follow on Friday and Saturday nights.

Fort Valley Cats Stage Late Drive To Beat Institute

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14n 1954

ATHLETICS*BASKETBALL

MBC Wolverines Plaster Tuskegee Tigers, 84-77

Were a P.S. Bunning alumni

14n athletics

BY PERCY J. VAUGHN

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — The Morris Brown College Purple Wolverines launched their 1954-55 basketball season here Wednesday night by chalking up a hard-earned 84-77 victory over the Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers, at the Logan Hall Gymnasium.

Captain Jimmie Adams and George Williams, two crack forwards, paced Morris Brown's attack and got excellent support from their teammates as the Purple Wolverines went out front and were in command most of the way.

Williams, rangy sophomore from Savannah, Ga., popped in 27 points while Capt. Adams, senior from Ashburn, Ga., followed with 22 Adams' thrilled the crowd with the accuracy and ease of his one-handed shots.

Trues 12-7-54

Howard Glover, guard of Macon, Ga., who baffled the Golden Tigers with his clever ball handling, pushed in 14. Also finding the target for Morris Brown were Walter Atkins, 11; Herman "Pop" Mason, 6; and Leroy Lewis, 4

Sparking the Golden Tigers was Thomas Lampkin, 18-year-old fresh rocked the scoreboard for 33 points man center from Eastman, Ga. He ng. He was a consistent threat on

to emerge high scorer for the even- frequent breaks under the basket Nathaniel Frazier, freshman from Savannah, Ga., hit for 16 points, while Joe Trawick tallied 11.

SUMMARY

MORRIS BROWN	B.	F.	TP.
Adams, f	10	2	22
Williams, f	11	5	27
Atkins, c	5	1	11
Lewis, g	2	0	4
Glover, g	6	2	14
Mason	2	0	6
TOTALS	36	12	84

TUSKEGEE	B.	F.	TP.
Garcia, f 1	5	7	7
N. Frazier, f	7	2	16
Lampkin, c	13	7	33
Trawick, g	5	1	11
Stewart, g	1	0	2
Williams	2	3	7
I. Frazier	0	1	1
TOTALS	29	19	77

Bethune Trips Tuskegee 68-66

14n

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Henry Rainey, the altitudinous center of the talent-studded Bethune-Cookman College Wildcats meshed 23 points to start his team on a promising season and to shade Tuskegee Golden Tigers, 68-66, in the feature attraction of a double header at Tuskegee Wednesday night.

The perennial conference challengers from Daytona Beach, Florida, without the services of John Chanel, their 24-karat sensational playmaker and performer will make several evenings of basketball far too interesting for conference opponents this setson. Hawthorne, Sanders, McArthur, Hemsley and Brown, plus Rainey can deal extensive misery to their adversaries. With John Chaney in the lineup the Bethune-Cookman Wildcats would be invincible.

Fate, a fickle lady at best has been more than capricious in apportioning good fortune to the Golden Tigers of Tuskegee, who are in the process of re-building and finding a winning combination. The Golden Tiger coaches appear to be placing their hopes on Thomas Lampkin, former Peabody High School star, from Eastman, Georgia; Cornelius Stewart, Fred Burns, Willis Morris. Edward Scarborough, Nathaniel Frezier, Rigerberto Garcia and Joe Trawick.

SUMMARY

Bethune (68)	B.	F.	P
Sanders	5	0	10
Martin	4	3	11
Rainey	8	7	23
Hemsley	2	2	6
McArthur	1	2	4
Brown	2	0	4
Yeager	0	0	0
Hawthorne	5	0	10
TOTALS	26	14	66

Tuskegee (66)	B.	F.	P.
Garcia	7	0	14
Trawick	4	2	10
Burns	2	0	4
Stewart	2	0	4
Lampkin	6	8	20
Morris	3	0	6
Scarborough	2	2	6
N. Frazier	0	2	2
TOTALS	26	146	66

Half time score: Tuskegee, 37
Bethune-Cookman, 35.

14n 1954

Tuskegee Prepares For Opener Against Alabama A&M Aggies

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Coach Cleve Abbott and his associates have been putting the candidates for the Tuskegee Institute 1954 football team through their paces each day since September 1 in preparation for the opening game with the Bulldogs of Alabama A. and M. College, September 18.

William Vincent of Sylacauga, Alabama, who handled a backfield assignment quite acceptably last year, arrived on the campus this week from Hartford, Connecticut where he has been employed all the summer. Vincent was given the customary physical examination, issued a uniform and rushed to the practice field for a snappy workout with his teammates. He stated that he expected to be in good shape for the game with Alabama A and M College.

Emile Lajoy, from Capetown, South Africa, a rugby player of some ability, has indicated that he would like to join the squad, stating that he has heard a great deal about football and that he is quite anxious to learn the game. The coaches feel, should he join the squad, that he will be able to toss and kick the ball around and would confuse the opposition considerably.

Layjoy would replace S. Cooper, Tuskegee's kickoff artist from the Republic of Liberia, about two years ago. It is recalled that Cooper would plant the ball in the end zone kickoff, thereby not giving the opposition a chance to return the kick. The opposing team, therefore, would be forced to line up on the 20-yard line.

The coaches have not set a date for a scrimmage for the reason that it would not be wise to risk taking chances on injuries with the small number of aspirants presently trying out for places on the team.

Tremendous interest is being shown in the opening game with the North Alabama institution and a large umber of persons have indicate that they will trek to Huntsville for this early season engagement.

Tuskegee Tigers Change Attack For Xavier U.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.— The Tuskegee coaches have revised their attack for the game with Xavier University at New Orleans, September 25. The change is regarded as advisable as there were several scouts from the Crescent City sitting in the stands at Normal when Tuskegee played Alabama A and M College September 18.

Many Golden Tigers supporters made the trip to North Alabam to witness the opener with Coach Hobson's Bulldogs. The Tigers were pitted in the opening game of the 1954 campaign against a heavier and more experienced team and will face a similar situation when they invade New Orleans for the game with Xavier's Gold Rush team.

At Tuskegee last year on a slippery field the Tigers were able to hold the aggressive and determined Gold Rushers to a 0-0 score. A Tuskegee triumph at New Orleans would be just the tonic needed to brighten the spirits of the alumni as well as that large number of Golden Tigers fans who follow the fortunes of the team year after year with keen interest.

About thirty-five players will be taken at New Orleans. The same eleven that started the game at Normal will in all probability get starting assignment Saturday. They are Edward Scarborough, left end; Herman Hollis, left tackle; Freddie Baker, left guard; Clarence Burley, center; Crispus Nix, right guard; Howard Booper, right tackle; Allen Williams, right end; William Grant, quarterback; Eugene Dickerson, left halfback; William Morris, right halfback and Leonard Matthews, fullback.

Members of that wide-awake and aggressive group of graduates of Tuskegee Institute residing in New Orleans have informed Coach Abbott about plans for the entertainment of the team. This get-together will take place after the game.

Abbott Grooms Tuskegee Cats For Ala. Dogs

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'Skegee's Golden Tigers Set To Meet A&M Bulldogs Sat.

NORMAL, Ala. — (SNS)— 'Skegee's Golden Tigers clash here Saturday afternoon with the red-and-white A. and M. Bulldogs in the all-Alabama, All-SIAC, schedule-opening grid battle.

The Bulldogs will be trying to avenge a 6 to 2 muddy-field defeat suffered at the hands of the Tigers in Macon County last season.

Coach George H. (Hope) Hopson will field a fine array of backs who will have to operate behind a foreward untested strength. He lost 11 ends from the 1953 squad.

Returning lettermen include David Ashley, Robert Clarke, Marion Forrest, Andrew Kidd, Thomas Knowles, Ralph Locke (Captain), James Paige, Freddie McLinn, Joseph Robinson, Tommie Summerville and Nolen Warren.

Freshmen on the varsity are Percy Bumpers, Grover Keith, Augustus Bates, Ernest Davis, Sully Bates, Willie Arrington, Robert Pugh Ervin Wright, Samuel Pyett, Johnny Roberts, Robert Pritchett, Henry Cole, Victor Jamar, Oscar Dawson, William Madison, Lelton Brown, Clinton Staples, Jake Locke, Prince McCoy and Charles Brandon.

Two former backfield stars who were interrupted by military service-Chester Smith and Charles Barnett-are back. Coach Hobson is looking for big things from Johnnie Roberts at fullback.

Other [illegible] material includes the veterans MacLin, a junior; Locke, a senior; Robinson, junior and alternate captain; Henry Foster, sophomore; Booker Eddy, junior; Longshore, Ashley, Summerville, McShan, Art Davis and Charles Brannon freshman.

The line is being built around two veteran pivot men, Floyd Black and Marion Forest. Willie Lewis, Nolan Warren, Myles McHaney, Nathan Gill and Joseph Gaines are returning to the tackle slot.

The Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College coaching staff in addition to Head Coach Hopson will be made up of George O. McCalep, athletic director; James Ward, Frank Lewis and C. Holloway, assistant coaches.

Final Ratings For '54

On the basis of their 1954 records, the Huddle makes its final ratings as follows:

1. Tenn. State (10-1-0).
2. Florida A&M (9-1-0).
3. Prairie View (9-1-0).
4. Southern (10-1-0).
5. North Carolina (7-1-1).
6. Maryland State (6-1-1).
7. Xavier (7-2-0).
8. Virginia State (6-2-0).
9. South Carolina (7-2-0).
10. Bluefield (7-2-0).
11. Miles (8-0-0).
12. Virginia Union (5-3-0).
13. Texas Southern (5-3-2).
14. Allen (5-4-0).
15. Bethune-Cookman (7-3-0).
16. Lincoln (Mo.) (4-3-1).
17. Alcorn (6-2-2).
18. St. Augustine (6-2-0).
19. Central State (4-4-0).
20. Kentucky State (5-3-0).
21. Morris Brown (5-3-0).
22. Grambling (4-3-2).
23. Morgan (6-3-0).
24. A&T (4-5-0).
25. Mississippi Vocational (6-2-0).
26. Delaware State (7-1-0).
27. Elizabeth City (5-1-0).
28. Fort Valley State (5-4-0).
29. Langston (4-4-1).
30. Claflin (6-3-0).
31. Knoxville (5-3-1).
32. Alabama State (4-3-1).
33. Hampton (4-5-1).
34. Dillard (4-4-0).
35. Tuskegee (3-5-0).
36. Texas College (4-6-0).

Tuskegee Golden Tigers To Play Fisk Bulldogs Saturday

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Kicking and passing monopolized the time of the candidates for the Tuskegee Institute football team busily preparing for the third game of the 1954 football season, here Monday.

Alabama A and M College at Huntsville and Xavier University, New Orleans, have been met and the results of these games are now in the record books.

The coaches see the urgent need for blackboard instruction and classes will continue to be held in the Lecture Room of Logan Hall. Signal drills and demonstrations will be given by the coaching staff.

The Tigers will get only four days of practice before departing for Nashville for their game with the Bulldogs of Fisk University in Sulphur Dell October 2.

At Nashville this year the players will miss the warm and cordial welcome which was always extended to them by Henderson "Tubby" Johnson, Fisk's genial and thoughtful director of athletics. Mr. Johnson died last May after a long tenure at Fisk—first as a student and an outstanding athlete and after graduation, as a member of the Fisk faculty.

The strength of the Tuskegee squad has not reached 45 candidates, but the veteran coach had nothing but praise for the manner in which the youthful aspirants for the team are entering upon the arduous practice periods on Washington Field and returning for the evening sessions which last one hour.

Players being considered for regular starting assignments are: Edward Scarborough, 175, left end; Herman Hollis, 185, left tackle; Freddie Baker, 169 left guard; Clarence Burley 176, center; Leroy Jackson, 175, right guard; Howard Cooper, 185, right tackle; Allen Williams 153, right end; William Grant 175, quarterback; Eugene Dickerson, 170, left halfback; Willie Morris, right halfback; and Leonard Matthews, 184, fullback.

Among the other men on the squad developing rapidly are Fernando Outlaw Floyd Washington, Eddie Peters, Louis Sears, Charles Williams, Norman Finley and Thomas Aubury.

Golden Tigers Break Jinx To Defeat Clark Panthers

Tuskegee's Golden Tigers broke the jinx held over them the last few years by the Clark College Panthers last Friday night at Rickwood Field before 3,000 fans, Coach Cleve Abbott's club grinding out a well-deserved 12-6 win.

An alert and rugged defense that stood off the rushes of the visitors from Atlanta all night paid dividends for the Tigers. So tough was the defense that Clark failed to chalk up a single first down during the game.

Leading the forewall was a fine guard, Freddie Baker, aided and abetted by Tackle George Sherrill, End Eddie Scarborough, Guard Leroy Jackson and Center Clarence Burley.

Halfbacks Gene Dickerson, Lorenzo Whitfield and Hillis Moore ran well for the Tigers with young Donnell Carter, starting one of his first games at quarterback and doing an outstanding job and punting well.

For the Panthers Coach Sonny Epps signaled out Quarterback Newt Solomon and End Charles Stinson for their play. Tackle Tom Lofton played well on defense.

After a scoreless first half that saw Tuskegee lose one score via a penalty the Tigers came back to tally midway of the third quarter.

Forced to punt from their own 38-yard line the Panthers were put in a hole when Baker broke through to block the kick, End Allen Williams falling on the ball at the 17. Morris got one in the middle and then Whitfield broke through tackle for 12 yards to the four. Whitfield carried to the one-foot line and Donnie Fielder got the score from there. A plunge for the try failed.

In the opening minutes of the final quarter Dickerson leaped high to intercept a Clark pass and galloped to the nine-yard line before he was stopped. On the first play Whitfield took a pitchout and swept around end for the score. The point again failed.

With about four minutes left to play the Panthers took over at midfield on a pass interception and after a penalty moved the ball to the Tigers' 38. Halfback William Richardson hit End Charles McClellan on the 10-yard line and he galloped over for the score. The point was blocked.

With seconds remaining Morris intercepted a Panther pass and rushed to the three-yard line. Dickerson got to the one-foot line but the timer's gun caught the Tigers before they could get off another play.

Tuskegee Will Try First Series Victory In Clash With Clark

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama—(SNS) Despite their two-game edge, the Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers will attempt to win their first series victory in three years when they clash with the high-powered Clark College Panthers from Atlanta, Ga., in Birmingham's Rickwood Field at 8 o'clock Friday night, Oct. 8.

12TH ANNUAL MEET—

Tuskegee's underdog Tigers will enter Rickood carrying a shaky 6 to 4 series win column over the Gate City Panthers. This event will be the 12th Annual Fall clash between them in Birmingham.

In early series play, Tuskegee wrapped up five victories against Clark's two. Since 1951, Tuskegee has succumbed to the powerhouse of the Atlantans, dropping the last twog ames. Both teams battled to a 0 to 0 deadlock back in 1945, the third meeting of the teams in Birmingham. Tuskegee has held Clark scoreless in four games, while being held to three "Easter eggs."

Tuskegee's total points for the series remained at 107, while Clark upped their total to 64 points, increased by their 18 to 0 win over Tuskegee last year.

The Clark Panthers suffered their first setback of the 1954 season last Friday night at the hands of the Fort Valley State College Wildcats, 12 to 6, in Atlanta's Herndon Stadium.

Tuskegee has already dropped their first two games: to Alabama A. and M., 20 to 0, and Xavier University, 68 to 0.

TIGER-PANTHER SERIES

1943—Tuskegee 0, Clark 7.
1944—Tuskegee 19, Clark 0.
1945—Tuskegee 0, Clark 0. (Tie).
1946—Tuskegee 33, Clark 0.
1947—Tuskegee 13, Clark 0.
1948—Tuskegee 14, Clark 13.
1949—Tuskegee 14, Clrak 0.
1950—Tuskegee 0, Clark 7.
1951—Tuskegee 12, Clark 7.
1952—Tuskegee 2, Clark 12.
1953—Tuskegee 0, Clark 18.
1954—Tuskegee ?, Clark ?
Total Points 107 64

Tuskegee Beats Clark 12 to 6

By MARCEL HOPSON

Halfbacks Donnie Fielder and Lorenzo Whitfield romped over the payoff stripe each to score a touchdown and led the underdog Tuskegee Golden Tigers to a mild 12 to 6 victory over the surprised Clark College Cardinal Panthers in their 12th annual Fall grid classic in Birmingham's Rickwood Field last Friday night.

FIRST IN THREE YEARS

It was Tuskegee's first series victory over the once superior Gate City Panthers since 1951, the year the Golden Tigers sneaked by the Georgians, 12 to 7. Since then, Clark was the victor.

Fielder dashed over the one-yard line in the third quarter to score Tuskegee's first touchdown and end a 17-yard drive home. Tuskegee gained possession of the ball for the drive when Guard Freddie Baker blocked a Clark punt and Tackle Herman Hollis recovered the oval on the 17-yard stripe. Try for the extra point fell short.

Whitefield scampered nine yards to pay-off territory for Tuskegee's second touchdown in the fourth quarter. This TD climaxed a 23-yard sustained drive homeward. Again, try for extra point failed.

JEFFCO STAR TAKES OVER

Late in the fourth quarter, former All-Jefferson County William Richardson, of Fairfield Industrial High, took command in the quarterback slot and saved his fellow Clark Panthers from a pending shutout.

Richardson launched his famous aerial attack and had the reeling Tuskegee Tigers goo-goo-eyed for several minutes. Once his long shot hit Left End Charles McClellan for 35 yards on the field and Clark's lone touchdown. Try for extra point failed.

LONGEST PASS OF GAME

Early in the first quarter, Clark Quarterback Newt Solomon socked his mate, Walter Vance, with a pass in right end good for 50 yards.

This victory gave the Tuskegee Tigers seven wins against four for Clark in the annual series play. It also boosted the Alabamanians scoring in the series to 119 points. Clark's lone touchdown increases their series scoring to 70 points over the 12-year period.

STARTING LINEUP

CLARY—LE, Charles Stinson; LT, Ivan Mullins; LG, Eugene Walker; C, Jesse McClaridy; RG, Jay Baron; RT, Thomas Lofton; RE, Walter Vance; QB, Newt Solomon; LH, Lawrence Gates; RH, Algia Barnett; FB, Cornelius Cook.

TUSKEGEE—LE, Fernando Outlaw; LT, George Sherrell; LG, Geo Sherrell; LG, James George; C, Clarence Burley; RG, Leroy Jackson; RT, Taylor August; RE, Allen William; QB, William Grant; LH, George Whitfield; RH, Willis Morris; FB, Leonard Mattheds.

SCORES BY QUARTERS

Clark	0	0	0	6—
Tuskegee	0	0	6	6—

JAMES BAILEY SHEET

Clark (6)	Tuskegee (1
First Downs, 1	
Yards Rushing, 66	15
Yards Passing 85	
Passes Attempted, 11	
Passes Completed 2	
Passes Intercepted by, 2	2
Yards Penalized, 85	3
Fumbles, 4	
Fumbles Recov. by, 3	
Punting Averages, 31.3	32

OFFICIALS: Benjamin D. McGhee (Miles), referee; W. J. (Bill) Moore (Talladega) umpire; Major A. Brown (Ala. State), headlinesman; E. E. Farley (Morehouse).

...y nine holdovers from last year's ...otball team on this year's squad ... 45 players . . . I was told of ...everal former athletic students ...ho are making good in college, including Henry Allen Lewis, former ...otball captain; Will Edwards, ...lles McHaney, Donnie Harris, last ...ear's basketball captain and ...hnny Martin all at Alabama A. ...d M. College, Normal . . . Lewis ...ttered in football and will join ...he baseball team as a pitcher next ...pring . . . Edwards is a second ...ear guard, McHaney, a second-...ear tackle, and Martin, a first-year ...alfback, in football . . .

Tuskegee Institute's Golden Tigers Win 7-6 Victory Over Morehouse Team

By BOB PRUITT

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE — Eddie Peters' extra point boot that barely cleared the uprights, gave the Golden Tigers of Tuskegee Institute a 7-6 victory over Morehouse College of Atlanta Friday night at Memorial Stadium in Columbus, Ga. A crowd estimated at 14,000 fans saw the game.

For 56 minutes the teams battled without a score until, with 3:50 remaining in the game, quarterback Donnell Carter went over from the one-yard line to give Tuskegee its only touchdown. Peters' kick was good and it was a 7-0 game.

But 90 seconds later, Morehouse led by the brilliant passing of quarterback Joe McCoy, moved 69 yards with a McCoy pass connecting with Leonard Lee at the goal for the score. But the attempt for the extra point failed and that was the ball game.

Both teams threatened several times during the hard fought game, but until the waning minutes, neither could muster a touchdown. Both teams showed plenty of defensive prowess as drive after drive was halted when the ball was inside the 20-yard lines.

The two teams each had their share of stars as Carter, Gene Dickerson and Leonard Mathews sparked the Golden Tigers in the backfield with LeRoy Jackson, Ed Scarbrough, Herman Hollis and Allen Williams heading the play line.

While McCoy was practically the whole show for Morehouse, Lee, Ben Silas, Enoch Florence and Walter Booker played good ball in the backfield and James Arterberry and Don Clendennon, along with Ed Lawson, Elisha Paschal and Jimmie Brown, were the mainstays of the Maroon Tigers' line.

As usual, the halftime ceremonies were outstanding as bands from both schools displayed several tricky musical formations with the Tuskegee majorettes receiving a great hand from the crowd.

Morehouse kicked off to get the game under way and the Golden Tigers ate up ground as a sustained drive moved them from their own 22 to the Morehouse 12 before the threat was finally bogged own and the ball went over.

Morehouse then proceeded to take command of the game as the Atlanta eleven, with McCoy leading the way, drove to the Tuskegee 30 as the first quarter ended. When play resumed in the second period, the drive continued until it reached the 12 and there the Golden Tigers turned to stone and held to take possession.

The remainder of the second period was a battle of punts although McCoy thrilled the crowd with a great exhibition of passing. Most of the time his receivers had butter fingers, however. The half ended with no score.

The third period was a duplication of the second, although Morehouse put together a scoring threat that was halted on the Tuskegee 7 when right guard Freddie Baker broke through to bring down the ball carrier for a 3-yard loss.

The fourth period got under way with both teams still battling toe to toe and the torrid line play continued until the tussle was nearing the end.

The Tuskegee touchdown march started following a Morehouse punt, with the Golden Tigers, taking possession on their own 45. A Carter to Scarbrough pass was good for 24 yards to the Morehouse 28. After two running plays, which netted three yards Carter hit Williams on the one. The next play saw the Tuskegee quarterback go over for the score on the sneak. Peters' kick was low, but cleared the uprights and Tuskegee led 7-0, with 3:50 remaining in the game.

A desperation drive by Morehouse paid off as McCoy filled the air with passes to Anderson and Don Stone. Then, with a pass intended for Silas, the ball bobbled out of the intended receiver's hands, bounced into Lee's and Morehouse had a score. But the attempted running play for the extra point was short and Tuskegee held a slim one-point lead, and a victory as the game ended shortly thereafter. Tuskegee, 7; Morehouse, 6.

Scoring for Tuskegee: Carter; Morehouse; Lee, Pat, Tuskegee, Peters.

Tuskegee Sets New Tactics In Xavier Tilt

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Sept. 21 — The Tuskegee coaches have revised their attack for the game with Xavier University at New Orleans, Sept. 25. The change is regarded as advisable as there were several scouts from the Crescent City sitting in the stands at Normal when Tuskegee played Alabama A. and M. College.

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Members of the ...ride-awake and aggressive gro... ...adu... ...ates of Tuskegee In... ...siding in New Orleans h... ...formed Coach Abbott about ...is for the entertainment of the team. This get-together will take place after the game.

Football Scores

COLLEGE	
CLARK	12
ALABAMA STATE	7
TUSKEGEE	7
MOREHOUSE	8
KENTUCKY STATE	18
MORRIS BROWN	12
FLORIDA	19
PRAIRIE VIEW	7
ALLEN	33
SHAW	6
MILES	34
KNOXVILLE	7
HOWARD	12
FISK	8
PHILANDER SMITH	13
ALABAMA A & M	12
S. C. STATE	26
FORT VALLEY	0
OTHERS	
SOUTHERN	25
LANGSTON	6
TENNESSEE STATE	0
CENTRAL STATE	0
N. C. A&T	41
WINSTON-SALEM	0
VIRGINIA STATE	27
HAMPTON	0
N. C. COLLEGE	7
MARYLAND STATE	7
DELAWARE STATE	18
LINCOLN (Pa.)	13
ARKANSAS STATE	19
BISHOP	6
CLAFLIN	22
ALBANY STATE	0
ST. AUGUSTINE'S	19
FAYETTEVILLE STATE	7
FLORIDA NORMAL	29
MORRIS COLLEGE	0
PAUL QUINN	0
TEXAS COLLEGE	13
J. C. SMITH	6
BENEDICT	6

Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Sun. 10-24-54

Ala. State, Tuskegee Meet In Annual Turkey Day Classic

World

Birmingham, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Alabama State and Tuskegee Institute meet here Thanksgiving Day in the 31st annual renewal of their traditional Dixie Classic series in Cramton Bowl.

The Alabama State Hornets will be heavily-favored over the Golden Tigers but the yardstick will mean nothing when these intrastate rivals move into action.

It will be a big day for the Hornets who have enjoyed the best season they have had in over a decade, winning five games while losing three, Sparked by a junior, William Stokes of Birmingham, the black and gold clad stingers have wins over Lane, Morehouse, Dillard, Alabama A. & M. and Savannah State colleges, with single touchdown losses to Fort Valley State, Xavier of New Orleans, and Clark College.

This will be the nationally known

Hornets, Golden Tigers Meet In Cramton Bowl Game

homecoming day with a mammoth downtown parade of floats, bands, and marching units starting at 9:00 a. m. Gates will open at the bowl at 12:00 noon, and at 12:15 p. m. there will begin a pre-game demontsration staged by some score of visiting high school bands from schools scattered all over the state of Alabama. The full scale of activities starts at 1:00 p. m. Wednesday and last almost continuously until 12:00 midnight Thursday. Former athletes and other old grads have already begun to trickle into town from all over the world for the occasion.

The Hornets are still on the short end of the games won totals, but have taken the last two games in a row. Coached by Arthur Simmons, a former Tennessee State grid star, the local outfit has kept his two-year tenure as head clean topping the Tigers 28-13 in 1952 and squeaking by them again last year 6-2. The only other Hornet coach to defeat the Tigers was Rufus Lewis whose teams turned the trick four times. These wins came in 1934-35 and 1938 and 1940.

Complete scores in the series read, Hornet scores first: 1924: 7-28, 1925: 0-14, 1926: 7-14, 1927: 6-6, 1928: 0-0, 1929; 0-20, 1930: 6-12, 1931: 7-32, 1932: 0-7, 1933: 7-14, 1934 6-2, 1935: 3-0, 1936: 0-7, 1937: 0-14, 1938: 26-0, 1939: 0-6, 1940: 31-12, 1941: 6-33, 1942: 0-27, 1943: 13-19, 1944: 12-32, 1945: 0-26, 1946: 14-26: 1947, 26-26, 1948: 0-15, 1949: 19-20, 1950: 0-16, 1951: 13-26, 1952: 28-13, 1953: 6-2.

Alabama Wallops Tuskegee

Courier p. 16

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.— but turned on the steam to defeat Tuskegee Institute's Tigers, 23-2.

Close to 14,000 fans saw the Collegians from Montgomery, sparked by a "pony" backfield, crush Tuskegee for the third straight year. Last year the Hornets won 6-2 and in 1952 it was 28-13.

Tuskegee, which proved to be no match for the heavier Hornets, staged a rugged battle in the first half and State scored only once to lead 7-0 at the half.

However, the strong Alabama State backfield, composed of Quarterback William Stokes, Halfbacks Jeepie and Henry Carnegie, and Fullback Otis Leftwich, ran wild in the second half.

One of the highlights of the game was a pass from Tuskegee Quarterback William Atkinson to Willis Morris, good for 86 yards. But the Tigers failed to capitalize on the play which carried to the Hornet 11.

Sat. 12-4-54

Alabama State scored three touchdowns on drives of 65 yards, 40 yards and 30 yards, the latter coming as a result of an intercepted pass.

Tuskegee's lone score, a safety, came in the third quarter when an Alabama punt was blocked and the ball sailed back out of the end zone.

Tuskegee Put Down, 12-8, By Fort Valley

Courier p. 16

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 11-13-54

By ADOLPHUS CHURCH

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —A fiery Fort Valley Wildcat eleven struck a dismal blow to the Alabama faithful here by wrecking a gala homecoming, 12-8. The passing of QB Gene Thompson combined with the snagging of ends Allen Nelson and Willie Hunter, meant the margin of difference.

Tuskegee drew first blood in the opening stanza when QB Bill Grant threw a payoff pass to end Allen Williams from 33 yards out. The extra point was foiled. The Wildcats came roaring back immediately on a 58-yard, game-tying drive.

Halfback Charlie Bacon got this push under way with a 13-yard maneuver. Thompson hurled to Hunter for 15 and 20, respectively, for a first down at the 10. Thompson optioned his way to the four where he passed to Hunter for the tally.

A faulty pass from center that was recovered by Tuskegee for a safety and the score was Tuskegee 8, Fort Valley 6. The jackpot TD was tallied on a pass from Thompson to Willie Jones from 21 yards out.

Rugby Player Talks Turkey With Tuskegee

Norfolk

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Sept. 12—Coach Cleve Abbott and his associates have been putting the candidates for the Tuskegee Institute 1954 football team through their paces each day since Sept. 1 in preparation for the opening game with the Bulldogs of Alabama A & M College, Sept. 18.

William Vincent of Sylacauga, who handled a backfield assignment quite acceptably last year, arrived on the campus this week from Hartford, Conn., where he has been employed all summer. Vincent was given the customary physical examination, issued a uniform and rushed to the practice field for a snappy workout with his teammates. He stated he expected to be in good shape for the game with Alabama A & M College.

Emile Lajoy, from Capetown, South Africa, a Rugby player of some ability, has indicated he would like to join the squad, stating he has heard a great deal about football and that he is quite anxious to learn the game. The coaches feel, should he join the squad, he will be able to toss and kick the ball around and would confuse the opposition considerably. Lajoy would replace Samuel Cooper, Tuskegee's kick-off artist from the Republic of Liberia, about two years ago. It is recalled Cooper would plant the ball in the end zone on each kickoff, thereby not giving the opposition a chance to return the kick. The opposing team, therefore, would be forced to line up on the 20-yard line.

The coaches have not set a date for a scrimmage for the reason that it would not be wise to risk taking chances on injuries with the small number of aspirants presently trying out for places on the team.

History Of Cramton Bowl's Dixie Classic Related By President Of Alabama State

By DR. H. C. TRENHOLM

Thanksgiving Day in Montgomery and in Alabama now is identified for thousands of adults and of youth as the big day for the annual football game between The Alabama State College "Hornets" and The Tuskegee Institute "Tigers." This game is now styled "The Cramton Bowl Dixie Classic" and will start promptly at 1:30 this afternoon after the "National Anthem" at 1:25.

The pre-game activities and features were varied and colorful. On Wednesday night there was the Coronation of "Miss Alabama State" at 6:30 in Tullibody Auditorium after which came the Giant Pep Rally and fireworks display in Hornet Stadium at 7:30. This morning at 9—the Downtown Parade will move west on Dexter Avenue from the State Capitol and will pass through Court Square and up Montgomery Street for three blocks. At 12:30 at Cramton Bowl, there will be the high school band show with the participation of 25 high school bands. And the climaxing feature will be the game itself.

The game is another in a long and historic series. It was back in 1902 that Alabama State began football. The first opponent was Tuskegee in a single game of that season which Tuskegee won by a decisive score of 85-0. There were again games and victories by Tuskegee in 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907 and 1908.

It was in the season of 1909 that Alabama State came into her own with a championship team which won four preceding games and then defeated Tuskegee 2-0 for that first win over the Tigers.

The next recorded game with Tuskegee was not until 1914 which resulted in a 7-7 tie score. Alabama State again won in 1915 and then lost in Thanksgiving Day in 1916. In 1918, the Alabama State game was again on Thanksgiving Day with Tuskegee getting the victory. Thus before 1922, there were 11 games with Tuskegee which resulted in two Alabama State victories, one tie score and eight Tuskegee victories.

In 1922 and in 1923, Tuskegee defeated Alabama State prior to the initiation of the Cramton Bowl series in 1924 for which the 30 games have resulted in six Alabama State victories, three tie scores and 21 Tuskegee victories. Thus, there have been 43 football games between Alabama State with Tuskegee winning 31 games, Alabama State winning eight games and four games resulting in tie scores.

The 1954 game at Cramton Bowl is the 44th game between these two institutions, the 33rd game in the present consecutive series dating from 1922 and the 31st game to be played at Cramton Bowl.

The forthcoming 1954 game is now predicted to be a toss-up with an even chance for each of the opposing elevens. The season's record is slightly better for the Hornets. However the Tigers have shown great improvement in their November schedule and have become more of a threat because of the upset recent victory over Dillard. However season records do not mean too much because of the intense rivalry and spririted play in this game.

Over the years, Alabama State has risen to the heights to tie and to defeat Tuskegee in seasons when the stakes all seem to favor Tuskegee. Similarly Alabama State has not been able to overcome determined opposition nor to outsmart skillful strategy in seasons when the odds were acknowledged to be in Alabama State's favor.

This unpredictable aspect of this annual game adds to its appeal and keeps the partisans talking from one Thanksgiving Day to the next about the past game and about the next game coming up.

Within the next few hours, we will know the verdict of this year's game and will know whether Coach Simmons and his associates can reach the heights of three consecutive victories over the Tuskegee Tigers.

The game is also an occasion. It was a most significant event when Alabama State and Tuskegee staged the first Negro college game in Cramton Bowl 30 years ago. It was another step in the recognition of the need for an expression of goodwill and the evolution of a broad expression of interest of all the citizens in the progress and encouragement of wholesome activities by every institution and every group of youth.

Over the years, the occasion has grown in interest and in gracious sportsmanship. Almost one fifth of the attendance each year are white people who make their choice and cheer for their favorite team.

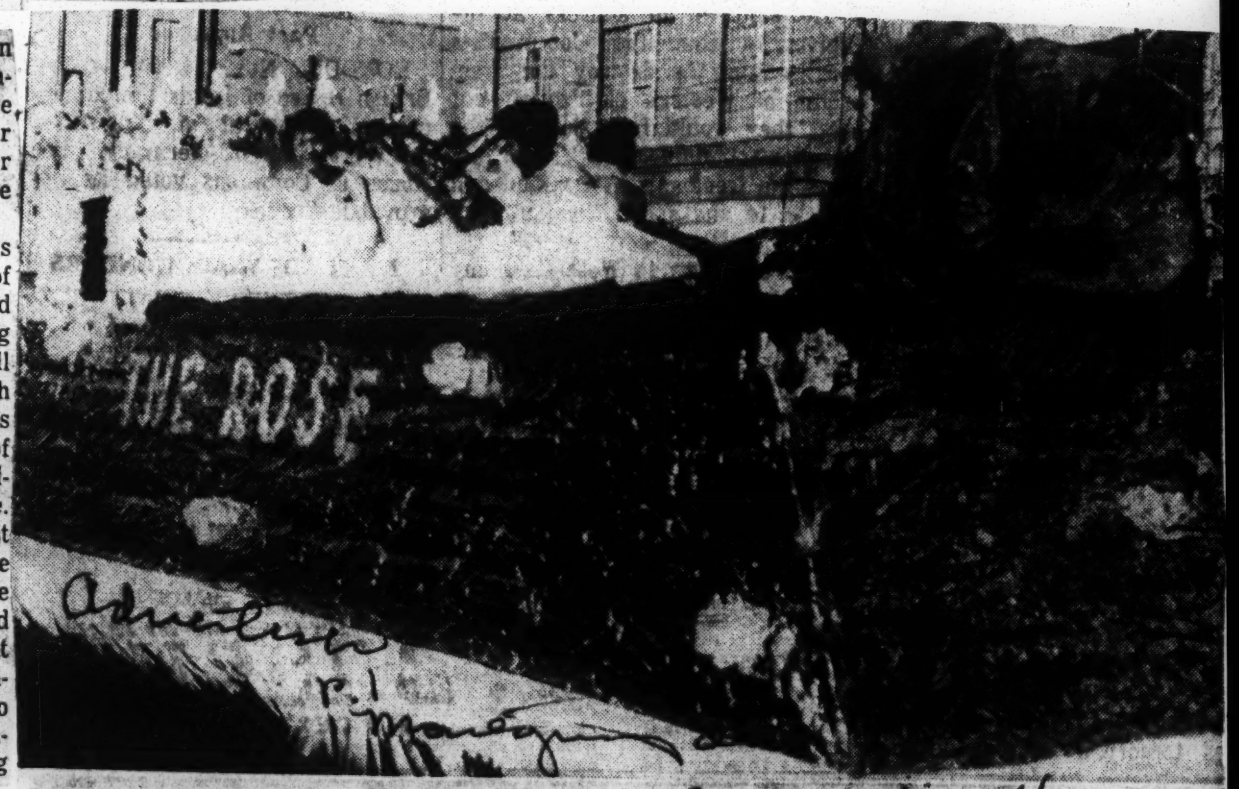
For the two institutions, it is one of the major display events of the year. Their players train and work hard to make a best showing in this game. The players as well as the coaches evidence a high type of sportsmanship which is marked by absence of any loss of control and by a conspicous friendship as a game for its own sake.

The bands prepare for a most colorful demonstration both in the parade and at the game. The students prepare their floats and seek to display their development through the atmosphere of the entire occasion. The goal is ever to present each institution to advantage and to add to the growing pride which everyone has in each of the two neighboring colleges.

For the schools of the state, it is a gala opportunity. High schools prepare their bands to come to Montgomery for the parade and the game. Many of these bands have graduates of Alabama State as their bandmaster. Delegations of students come from many schools to march in the parade and or to witness the game as an illustration of what may become their direction of opportunity.

For the alumni of Alabama State, it is the Homecoming game. They travel from distant directions to register, to wear their alumni badge and to cheer for their Alma Mater. Their friends join them and make for the colorful crowd which now exceeds 10,000 each year.

For the City of Montgomery, it is one of the significant events of the year. Upwards of 5,000 persons come into Montgomery for the day. That means financial returns as well as publicity. The city officials, the civic and business interest and the many households of the city are most gracious and cooperative to the end that the occasion can be successful from every point of view.



TURKEY BOWL FLOAT—Turkey Bowl beauties appear on one of the scores of floats in the annual Alabama State College-Tuskegee Institute football game parade on downtown streets yesterday. An estimated 50,000 people watched the long caravan which included bands, marching squads, floats and student units. Photo by Kraus

50,000 Brave Chilly Winds To See Parade

An estimated 50,000 Montgomerians braved chilling winds yesterday morning to witness the annual gala Thanksgiving Day parade downtown.

The parade was the kickoff of the annual Thanksgiving Day grid clash of Alabama State College for Negroes and Tuskegee Institute at Cramton Bowl.

While the thousands watched, more than two dozen bands, led by high - stepping majorettes, passed in review, interspersed with artistic floats and uniformed marching units.

The parade, which took more than an hour to pass, was based on the general theme of "A Pageant of Natural Beauty."

Well-Drilled Band

Leading the parade was the well-drilled Hornet Band, followed by a beautiful and artistic float bearing the homecoming queen, Celeste Cavalier Banks of New Orleans, La.

The other bands, representing nearly every section of the state, followed, presenting every type of music from a march to a bop.

Marching units in the parade included fraternal groups; Boy Scout troops; and ROTC teams. The parade also included smaller floats and autos bearing class and club beauties.

Advertiser Serenaded

The sharp Tuskegee band brought up the rear of the parade, and following the festivities the group played a concert in front of the offices of The Advertiser-Journal on Washington Street in memory of Grover C. Hall Sr., late editor of The Advertiser.

Official observers said the crowd was as large or larger than the recent Veterans Day Parade crowd. Fire Chief R. L. Lampley estimated the crowd at more than 50,000 persons.

Acknowledgement

So far as we know, this newspaper is the only one in the United States to be honored with a traditional Thanksgiving serenade by a band (Tuskegee Institute). In a century and a quarter of publication *Grandma* has not been without a number of honors and distinctions. In none of them does the old gal rejoice more than the Tuskegee serenade.

Tuskegee stung by Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Flashing one of their strongest backfields in years, the Alabama State Hornets started late but turned on the steam here Thursday to defeat Tuskegee Institute's Tigers, 23 to 2.

A crowd of some 14,00 fans saw the Collegians from Montgomery whip Tuskegee for the third straight year. Last year the Hornets won 6-2 and in 1951 it was 28-13.

Tuskegee, which proved to be no match for the heavier Hornets, put up a whale of a battle in the first half and State scored only once to lead 7-0 at the half but they went wild in the second half.

* * *

THIS STRONG Alabama State backfield, composed of quarterback William Stokes, halfbacks Jeepie and Henry Carnegie, and fullback Otis Leftwich did just about everything a good backfield was supposed to.

The underdog Tigers flashed spurts of offensive brilliance and were sparked by the adept passing and running of quarterback William Atkinson.

An Atkinson to Willis Morris pass was completed and good for 86 yards to give the fans one of the biggest thrills of the game.

Alabama State scored their three touchdowns on drives of 65 yards, 40 yards and 30 yards, the latter coming as the result of an intercepted pass.

* * *

TUSKEGEE'S LONE score—a safety—came in the third quarter when an Alabama State punt was blocked and the ball sailed back out of the end zone for an automatic safety.

Tuskegee Mentors Revise Attack For Tilt With Xavier

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — The Tuskegee coaches have revised their attack for the game with Xavier university at New Orleans, Sept. 25. The change is regarded as advisable as there were several scouts from the Crescent City sitting in the stands at Normal when Tuskegee played Alabama A. and M. college Sept. 18.

Many Golden Tiger supporters made the trip to North Alabama to witness the opener with Coach Hobson's Bulldogs. The Tigers were pitted in their first game of the 1954 campaign against a heavier and more experienced team and will face a similar situation when they invade New Orleans for the game with Xavier's Gold Rush team.

At Tuskegee last year, on a slippery field, the Tigers were able to hold the aggressive and determined Gold Rushers to a 0-0 score. A Tuskegee triumph at New Orleans would be just the tonic needed to brighten the spirits of the alumni as well as that large number of Golden Tigers fans who follow the fortunes of the team year after year with keen interest.

About 35 players will be taken to New Orleans. The same eleven that started the game at Normal will in all probability get the starting assignment Saturday. They are Edward Scarborough, left end; Herman Hollis, left tackle; Freddie Baker, left guard; Clarence Burley, center; Crispus Nix, right tackle; Allen Williams, right end; William Grant, quarterback; Eugene Dickerson, left halfback; and Leonard Matthews, fullback.

Members of that wide-awake and aggressive group of graduates of Tuskegee institute residing in New Orleans have informed Coach Abbott about plans for the entertainment of the team. This get-together will take place afer the game.

Fisk Nips Tuskegee, 6-0

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Opening this season's football campaign, Fisk's Bulldogs turned back Tuskegee Institute, 6-0 in Nashville Saturday. Fisk's running attack was hampered greatly by the mud-covered field and the recovery of a fumble turned the trick for Fisk.

Sam Morris pounced on a loose Tuskegee ball on their 38 late in the second quarter and the Bulldogs, led by freshman fullback Harold Setser, drove to the two-yard line where Setser scored.

Rugged line play, led by James Robinson, guard Donald Campbell, tackles Paul Harris and James Hopwood and freshman end Robert Lester, saved the game when Tuskegee was held on Fisk's two for four downs in the fourth period.

'Bama State Tops Tuskegee 23-2

MONTGOMERY, Ala. Flashing one of their strongest backfields in years, the Alabama State Hornets started late but turned on the steam here Thanksgiving Day to defeat Tuskegee Institute's Tigers. 23 to 2.

A crowd of some 14,000 fans saw the Collegians from Montgomery whip Tuskegee for the third straight year Last year the Hornets won 6-2 and in 1951 it was 28-13.

Numerous long runs, pass interceptions, pass pays and two safeties featured this thrill-packed encounter that started out slow and hard fought.

Tuskegee, which proved to be no match for the heavier Hornets, put up a whale of a battle in the first half and State scored only once to lead 7-0 at the half but they went wild in the second half.

This strong Alabama State backfield composed of quarterback William Stokes. halfbacks Jeepie and Henry Carnegie, and fullback Otis Leftwich did just about everything a good backfield was supposed to do.

Stokes' passing was poison to the Tigers That slashing off tackle running of the two brothers Jeepie and Henry, and the running and pass receiving of Otis Leftwich, were simply too much for the Tuskegee Tigers.

The underdog Tigers flashed spurts of offensive brilliance and were sparked by the adept passing and running of quarterback William Atkinson. An Atkinson to Willis Morris pass was completed and good for 86 yards to give the fans one of the biggest thrills of the game. This play, a pass from behind the Tuskegee goal, carried down to the Alabama State 11, but the Hornets stopped anything that looked like a score.

Tuskegee Atkinson also tossed a 18-yard pas sto Flourney Lynch in the first half as the Tigers threatened for the first time. That stiff Hornet defense stopped anything resembling a touchdown each time Tuskegee threatened.

Two lengthy plays that furnished thrills for the 'Bama State fans occurred in the second quarter when State moved for the first score. It was a neat pitchout from Stokes to Leftwich, the later scampering 42 yards to the Tuskegee 21. The other exciting play came late in the second quarter when Cornell Torrence intercepted one of Atkinson's passes and scampered down the field 65 yards to the Tuskegee 20.

Alabama State scored their three touchdowns on drives of 65 yards 40 yards and 30 yards the latter coming as the result on an intercepted pass.

Leftwich's 42-yard gallop on that beautiful pitch-out play set up the first Hornet score Fred Jackson and Stokes fired to Alfred Peavey for the TD. A smooth trick pass play from Stokes to Jeepie Carnegie was good for the extra point.

After Tuskegee kicked out of bounds on their own 40 the Hornets started their second TD drive. Henry Carnegie picked up 26 yards on three jaunts, then Leftwich went 16 yards for the score. Stokes threw to Henry Carnegie for the extra point.

Tuskegee's lone score—a safety—came in the third quarter when an Alabama State punt was blocked and the ball sailed back out of the end zone for an automatic safety.

An intercepted pass by State's alert backfield set up the final State TD. From the 30, Henry Carnegie ran two then Stokes fired to Peavy for 24 yards to the four as Peavy made a sensational catch of the pass. Jeepie Carnegie bolted across for the score. Stokes threw to Henry Carnegie for the extra point.

State's final score — a safety—was chalked up in the fourth quarter when Tuskegee's William Atkinson was tackled behind the goal by State's hard charging line.

14n 1954

50,000 See Parade

State Crushes Tuskegee 23 To 2 In Epic Game

By E. P. WALLACE

Coach Arthur Simmons' Hornets of Alabama State College made it number three in a row over their arch rivals Tuskegee Institute Golden Tigers by defeating them 23-2 in the 31st Annual Dixie Classic in Cramton Bowl, Thursday afternoon.

Completely out-playing the Macon County Institution boys from beginning to end, gave State the rating of a number one team, plus closing the season with a 4-3 conference wins and a 6-5 record for the season.

Despite the Golden Tigers' powerful defensive playing during the first half, the local boys were able to crush their wall at intervals and finally ripped Tuskegee's defense, made yardage at will, also chalked up two touchdowns, plus a safety during the final two periods.

The 14,000 or more spectators saw a rejuvenated Alabama State team that really played an outstanding brand of defensive and offensive ball. They took the Tigers by surprise and stung them so fiercely until holding of the ball on several occasions was difficult.

Quarterback William Stokes with the Carnegie brothers, Jeppie and Henry, plus big Otis Leftwich made history for State. They piled up a mass of yardage both by the air and ground route with Jeppie being the leading gainer.

"Eskimo", Jackson, Dorrence and Hodges played excellent ball. They were instrumental in helping with the yardage. On the line, Brown at center, big Ervin Thompson, Luther Jordan, Baxter and Reed figured in several key plays. They were supported by Peavy, Dozier and a host of subs.

For the Tigers such players as Quarterback Mathews, Eugene Dickerson and Whitfield were in the limelight. Leading the way for them were alternate Captain Baker, Burley, and Outlaw. Their two tallies came when a State ball went into the end zone, giving the automatic safety.

During the halftime show the two bands entertained with varied pantomimes with music in the background. Dr. F. D. Hall, head of the music department at State College, served as narrator.

"Morning's Activities"

Prior to the classic which got underway at 1:30 p.m., one of the largest crowds ever to witness a parade assembled from Bainbridge Street in front of the Capitol to the top of Montgomery Street long before the starting hour, 9 a.m., the streets and byways were jammed. People from miles and miles had made their way to the Capital City. Many traveled all night so as to be counted among the thousands.

There were floats and more floats, marching units, bands and an automobile caravan as never before. The parade reflected long hours of preparation, good taste and culture.

Other features included several alumni gatherings before and after the game. They were here by the thousands. The local chapter of which Mrs. Josie S. Lawrence is president, served as host. Highlighting their pre-game activities was the registration period and coffee hour in the college Home Economics Department in room 28, Patterson Hall.

The Planning Committee, headed by Dr. J. Carrick Hardy, certainly needs a lot of commending, for it was through the timely planning of the committee that Montgomerians were so richly entertained.

As fans make their way back to their various homes and those remaining for the weekend, the curtain came down on this 31st Dixie Classic, to remain, but time will raise it again come 1955 and another Thanksgiving Day.

ATHLETICS-FOOTBALL

Tuskegee Institute Shades M'house Maroon Tigers 7-6

Eddie Peters Placement Gives Tigers Hairbreath Win Over Atlanta Team

COLUMBUS, Ga.—(SNS)—Eddie Peters' extra point boot that barely cleared the uprights, gave the Golden Tigers of Tuskegee Institute a 7-6 victory over Morehouse College of Atlanta Friday night at Memorial Stadium. A crowd estimated at 14,000 fans saw the game.

For 56 minutes, the teams battled without a score until, with 3:50 remaining in the game, quarterback Donnell Carter went over from the one-yard line to give Tuskegee its only touchdown. Peters' kick was good and it was a 7-0 game.

But 90 seconds later, Morehouse, led by the brilliant passing of quarterback Joe McCoy, moved 69 yard with a McCoy pass connecting with Leonard Lee at the goal for the score. But the attempt for the extra point failed and that was the ball game.

Both teams threatened several times during the hard-fought game, but until the waning minutes, neither could muster a touchdown. Both teams showed plenty of defensive prowess as drive after drive was halted when the ball was inside the 20-yard lines.

STATISTICS

	T'sk'g	M. H.
Yds. runback on int' pass	24	16
First downs	8	14
Yds. gained by rushing	143	128
Passes attempted	9	22
Passes completed	2	11
Yds. gained passing	75	118
Passes intercepted by	2	2
Yds runback on int' pass	24	16
Punting average of	27.3	26
Total yds kicks returned	57	41
Yds lost by penalties	80	60
Opp's fumbles recov'	2	2

The two teams each had their share of stars as Carter, Gene Dickerson and Leonard Mathews sparked the Golden Tigers in the backfield with Leroy Jackson, Ed Scarbrough, Herman Hollis and Allen Williams heading the play of the line.

While McCoy was practically the whole show for Morehouse, Lee, Ben Silas, Enoch Florence and Walter Booker played good ball in the backfield and James Arterberry and Don Clendennon, along with Ed Lawson, were the mainstays of the Maroon Tigers' line.

As usual, the halftime ceremonies were outstanding as bands from both schools displayed several tricky musical formations with the Tuskegee majorettes receiving a great hand from the crowd.

Morehouse kicked off to get the game under way and the Golden Tigers ate up ground as a sustained drive moved them from their own 22 to the Morehouse 12 before the threat was finally bogged down and the ball went over.

Morehouse then proceeded to take command of the game as the Atlanta eleven, with McCoy leading the way, drove to the Tuskegee 30 as the first quarter ended. When play resumed in the second period, the drive continued until it reached the 12 and there the Golden Tigers, turned to stone and held to take possession.

The remainder of the second period was a battle of punts although McCoy thrilled the crowd with a great exhibition of passing. Most of the time his receivers had butter fingers, however. The half ended with no score.

The third period was a duplication of the second, although Morehouse put together a scoring threat that was halted on the Tuskegee 7 when right guard Freddie Baker broke through to bring down the ball carrier for a 3-yard loss.

The forth period got under way with both teams still battling toe to toe and the torrid line play continued until the tussle was nearing the end.

The Tuskegee touchdown march started following a Morehouse punt, with the Golden Tigers taking possession on their own 45. A Carter-to-Scarbrough pass was good for 24 yards to the Morehouse 28. After two running plays, which netted three yards, Carter hit Williams on the one. The next play saw the Tuskegee quarterback go over for the score on the sneak. Peters' kick was low, but cleared the uprights and Tuskegee led, 7-0, with 3:50 remaining in the game.

A desperation drive by Morehouse paid off as McCoy took to the air with passes to Anderson and Don Stone. Then, with a pass intended for Silas, the ball bobbled out of the intended receiver's hands, bounced into Lee's and Morehouse had a score. But the attempted running play for the extra point was short and Tuskegee held a slim one-point lead, and a victory as the game ended shortly thereafter.

Tuskegee	0	0	0	7—7
Morehouse	0	0	0	6—6

Scoring: Tuskegee — Carter; Morehouse — Lee. PAT — Tuskegee — Peters.

TUESDAY TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

DAILY ACTIVITY SHEET

Tuesday, November 30, 1954

VOLUME I NO. 19

We are indebted to Capt. R. S. Darnaby for the content of Today's Activity Sheet. Through him, permission was received to bring you the following reprints from the Montgomery Advertiser (Grandma). The Grover C. Hall to which the columnist makes reference was the eminent father of Grover C. Hall, Jr., Editor of the Advertiser. It was during the senior Hall's editorship that the custom of serenading the Advertiser-Journal began. The Acknowledgement is an editorial reprint which appeared on November 27.

THE PASSING THRONG
BY
Stuart X. Stephenson

OUR PAPER APPRECIATES SALUTE

Booker T. Washington would be pleased with the progress of the institution he founded at Tuskegee and with his people. As the magnificent Tuskegee band made its annual appearance to serenade THE ADVERTISER-JOURNAL following the parade here yesterday one couldn't help but turn back the pages of history.

Advertiser, P. 7c Dec. 11-26-54 Montgomery, Ala.

In turning back these pages the shades of two great men again passed across the scene. One was Booker T. Washington and the other was Grover C. Hall. Here indeed were two great minds, both believing that the Negro, released from the bonds of chattel slavery, would grow in stature by "learning first things first."

Permit us to quote an excerpt from the great Negro educator's "Cast Down Your Buckets" speech at the Atlanta Exposition on Sept. 18, 1895:
"Cast down your buckets in agriculture, mechanics, in domestic services and in the professions. And in this connection it is well to bear in mind that whatever other sins the South may be called to bear, when it comes to business, pure and simple, it is in the South that the Negro is given a man's chance in the commercial world. Our greatest danger is that in the great leap from slavery to freedom we may overlook the fact that the masses of us are to live by the protection of our hands, and fail to keep in mind that we shall prosper in proportion as we learn to dignify and glorify common labor and put brains and skill into the common occupations of life. No race can prosper till it learns that there is as much dignity in tilling a field as in writing a poem."

The full significance of the annual visit by the Tuskegee band to our building has been consistently appreciated by the Editor of The Advertiser. He stood in rapt attention again yesterday as a great institution paid its annual respects to a great newspaper.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

So far as we know, this newspaper is the only one in the United States to be honored with a traditional Thanksgiving serenade by a band (Tuskegee Institute). In a century and a quarter of publication Grandma has not been without a number of honors and distinctions. In none of them does the old gal rejoice more than the Tuskegee serenade.

---11 - 26 - 54

CYO Captures Women's Crown At Annual 'Skegee Sports Carnival

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — An array of versatile cinder stars from the Catholic Youth Organization (CYO), of Chicago, Ill., racked up a total of 125 points to clinch the crown in the senior division of the 26th annual Women's Sports Day Cham pionships, held Friday and Saturday in Bowl.

The members of this well-balanced team are students at four colleges and three high schools in the Chicago area.

The Tuskegee Institute spikesters, who scored heavily in both track and field, events, posted 110 points to finish in the runner-up spot.

Other teams in the senior division finished as follows: Tennessee State University. 87; Alabama State College, 28; and Bethune Cookman College, 15

BARBARA JONES SPARKLES

The outstanding individual star was Barbara Jones, CYO star, who scored firsts 100-meter run, running broad jump and turned in a remarkable anchor performance in 440-yard relay.

The individual winners included: Margaret Davis(Tenn. State) 50-meter run; Barbara Mueller (CYO) 80-meter hurdles; Mae Faggs (Tenn State) 200-meter run; Esther Hardy (Alabama State) baseball throw; Mildred McDaniels (Tuskegee) high jump; Patricia Monsanto (Tenn. State) discus throw; Lula Bell (Tuskegee) javelin throw; and Donnis Thompson (CYO) shot put.

Three Atlanta high schools finished one two-third in the junior women's division, with Henry McNeal Turner capturing the championship with 69 points. David T. Howard High trailed in second place with 65 points, while Booker T. Washington was third with 52.

JEAN WILCOX SETS RECORD

Jean Wilcox broke her own record in the baseball throw, tossing the ball 231 feet. Her old record was 225 feet and 7 inches.

The other schools finished as follows: Booker T. Washington, Blakely, 35; Woodville, Savannah, 20; Carver Vocational Atlanta, 19; Camden Academy Camden, Ala. 18; McIntosh Union, McIntosh, Ga. 17; Carver Jenkins Ga. 14; Oliver Junior High Pittsview, Ala. 14; Monroe, Albany, 11; Hunt, Fort Valley 10; Beach Savannah, 9; Tuskegee Institute High 6; and Central, Mobile, 1.

Double winners included:: Lucinda Williams, of Woodville, Savannah, who won 50-meter run and 100-meter run; along with Jeanette Cantrell, of Turner, Atlanta, winner of the 80 meter hurdles and the high jump.

Other individual winners were Ollie Collier (Howard, Atlanta) 200-meter run; Vera Roberts (McIntosh) broad jump; Doris Powell (Washington, Blakely) discus and Cherry Jackson, (Howard Atlanta) javelin throw.

SUMMARIES

SENIOR WOMEN

50-METER RUN: 1. Margaret Davis (Tenn. State); 2. Mabel Landry (CYO); 3. Hazel Watkins (CYO); 4. Cynthia Thompson (Tenn. State) TIME 6.3

80-METER HURDLES: 1. Barbara Mueller (CYO); 2. Lula Bell (Tuskegee); 3. Barbara Hendrix (Tuskegee); 4. Mildred McDaniels (Tuskegee). TIME 12.2

100-METER RUN: 1. Barbara Jones (CYO); 2. Mae Faggs (Tenn. State); 3. Margaret Davis (Tenn. State); 4. Hazel Walker (CYO;

200-METER RUN: 1. Mae Faggs (Tenn. State) 2. Alfrances Lyman (CYO); 3. Cynthia Thompson (Tenn. State); 4. Josephine Gilmore (Tuskegee); TIME 24.4

440-YARD RELAY: 1. CYO (Hazel Watkins, Alfrances Lyman, Mabel Landry, Barbara Jones); 2. Tennessee State (Margaret Davis, Revoyda Fuller, Cynthia Thompson, Mae Faggs); 3. Tuskegee (Arlene Pugh, Josephine Gilmore, Calpernia Jackson, Mary McNabb Red dick) 4. CYO (Bobbie Mueller, Millie Martin; Thompson; Elaine Strube); TIME: 48.0

880-YARD RELAY: 1. Tennessee State (Mae Faggs, Margaret Davis, Revoyda Fuller, Cynthia Thompson); 2. CYO (Barbara Jones Donnis Thompson, Hazel Watkins, Alfrances Lymon); 3. Tuskegee (Arlene Pugh, Robbie Hendrix, Calpernia Jackson, Josephine Gilmore;) 4. Tuskegee (Maureen Fields, Norma Fields, Nellie Simmons, Mary Clemons); 1:43.0

BASEBALL THROW: 1. Esther Hardy (Alabama State) 2. Marilyn Huber (CYO); 3. Patricia Monsanto (Tenn. State); 4. Shirley Dare (Tuskegee); 5

BROAD JUMP: 1. Barbara Jones (CYO): 2 Mabel Landry (CY); 3. Arlene Pugh (Tuskegee); 4. Margaret Matthews (Bethune-Cookman); DISTANCE: :17 ft. 4 1-2 in.

DISCUS THROW: 1. Patricia Monsanto (Tenn. State); 2. Annie Burns (Tuskegee); 3. Florence Gordon (Tuskegee); 4. Van Esther Fields (Bethune-Cookman); DISTANCE: 112 ft. 11 3—4 in.

HIGH JUMP: 1 Mildred McDaniel (Tuskegee); 2 Lula Bell (Tuskegee); 3, Barbara Mueller (CYO); 4. Kay Bunting (CYO); HEIGHT. 5 ft. 4 in.

JAVELIN THROW:: 1. Lula Bell (Tuskegee); 2. Patricia Monsanto (Tenn. State); 3. Donnis Thompson (CYO) 4. Esther Hardy (Alabama State); DISTANCE: 108 ft. 10 in.

SHOT PUT: 1. Donnis Thompson (CYO); 2. Annie Burns (Tuskegee) 3. Flora Stallworth (Alabama State); 4. Van Esther Fields (Bethune-Cookman); DISTANCE: 37 ft. 9 5-8 in.

JUNIOR WOMEN

50-METER RUN: 1. Lucinda Williams (Woodville, Savannah); 2. Isabell Jenkins (Carver, Jenkins, Ga.); 3. Vernell Golden (Beach, Savannah); 4. Mary Harris (Washington, Atlanta.) TIME 6.5

80-METER HURDLES: 1. Jeanette Cantrell (Turner, Atlanta); 2. Beverly Tidwell (Washington, Atlanta); 3. Cherry Jackson (Wash ington Atlanta); 4. Annie Butts (Turner, Atlanta). TIME: 13.0.

100-METER RUN: 1. Lucinda Williams (Woodville, Savannah); 2. Addie Collier (Washington, Blakeley); 3. Isabell Daniels (Carver, Jenkins, Ga.); 4. Jean High (Howard, Atlanta). TIME: 13.1

200-METER RUN: 1. Ollie Collier (Howard, Atlanta); 2. Louise Hutchins (Washington, Blakeley, Ga.) 3. Charline DeAfordii (Howard, Atlanta); 4. Dorothy Calhoun (Turner Atlanta); TIME: 26.1

440-YARD RELAY: 1. Washington, Atlanta (Beverly Tidwell, Mary Harris, Freddie Daniels, Shirley Hightower); 2. Howard Atlanta (Charline DeAffordii, Ollie Collier, Jean High, Cherry Jackson; 3. Turner, Atlanta (Margaret Garland, Jeannette Cantrell, Doris Westbrook, Dorothy Calhoun); 4. Hunt, Fort Valley (Ruby Simmons, Ethel Morgan, Mary Louise Jordan Dorothy Griggs 5. Washington, Blakeley, Ga. (Emma Mills Princetta Wright, Lucile Hutchins, Lugretha Mills); 6. Beach, Savannah (Vernell Golden Martha Shell, Georgia McPherson, Altomese Burton) TIME 51.2

880-YARD RELAY: 1. Howard, Atlanta (Charline DeAffordii, Cherry Jackson, Jacquelyn Kemp, Alice Collier); 2. Oliver Pittsview, Ala. (Lucile Davis Christine Jackson, Birdie Williams, Queen Edmond); 3. Turner, Atlanta (Margaret Garland Doris Westbrook, Jeanette Cantrell Dorothy Calhoun); 4. Camden Academy, Camden, Ala. (Annie Spencer, Mattie Henry; Claree Dumas; Charlotta Craig); 5 McIntosh McIntosh, Ga. (Dora Bush, Juanita Reed, Mary Fields; Rosetta Johnson); TIME 1:52.1

BASEBALL THROW: 1. Jean Wilcox (Carver, Atlanta); 2. Beverly Tidwell (Washington, Atlanta); 3. Cherry Jackson (Howard Atlanta); 4. Annette Jenkins (Howard Atlanta): DISTANCE: 231 ft. NEW MEET RECORD

BROAD JUMP: 1. Vera Roberts (McIntosh, McIntosh Ga.); 2. Mattie Hall (Monroe, Albany); 3. Dorothy Griggs (Hunt Fort Valley); 4. Johnnie Ross (Washington, Blakeley, Ga.) DISTANCE: 16 ft. 4 1-2 in.

DISCUS THROW: 1. Doris Powell (Washington Blakeley, Ga.; 2. Mamie Montgomery (Camden Academy Camden, Ala.), 3. Patricia Maddox (Washington, Atlanta 4. Annie Maddox (Howard Atlanta). DISTANCE: 97 ft 9 7—8 in.

HIGH JUMP: 1. Jeanette Cantrell (Turner, Atlanta); 2. Mattie Henry (Camden Academy Camden, Ala.); 3. Lucille Davis (Oliver, Pittsview, Ala.); 4. Ora Gresham Turner, Atlanta); Albany(HEIGHT 5 ft.

JAVELIN THROW: 1. Cherry Jackson (Howard, Atlanta); 2. Ora Gresham (Turner, Atlanta); 3. Gladys Hawks (Washington Atlanta); 4. Janie Davis (Tuskegee Institute High,); DISTANCE: 93 ft. 1 in.

SHOT PUT: 1. Willie Batty (Turner, Atlanta); 2. Jean Wilcox (Carver Atlanta); 3. Minnie Jones (Union, McIntosh Ga.); 4. Janie Taylor (Turner, Atlanta);

PHILANDER SMITH WINS COLLEGE SPRINT MEDLEY

BY MARION E. JACKSON

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (SNS) — Atlanta colleges and high schools dominated the qualifying trials and first day championships of the famed Tuskegee Relays as Roman Turmon, of Clark, won the Shot Put, and Melvin Frazier captured the Javelin Throw.

Relay teams from Clark and Morris Brown blazed their way into Saturday's finals. Willie James Davis, crack century specialist from Morehouse College won both of his qualifying heats to lead the field into the finals to the 100.

Philander Smith from Little Rock, Arkansas, put its brilliant quarter mile relay quartet composed of Willie Taylor, Keith Gardner, Roy Taylor and Allen Moore on display and the outfit lived up to its Drake relays press notices as they blazed the 440 yard relay qualifying trials in 42.9 over a field that included Florida A&M, Clark College, Morris Brown, Xavier and Savannah State. Only Tuskegee Institute was eliminated in the trials.

Xavier University's Elliott Willard, David Miller, Alfredo Ricardo and Alfredo Gerenion had the best of the timing as they won their heat in 42.4.

Ullman High of Birmingham, Alabama wo nthe boys two mile relay in 8:25.5 to thwart a terrific last heat bid by Turner High of Atlanta, Ga., Ullman's Sam Rivers, Alfred Wilson, Moses Mitchell and Edward Washington led all the way to win.

Jean Wilson, Carver, Atlanta, hurled the baseball 231 feet to win this specialty, Willie Batty, Turner Atlanta, took the Junior women's Shot Put with a heave of 33 feet 3 inches.

PHILANDER SMITH WINS SPRINT MEDLEY

Philander Smith won the sprint medley in 2:21.4 to doom a brilliant last challenge Grambling College Keith Gardner, Allen Moore, William Taylor and Richard Estick paced the victors.

Barbara Moore of the Chicago CYO won the 80 meter Hurdles. Atlanta girls swept the Junior High jump and the 80 meter Junior Hurdles.

SUMMARIES

SENIOR WOMEN

BASEBALL THROW — 1. Esther Hardy (Alabama State); 2. Marily Huber (CYO); 3. Patricia Monsanto (Tenn. State); 4. Shirley Dair (Tuskegee); 5. Mamie Brown (Tuskegee); 6. Bertha Sanders (Alabama State). DISTANCE: 228 ft. 5½ in.

SHOT PUT — 1. Donnia Thompson (CYO); 2. Annette Baines (Tuskegee); 3. Flora Stallworth (Alabama State); 4. Vanester Fields (Bethune-Cookman); 5. Florence Gordon (Tuskegee); 6. Marily Huber (CYO). DISTANCE: 37 ft. 9 5-8 in.

DISCUS THROW — 1. Pat Monsanto (Tenn. State); 2. Annie Burns (Tuskegee); 3. Florence Gordon (Tuskegee); 4. Van Ester Fields (Bethune - Cookman); 5. Emma Phillips (Alabama State); 6. Cassie Gibby (Alabama State). DISTANCE 112 ft. 11 3-4 in.

JUNIOR WOMEN

BASEBALL THROW — 1. Jean Wilcox (Carver, Atlanta); 2. Beverly Tidwell (Washington, Atlanta); 3. Cherry Jackson (Howard, Atlanta); 4. Annette Jenkins (Howard, Atlanta); 5. Louise McCoy (Washington Blakely); 6. Margaret Garland (Turner, Atlanta). DISTANCE 231 ft.

SHOT PUT — 1. Willie Batty (Turner, Atlanta); 2. Jean Wilcox (Carver, Atlanta); 3. Minnie Jones, (Union, McIntosh, Ga.); 4. Janie Taylor (Turner, Atlanta); 5. Jennie Davis (Tuskegee High); 6. Gladys Johnson (Washington, Atlanta). DISTANCE: 33 ft., 3 in.

COLLEGE MEN

JAVELIN THROW — 1. Melvin Frazier (Unattached); 2. Alfred Ellis (Clark); 3. Ronald Owens (Morehouse); Matthew Conyers (Fort Valley State). DISTANCE: 171 ft., 3 in.

SHOT PUT — 1. Roman Turmon (Clark); 2. Matthew Hill (Bethune-Cookman); 3. Cal Gladden (Florida A&M); 4. Willie Hunter (Fort Valley State); 5. Phillip Clifford, (Florida A. & M.); Ernest Brown (Fort Valley State). DISTANCE: 48 ft., 3 in.

POLE VAULT — 1. Harold Donald (Florida A&M). HEIGHT: 11 ft.

SPRINT MEDLEY — 1. Philander Smith (Keith Gardner, Allen Moore, William Taylor, Richard Estick); 2. Grambling (Tom Archie, Charlie Rambert, Ronald Carpenter, Henry Jackson). TIME: 2:21.4.

HIGH SCHOOL BOYS

TWO MILE RELAY — 1. Cullman, Birmingham, Ala. (Sam Rivers, Alfred Wilson, Moses Mitchell, Ed Washington); 2. Turner, Atlanta, Ga. (Freddie Jones, Linton Reese, Theodore Ector, Charles Sutton); 3. Booker T. Washington, Atlanta, Ga. (John Walters, Charlie Hubbard, Charles Green, Richard Williams); Carver, Atlanta, Ga. (Thomas Hicks, Elmer Reams, Bob Lindsey, Benjamin Hill). TIME: 8:28.5.

14n 1954

ATHLETICS - RELAYS

SPORTS OF THE WORLD

By Marion E. Jackson

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Cleve Abbott likes to tell while rambling down memory lane how Booker T. Washington envisioned Tuskegee Institute as the alma mater of all visitors. That no matter what ones affiliation or loyalty it would be possible to carve a special niche in the heart for this oasis in the peanut belt of Alabama. Try to be indifferent to this line of reasoning if you may but the late educator who built this genuine wonder of the world succeeded in his ambition. Every college man is at home here.

Tuskegee Institute by playing host to the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference and the Tuskegee Relays draws to its campus approximately 40 or more representatives from various institutions throughout the nation each year. Several hundred high school tours move through its buildings and grounds yearly. Many thousands of visitors from throughout the United States, Canada and Mexico visit here along with several more thousands from abroad.

A cusory check of license tags would make a revealing thesis on the interest of the people of the world in Tuskegee. Almost daily cars from Maine to California pull up in front of Booker T. Washington's statue which shows him lifting the veil of ignorance from the minds of his people and marvel at the greatest of the man.

You know the story well. Hardly an educated man hasn't read "Up From Slavery," Washington's life story and reacted with pride at the story which is more appealing than any "Rover Boy", "Frank Merriwell" or Horatius Alger" success saga. It still grips me with an overwhelming sense of pride in his ability to overcome tremendous odds and built such a massive dynasty devoted to education.

Washington believed in athletics. His affection for sports was preserved by the late Robert Russa Moton. Although Frederick Douglas Patterson found the 20th Century a costly era for financing sports it must be remembered that Tuskegee Institute never retrenched on its athletic program.

It is kind of hard to remember Tuskegee Institute without a football, basketball, baseball, track, tennis or golf team. Virtually every sport — and don't neglect swimming — is programmed by the college.

What irks the rabid Golden Tiger backer today is the calibre of the teams. Where Tuskegee once carved a winning fortress that outrivals any that Florida A&M, Tennessee State, Lincoln (Mo.) or Prairie View have fashioned today only a carbon copy remains. The glories of BenStevenson, Mozelle Ellerbe, Alva Tabor and numerous other legendary greats of the past have faded.

The glamour of the All-Americans who rocketed across the sports pages like a comet has gone and in its place there is a forlorn and tragic shadow.

Tuskegee has its ROTC, its five-year plan, its various schools and its memories but athletics have shrunk to a withered and wizened limb, which is no longer monstrous or frightening.

Where its juggernauts of the past roved fearlessly and with mighty armour only a faint rumble now can be heard. It is this that irks the alumni which longs for the good old days when it was a badge of honor to win over a Tuskegee team.

Yet in its athletic decadence, there remains a fondness that will not shrink. It exists like an fragrant exirir — overpowering and appealing.

It is this enchantment that stirs reflections around about tournament time and they are revived when the Tuskegee Relays roll around again.

Tuskegee Institute then becomes the "People's College." Athletes in their short pants and spiked shoes rove with the familiarity of a lifetime. They haunt the streets, marvel at the unmatched floral wonder and smile at the friendly passerbys.

I like to watch all of this from in front of Dorothy Hall, the guest house, which Mrs. Sara N. Locklair has transformed into a poor man's a Waldorf Astoria. From the summer benches which look forward to Washington's statue and which is cemetery of campus greats. Washonly a stone throw from the Institute Chapel with the famous singing window. Behind the chapel, is the ington's remains are there along with others who helped make the oasis in the heart of Alabama.

Only a Negro traveler can understand why Tuskegee is the heart and pride of Alabama. Start motoring south through Newnan, LaGrange, Hogansville, West Point and Auburn and you endure many of the trials of the road. Yet when you reach Tuskegee, the city that is, you make a beeline for the college campus.

It is a watering place in a Sahara of prejudice and bigotry. Here you are removed from the dust of jimcrow and reactivated as a first class citizen.

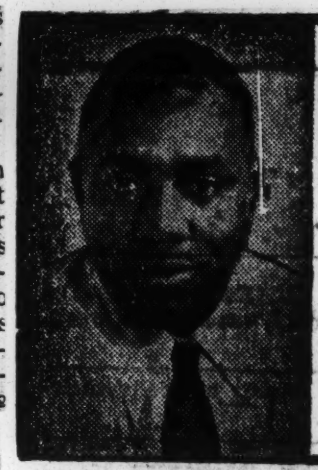
This is a puzzle too. For Macon County where the Institute is located has some hostile restrictions on voting. Police brutality is worse than many cities of better publicized repute. There is a sullen citizenry which takes advantage of caprices of a Boswell Amendment designed to disfranchised Negroes. It is used to blackball some of the most intelligent residents in the state from voting.

These restrictions remain. They are the last vestige of the Grand Father Clause, the Ku Klux Klan and the Vigilantes who endured to keep the Negro in place.

Yet the college remains everybody's alma mater. You like it, you love it.

So at the Tuskegee Relays, when so many different colleges reveal its beauty, elegance, and refinement, we repeat that here is everybody's alma mater.

Booker T. Washington wanted it so. And his dream has come true.



SPORTS OF THE WORLD

By Marion E. Jackson

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Tuskegee Relay time always strikes a nostalgia note in my mind. May be it is the expectancy of the year ending. That is scholastically but the sentiment prevails. Each year we wind up our "on the road" collegiate sports coverage here and despite the glowing pleasure of seeing old friends it somewhat makes us sad. Always the campus here is abloom this season everywhere there is green and occasionally a burst of color which flowers abound. Few colleges show off nature to the advantage that is here but the season end taint remains.

First time visitors to Tuskegee Institute are amazed by its "bigness." It looks like the Hollywood movie impression of a college. It has building galore, bountiful greenery and the best techniques in landscaping. One could laze the day away drinking in its beauty.

Yet the track meet brings together old acquaintances who talk into the night. Missing though is the fraternizing that marks the conference meets but there is a fellowship nevertheless that stirs one.

Tuskegee Goes Ahead Slightly In Track Meet

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., May 7—Facing a stern challenge from the crack track teams of the Catholic Youth Organization of Chicago and Tennessee State University, Nashville, the Tuskegee Institute women's track and field team took an early lead in the 26th annual Women's Sports Day championships here this afternoon with 80 points.

Scoring heavily in the high jump, the discus and javelin throw, Tuskegee has taken a lead which will not be easily overcome. Tennessee State, strong in the sprints, is to be reckoned with in the relays scheduled for Saturday. The talented group representing the CYO of Chicago, is especially strong in the hurdles, sprints, relays and high jump. At the close of activities Friday Tuskegee led with 80 points, followed by CYO, Chicago, with 5[illegible], Tennessee State University, Nashville, with 38; Alabama State College, Montgomery, with 24, and Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, with 8.

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SHOT PUT — 1. Donnia Thompson (CYO); 2. Annette Baines (Tuskegee); 3. Flora Stallworth (Alabama State); 4. Vanester Fields (Bethune-Cookman); 5. Florence Gordon (Tuskegee); 6. Marily Huber (CYO). DISTANCE: 37 ft. 9 5-8 in.

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JUNIOR WOMEN

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SHOT PUT — 1. Willie Batty (Turner, Atlanta); 2. Jean Wilcox (Carver, Atlanta); 3. Minnie Jones (Union, McIntosh, Ga.); 4. Janie Taylor (Turner, Atlanta); 5. Jennie Davis (Tuskegee High); 6. Gladys Johnson (Washington, Atlanta). DISTANCE: 33 ft., 3 in.

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Tuskegee Institute Relay Carnival Attracts One of Biggest Entry Lists

Tuskegee Institute, Ala. — The annual Tuskegee Institute Relays Carnival, to be held in the Alumni Bowl at the Institute, Friday and Saturday, May 7 and 8, has attracted the largest entry list since the event was started in 1927.

Many Teams Enter

Entry blanks have been returned from Texas Southern University, Houston; Morehouse College, Clark College, Morris Brown College, Atlanta; Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Georgia; Allen University, Benedict College, Columbia, South Carolina; Florida A and M University, Tallahassee; Xavier University, New Orleans, Fisk University, Nashville; Lane College, Jackson, Tennessee; Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tennessee; Alabama State College, Montgomery, Alabama A and M College, Huntsville, Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Florida; Wiley College, Marshall, Texas; Tennessee State University, Nashville; Dillard University, New Orleans, Grambling College, Grambling, Louisiana, Houston Tillotson College, and Southern University.

Texas Southern University will defend titles won last year, appearing here again with highly rated teams while Florida A and M University with outstanding middle distance runners will make a strong bid to capture numerous field events with an impressive squad.

Xavier University and Grambling College are sending for participation their widely known sprinters. Alabama State College with Blanton Owens is favored to win the Moton Mile, and Roman Turmon, one of the best weight men in the South is slated to turn in an excellent performance. Tuskegee Institute is expected to have participants in all events.

Schools Now Entered

In the Clarence Matthews Memorial One Hundred, Henry De Graffield, Grambling College; Willard, Xavier, Taylor, Philander Smith College, Aldredge and Bush, Texas Southern University, have been entered.

One of the outstanding features of the carnival will be the broad jump with Frank Brown of Florida A and M University as the leading competitor. At the Alabama State College Relays held recently in Montgomery, Brown jumped 25 feet, 2-1-2 inches. He will try for a relays record at Tuskegee come Saturday, May 8.

Sam Brown of Morris Brown College, Atlanta, is expected to hurl the javelin for more than 195 feet. He has been consistent in that distance during the year.

The High School division will be represented with contestants from the leading preparatory institutions in the South.

To Miss Fay Young

Frank A. Young, well-known and highly regarded sports-writer of Chicago, who has served as Chief Judge of the Tuskegee Relays since sthe inauguration of this event, will not be in attendance this year. Young has given long, conscientious and faithful service to the Carnival and he will be greatly missed. FAY deserves a Salute for his devoted and dilligence in promoting sports ectivities. We shall look forward to having this beloved character with us next year.

CYO Captures Women's Crown At Annual 'Skegee Sports Carnival

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — An array of versatile cinder stars from the Catholic Youth Organization (CYO), of Chicago, Ill., racked up a total of 125 points to clinch the crown in the senior division of the 26th annual Women's Sports Day Championships, held Friday and Saturday in Alumni Bowl.

The members of this well-balanced team are students at four colleges and three high schools in the Chicago area.

The Tuskegee Institute spikesters, who scored heavily in both track and field, events, posted 110 points to finish in the runner-up spot.

Other teams in the senior division finished as follows: Tennessee State University. 87; Alabama State College, 28; and Bethune-Cookman College, 15.

BARBARA JONES SPARKLERS

The outstanding individual star was Barbara Jones, CYO star, who scored firsts 100-meter run, running broad jump and turned in a remarkable anchor performance in 440-yard relay.

The individual winners included: Margaret Davis(Tenn. State) 50-meter run; Barbara Mueller (CYO) 80-meter hurdles; Mae Faggs (Tenn State) 200-meter run; Esther Hardy (Alabama State) baseball throw; Mildred McDaniels (Tuskegee) high jump; Patricia Monsanto (Tenn. State) discus throw; Lula Bell (Tuskegee) javelin throw; and Donnis Thompson (CYO) shot put.

Three Atlanta high schools finished one two-third in the junior women's division, with Henry McNeal Turner capturing the championship with 69 points. David T. Howard High trailed in second place with 65 points, while Booker T. Washington was third with 52.

JEAN WILCOX SETS RECORDS

Jean Wilcox broke her own record in the baseball throw, tossing the ball 231 feet. Her old record was 225 feet and 7 inches.

The other schools finished as follows: Booker T. Washington, Blakely, 35; Woodville, Savannah, 20; Carver Vocational Atlanta, 19; Camden Academy Camden, Ala. 18; McIntosh Union, McIntosh, Ga. 17; Carver, Jenkins Ga. 14; Oliver Junior High Pittsview, Ala. 14; Monroe, Albany, 11; Hunt, Fort Valley 10; Beach Savannah, 9; Tuskegee Institute High 6; and Central, Mobile, 1.

Double winners included:: Lucinda Williams, of Woodville, Savannah, who won 50-meter run and 100-meter run; along with Jeanette Cantrell, of Turner, Atlanta, winner of the 80 meter hurdles and the high jump.

Other individual winners were Ollie Collier (Howard, Atlanta) 200-meter run; Vera Roberts (McIntosh) broad jump; Doris Powell (Washington, Blakely) discus and Cherry Jackson, (Howard Atlanta) javelin throw.

SUMMARIES

SENIOR WOMEN

50-METER RUN: 1. Margaret Davis (Tenn. State); 2. Mabel Landry (CYO); 3. Hazel Watkins (CYO); 4. Cynthia Thompson (Tenn. State) TIME 6.3

80-METER HURDLES: 1. Barbara Mueller (CYO); 2. Lula Bell (Tuskegee); 3. Barbara Hendrix (Tuskegee); 4. Mildred McDaniels (Tuskegee). TIME 12.2

100-METER RUN: 1. Barbara Jones (CYO); 2. Mae Faggs (Tenn. State); 3. Margaret Davis (Tenn. State); 4. Hazel Walker (CYO;

200-METER RUN: 1. Mae Faggs (Tenn. State) 2. Alfrances Lyman (CYO); 3. Cynthia Thompson (Tenn. State); 4. Josephine Gilmore (Tuskegee); TIME 24.4

440-YARD RELAY: 1. CYO (Hazel Watkins, Alfrances Lyman, Mabel Landry, Barbara Jones); 2. Tennessee State (Margaret Davis, Revoyda Fuller, Cynthia Thompson, Mae Faggs); 3. Tuskegee (Arlene Pugh, Josephine Gilmore, Calpernia Jackson, Mary McNabb Reddick) 4. CYO (Bobbie Mueller, Millie Martin; Thompson; Elaine Strube); TIME: 48.0

880-YARD RELAY: 1. Tennessee State (Mae Faggs, Margaret Davis, Revoyda Fuller, Cynthia Thompson); 2. CYO (Barbara Jones Donnis Thompson, Hazel Watkins Alfrances Lymon); 3. Tuskegee (Arlene Pugh, Robbie Hendrix, Calpernia Jackson, Josephine Gilmore;) 4. Tuskegee (Maureen Fields, Norma Fields, Nellie Simmons, Mary Clemons); 1:43.0

BASEBALL THROW: 1. Esther Hardy (Alabama State) 2. Marilyn Huber (CYO); 3. Patricia Monsanto (Tenn. State); 4. Shirley Dare (Tuskegee); 5

BROAD JUMP: 1. Barbara Jones (CYO): 2 Mabel Landry (CY); 3. Arlene Pugh (Tuskegee); 4. Margaret Matthews (Bethune-Cookman); DISTANCE: :17 ft. 4 1-2 in.

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100-METER RUN: 1. Lucinda Williams (Woodville, Savannah); 2. Addie Collier (Washington, Blakeley); 3. Isabell Daniels (Carver, Jenkins, Ga.); 4. Jean High (Howard, Atlanta). TIME: 13.1

200-METER RUN: 1. Ollie Collier (Howard, Atlanta); 2. Louise Hutchins (Washington, Blakeley, Ga.) 3. Charline DeAfordii (Howard, Atlanta); 4. Dorothy Calhoun (Turner Atlanta); TIME: 26.1

440-YARD RELAY: 1. Washington, Atlanta (Beverly Tidwell, Mary Harris, Freddie Daniels, Shirley Hightower); 2. Howard Atlanta (Charline DeAffordii, Ollie Collier, Jean High. Cherry Jackson; 3. Turner, Atlanta (Margaret Garland, Jeannette Cantrell, Doris Westbrook, Dorothy Calhoun); 4. Hunt, Fort Valley (Ruby Simmons, Ethel Morgan, Mary Louise Jordan Dorothy Griggs 5. Washington, Blakeley, Ga. (Emma Mills Princetta Wright, Lucile Hutchins, Lugretha Mills); 6. Beach, Savannah (Vernell Golden Martha Shell, Georgia McPherson, Altomese Burton) TIME 51.2

880-YARD RELAY: 1. Howard, Atlanta (Charline DeAffordii, Cherry Jackson, Jacquelyn Kemp, Alice Collier); 2. Oliver Pittsview, Ala. (Lucile Davis Christine Jackson, Birdie Williams, Queen Edmond); 3. Turner, Atlanta (Margaret Garland Doris Westbrook, Jeanette Cantrell Dorothy Calhoun); 4. Camden Academy, Camden, Ala. (Annie Spencer, Mattie Henry; Claree Dumas; Charlotta Craig); 5 McIntosh McIntosh, Ga. (Dora Bush, Juanita Reed, Mary Fields; Rosetta Johnson); TIME 1:52.1

BASEBALL THROW: 1. Jean Wilcox (Carver, Atlanta); 2. Beverly Tidwell (Washington, Atlanta); 3. Cherry Jackson (Howard Atlanta); 4. Annette Jenkins (Howard Atlanta); DISTANCE: 231 ft. NEW MEET RECORD

BROAD JUMP: 1. Vera Roberts (McIntosh, McIntosh Ga.); 2. Mattie Hall (Monroe, Albany); 3. Dorothy Griggs (Hunt Fort Valley); 4. Johnnie Ross (Washington, Blakeley, Ga.) DISTANCE: 16 ft. 4 1-2 in.

DISCUS THROW: 1. Doris Powell (Washington Blakeley, Ga.; 2. Mamie Montgomery (Camden Academy Camden, Ala.), 3. Patricia Maddox (Washington Atlanta 4. Annie Maddox (Howard Atlanta). DISTANCE: 97 ft 9 7—8 in.

HIGH JUMP: 1. Jeanette Cantrell (Turner, Atlanta); 2. Mattie Henry (Camden Academy Camden Ala.); 3. Lucille Davis (Oliver, Pittsview, Ala.); 4, Ora Gresham Turner, Atlanta); Albany(HEIGHT 5 ft.

JAVELIN THROW: 1. Cherry Jackson (Howard, Atlanta); 2. Ora Gresham (Turner, Atlanta); 3. Gladys Hawks (Washington Atlanta); 4. Janie Davis (Tuskegee Institute High,); DISTANCE: 93 ft. 1 in.

SHOT PUT: 1. Willie Batty (Turner, Atlanta); 2. Jean Wilcox (Carver Atlanta); 3. Minnie Jones (Union, McIntosh Ga.); 4. Janie Taylor (Turner, Atlanta);

Colleges, High Schools Vie In Tuskegee Relays

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.— Colleges and high schools participated in the 26th Annual Women's Sports Day Championships held in the Alumni Bowl at Tuskegee Institute, Friday and Saturday, May 7 and 8. Those who won places in the several events scheduled were:

SENIOR WOMEN

NAME OF SCHOOL AND POINTS

Catholic Youth Organization (Chicago, Illinois) 125

Tuskegee Institute 110

Tennessee State University 87

Alabama State College 28

Bethune-Cookman College (Daytona-Beach, Florida) 15

JUNIOR WOMEN

NAME OF SCHOOL AND POINTS

Turner High School (Atlanta Georgia 69

Howard High School (Atlanta Georgia)—65

Booker T. Washington High School (Atlanta, Georgia)—52

Booker T. Washington High School (Blakeley, Georgia) 35

Woodville High School (Savannah, Georgia)—20

Carver Vocational High School (Atlanta, Georgia)—19

Camden Academy (Camden, Alabama)—18

McIntosh Union High School (McIntosh, Georgia)—17

Carver High School (Jenkins,, Georgia)—14

Oliver Junior High School (Pittsview, Alabama)—14

Monroe High School (Albany, Georgia)—11

Hunt High School (Fort Valley, Georgia)—10

Beach High School (Savannah, Georgia)—9

Tuskegee Institute High School (Tuskegee Institute, Alabama—6

Central High School (Mobile, Alabama)—1

Xavier's Turner Sets Record In Moton Mile

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Philander Smith College, of Little Rock, Ark., and Xavier University, of New Orleans, La., cleaned up the team championships, and an individual meet record was smashed during the 28th annual Tuskegee Relays Carnival held Friday and Saturday in Alumni Bowl.

A bright ,warm sun beamed on the banner crowd and the more than 600 track and field stars who participated in the colorful two-day carnival.

MILE RECORD GOES

In the most thrilling finish of the day, Arthur Turner, Xavier University distance runner of New Orleans, set a new carnival record in the classic Moton mile Cutting loose on the final curve, he glided the four laps in 4:27-1 to wipe out the old record of 4:27.5, established by Edward Culp, also of Xavier, in 1941. Following him across the finish line by a few strides was Lt. Tom Newergger, former South Dakota State star, from Fort Benning.

Philander Smith's gifted relay combinations, composed of Keith Gardner, Allan Moore, William Taylor, Richard Estick, Roy Taylor, John Walter, and Oswald Wynter, captured the sprint medley, one-mile and two-mile relay titles.

Estick, Walter, Wynter and Moore, who won the beautiful Allen W. Gambrell Memorial Trophy with a rousing triumph in the two-mile relay, hail from Kingston, Jamaica.

XAVIER WINS TWO RELAYS

Smooth-striding baton - passers from Xavier wrapped up team laurels in the 440 and 880-yard relays. Gold Rush spikesters carrying the baton in these events included: Elliot Willard, David Miller, Alfredo Richards, Woodrow Smith, and Alfredo Grenion, Panamanian sensation, who ran a smart anchor in the 440-yard relay.

Among the winners of individual championships were: Salathiel Gaiter, (Florida) 100-yard dash; Keith Gardner (Philander Smith) high hurdles; Reginald Matthews (Xavier) 440-yard run; Lloyd Johnson (Bethune-Cookman) discus throw; Melvin Frazier (Unattached) javelin throw; Harold Donald (Florida) pole vault; Roman Turmon (Clark) shot put; Ruben Felder (Florida) broad jump; and Roscoe Harrell (Florida) high jump.

Atlanta's David T. Howard won two team championships in the high school division, the 440 and 880-yard relays; while Henry McNeil Turner, also of Atlanta, took the sprint medley crown; and Ullman, of Birmingham, copped the one-mile relay.

THRILLING EXHIBITION

An added feature was a pole vault exhibition staged two servicemen from nearby Fort Benning, Bob Hunt, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Lyle Dickey, former Oregon State star, who cleared the bar at 13 feet, 7 inches.

SUMMARIES

COLLEGE MEN

100-YARD DASH: 1. Salathiel Gaiter (Florida); 2. Willie Davis (Morehouse); 3. Milton Byard (Morris Brown); 4. Herbert Tisdale (Savannah State); Time: 10.0.

120-YARD HIGH HURDLES: 1. Keith Gardner (Philander Smith); 2. Alexander Adams (Unattached); 3. Kelly Williams (Morehouse); 4. James Reddick (Tuskegee); Time 14.5.

440-YARD RUN: 1. Reginald Matthews (Xavier); 2. Charles McNair (Bethune-Cookman); 3. Cornell Hawkins (Morehouse); 4. Alvin Harry (Xavier). Time: 51.2.

440-YARD RELAY: 1. Xavier University (Elliot Willard, David Miller, Alfredo Richards. Alfredo Grenion), 2. Philander Smith (William Taylor, Keith Gardner, Roy Taylor, Allan Moore); 3. Savannah State (Oliver Swaby, Lewis Ford, Oliver Price, Herbert Tisdale); 4. Florida A. & M. (Emmanuel Crawford, Charles Ramsey, Rubin Felder, Salathiel Gaiter), Clark (Melvin Brown, Roosevelt Taylor, Algia Barnett, Offie Clark). Time 42.5.

880-Y[illegible] RELAY: 1. Xavier (Alfredo Richards, David Miller, Woodrow Smith, Alfredo Grenion); 2. Savannah State (Oliver Swaby, L. J. McDaniel, Oliver Price, Herbert Tisdale); 3. Morris Brown (Paul Bishop, Bobby Wilson, Howard Glover, Brandon Southern); 4. Clark (Roosevelt Taylor, Algia Barnett, Norris Tomlinson, Melvin Brown); 5. Tuskegee (James Reddick, Ernest Gibson ,Calvin Bigsby, James Bryant). Time: 1:30.1.

MOTON MILE RUN: 1. Arthur Turner (Xavier); 2. Lt. Tom Newbergger (Fort Benning); 3. Benny Thomas (Florida); 4. James Jackson (Florida). Time: 1:27.1. A NEW CARNIVAL RECORD.

ONE-MILE RELAY: 1. Philander Smith (Richard Estick, Roy Taylor, Keith Gardner, Allan Moore); 2. Grambling (Tom Archey, Edward Brooks, Ronald Carpenter, Charles Rambert); 3. Xavier (Alfredo Richards, Alvin Harry, Arthur Turner, Reginald Matthews); 4. Tuskegee (Theodore Polk, Arthur Dunn, Leroy Jenkins, Cornelius Polk); 5. Morris Brown (Milton Byard, Paul Bishop, Howard Glover, Brandon Southern); 6. Savannah State (Oliver Swaby, L. J. McDaniel, Jesse Doyle, James Williams); Time: 3:20.5.

SPRINT MEDLEY: 1. Philander Smith (Keith Gardner, William Taylor, Allan Moore, Richard Estick); 2. Grambling (Tom Archie, Charles Rambert, Ronald Carpenter Henry DeGraffired); 3. Xavier (Edward Miller, Reginald Matthews, Alfredo Granion, Alvin Harry). — Time: 2:21.4.

DISCUS THROW: 1. Lloyd F. Johnson (Bethune-Cookman); 2. Harold Hubbard (Clark); 3. Matthew Hills (Bethune-Cookman). — Distance: 142 ft., 7 1-4 in.

JAVELIN THROW: 1. Melvin Frazier (Unattached); 2. Alfred Ellis (Clark); 3. Steve Daniels (Morris Brown); 4. Clarence Burley (Tuskegee). Distance: 171 ft., 3 in.

POLE VAULT: 1. Harold Donald (Florida). Height: 11 ft.

SHOT PUT: 1. Roman Turmon (Clark); 2. Matthew Hill (Bethune-Cookman); 3. Callivan Gladden (Florida); 4. Willie Hunter (Fort Valley State). Distance: 48 ft., 3 in.

SPECIAL EVENTS

BROAD JUMP: 1. Ruben Felder (Florida); 2. Charles Green (Booker Washington, Atlanta); 3. Eddie Johnson (Booker Washington, Atlanta); 4. Kelly Williams (Morehouse). Distance: 20 ft., 5 3-8 in.

HIGH JUMP: 1. Roscoe Harrel (Florida); 2. Reginald Bassa (Tuskegee); 3. Dean Hodges (Fort Valley State); 4. Israel Joseph (Xavier) Height: 6 ft., 2 in.

HIGH SCHOOL

100-YARD DASH: 1. James Foster (David T. Howard, Atlanta); 2. Jasper Kemp (David T. Howard, Atlanta); 3. Willie Brown (Mobile County Training School, Plateau); Time: 10.0.

440-YARD RELAY: 1. David T. Howard, Atlanta (Bobby Pennamon, Jasper Kemp, Leroy Mitchell, James Foster); 2. Booker Washington, Atlanta (Thomas Young, Charlie Hubbard, Willie Fannin, Willie Finley); 3. Lucy Laney, Augusta (Arthur Williams, Don Dixon, Thomas Bullock, Leon Austin); 4. Ullman, Birmingham (Richard Smith, Chas. Harris, Thomas Tyson, Edwin Matthews); 5. Mobile County Training, Plateau (Walter Jackson, Bertrand Edwards, James Stafford, William Brown); 6. Monroe, Albany (J. D. Gary, Andrew Belks, (Lawrence Benning, Thomas Jones). Time: 44.3.

880-YARD RELAY: 1. David T. Howard, Atlanta (Fonnie Lawson, Jasper Kemp, James Foster, Leroy Mitchell); 2. Booker Washington, Atlanta (James Love, Charlie Hubbard, Thomas Young, Willie Finley) 3. Woodville, Savannah (Louis James, Henry Wesley, Moses King, Roland Jones); 4. Monroe, Albany (J. D. Gary, Andrew Belks, Lawrence Benning, Thomas Jones); 5. Lucy Laney, Augusta (Arthur Williams, Cleveland Holmes, Thomas Bullock, Jean Austin). Time: 1:32.9.

ONE-MILE RELAY: 1. Ullman, Birmingham (A. Wilson, Mose Mitchell, Samuel Rivers, Edward Washington), 2. Washington, Atlanta, Panion Griffin, John Walters, Charlie Hubbard, Richard Williams); 3. Woodville, Savannah (Herbert Childs, Roland James, Gabe Haggery, Moses King); 4. Turner, Atlanta (Theodore Ector, James Jackson, Ike Robinson, Charles Sutton); 5. Carver, Atlanta (Melvin Jones, Ben Hill, J. Parks, Elmer Reams); 6. Howard, Atlanta (Samuel Blossingame, Rheuben Thurman, Eddie Moss, Billy Wheatstone). Time: — 3:34.6.

SPRING MEDLEY: 1. Turner, Atlanta (Theodore Ector, Ralph Edcot, Charlie Lewis, Charlie Sutton); 2. Ullman, Birmingham (Edward Washington, Charles Harris, Edwin Matthews, Sam Rivers); 3. Camden Academy, Camden, Ala. (Andrew Marshall, John Gordon, Ernest Blackman, Robert Kirk); 4. Lucy Laney, Augusta (Leon Austin, Cleveland Holmes, Arthur Williams, Thomas Bullock); 5. Tuskegee Institute High, Curtis Antoine, Walter Brown Clisby Patterson, Alfonso Gambel); 6. Washington, Atlanta (Panion Griffin, Willie Finley, Thomas Young, Richard Williams). Time: 3:45.6.

FOOTBALL THROW: 1. Roosevelt Davis (Beach, Savannah); 2. Paul Greene (Mobile County Training, Plateau); 3. Frank Tyes, Central, Mobile); 4. Leroy Sewell (Washington, Blakeley, Ga.). Distance: 175.

COLLEGE MEN

TWO-MILE RELAY: 1. Philander Smith (Richard Estick, John Walter, Oswald Wynter, Allan Moore); 2. Grambling (Edward Brook, Irving Moye, Charles Rambert, Tom Archey); 3. Tuskegee (Theodore Polk, Cornelius Polk, Arthur Dunn, Johnny Huntington); 4. Florida (Robert Johnson, Jimmie Jackson, Joe Lee, Victor Muldrow); 5. Clark (Walter Vance, Bobby Palmer, Emerson Packer, Ed Jones). Time: — 8:21.0.

Chicago Catholic Youth Group Wins 26th Annual Womenstitute Bowl Held At Tuskegee In's Sports Event

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., May 11 — An array of versatile stars of the Catholic Youth Organization (CYO), of Chicago, Ill., racked up a total of 125 points to clinch the crown in the senior division of the 26th annual Women's Sports Day Championships, held Friday and Saturday in Alumni Bowl.

The members of this well-balanced team are students at four colleges and three high schools in the Chicago area.

The Tuskegee Institute spikesters, who scored heavily in both track and field events, posted 110 points to finish in the runner-up spot.

Other teams in the senior division finished as follows: Tennessee State University, 87; Alabama State College, 28; and Bethune-Cookman College, 15.

The outstanding individual star was Barbara Jones, CYO star, who scored first 10-meter run, tying broad jump and thrived in a remarkable anchor performance in 440-yard relay.

The individual winners included: Margaret Davis (Tenn. State) 50-meter run; Barbara Mueller (CYO) 80-meter hurdles; Mae Faggs (Tenn. State) 200-meter run; Esther Hardy (Alabama State) baseball throw; Mildred McDaniels (Tuskegee) high jump; Patricia Monsanto (Tenn. State) discus throw; Lulu Bell (Tuskegee) javelin throw; and Donnis Thompson (CYO) shot put.

Three Atlanta high schools finished one-two-three in the junior women's division, with Henry McNeal Turner capturing the championship with 69 points. David T. Howard High trailed in second place with 65 points, while Booker T. Washington was third with 52.

Jean Wilcox broke her own record in the baseball throw, tossing the ball 231 feet. Her old record was 225 feet and 7 inches.

The other schools finished as follows: Booker T. Washington, Blakely, 35; Woodville, Savannah, 20; Carver Vocational, Atlanta 19; Camden Academy Camden, Ala.; 18; McIntosh Union, McIntosh, Ga., 17; Carver, Jenkins, Ga., 14; Oliver Junior High Pittsview, Ala., 14; Monroe, Alabany 11; Hunt, Fort Valley, 10; Beach, Savannah, 9; Tuskegee Institute High, 6; and Central, Mobile, 1.

Double winners included: Lucinda Williams, of Woodville, Savannah, who won 50-meter run and 100-meter run; along with Jeannette Cantrell, of Turner, Atlanta, winner of the 80-meter hurdles and the high jump.

Other individual winners were: Ollie Collier (Howard, Atlanta) 200-meter run; Vera Roberts (McIntosh) broad jump; Doris Powell (Washington, Blakeley) discus and Cherry Jackson, (Howard, Atlanta) javelin throw.

Summaries: Senior Women

50-METER RUN: 1. Margaret Davis (Tenn. State); 2. Mabel Landry (CYO); 3. Hazel Watkins (CYO); 4. Cynthia Thompson (Tenn. State). Time 6.3.

80-METER HURDLES: 1. Barbara Mueller (CYO); 2 Lula Bell (Tuskegee); 3. Barbara Hendrix (Tuskegee); 4 Mildred McDaniels (Tuskegee). Time 12.2.

100-METER RUN: 1. Barbara Jones (CYO); 2. Mae Faggs (Tenn. State); 3. Margaret Davis (Tenn. State); 4. Hazel Walker (CYO); 5. Josephine Gilmore (Tuskegee); 6. Margaret Matthews (Bethune-Cookman). Time: 12.0.

200-METER RUN: 1. Mae Faggs (Tenn State); 2. Alfrances Lyman (CYO); 3. Cynthia Thompson (Tenn. State); 4. Josephine Gilmore (Tuskegee); 5. Margaret Matthews (Bethune-Cookman); 6. Charlessete Reddick (Tenn. State). Time: 24.4.

440-YARD RELAY: 1. CYO (Hazel Watkins, Mabel Landry, Barbara Jones); 2. Tennessee State (Margaret Davis, Revoyda Fuller, Cynthia Thompson, Mae Faggs); 3. Tuskegee (Arlene Pugh, Josephine Gilmore, Calpernia Jackson, Mary McNabb Reddick) 4. CYO (Bobbie Mueller, Millie Martin, Dennis Thompson, Elaine Strube); 5. Tuskegee (Norma Fields, Maureen Fields, Lula Bell, Robbie Hendrix); 6. Alabama State (Callie Ruffins, Bertha Sanders, Julia Milhouse, Dorothy Ingram). Time: 48.0.

880-YARD RELAY: 1. Tennessee State (Mae Faggs, Margaret Davis, Revoyda Fuller, Cynthia Thompson); 2. CYO (Barbara Jones, Donnis Thompson, Hazel Watkins, Alfrances Lymon); 3. Tuskegee (Arlene Pugh, Robbie Hendrix, Calpernia Jackson, Josephine Gilmore); 4. Tuskegee (Maureen Fields, Norma Fields, Nellie Simmons, Mary Clemons); 5. Alabama State (Eliza Mae Owens, Callie Ruffin, Julia Milhouse, Bertha Sanders). 1:43.0.

BASEBALL THROW: 1. Esther Hardy (Alabama State) 2. Marilyn Huber (CYO); 3. Patricia Monsanto (Tenn. State); 4. Shirley Daro (Tuskegee); 4. Mamie Brown (Tuskegee); 6. Bertha Saunders (Alabama State). Distance: 228 ft., 5½ in.

BROAD JUMP: 1. Barbara Jones (CYO); 2. Mabel Landry (CYO); 3. Arlene Pugh (Tuskegee); 4. Margaret Matthews (Bethune-Cookman); 5. Mellie Martin (CYO); 6. Eliza Owens (Alabama State). Distance: 17 ft. 4½ in.

DISCUS THROW: 1. Patricia Monsanto (Tenn. State); 2. Annie Burns (Tuskegee); 3. Florence Gordon (Tuskegee); 4. Van Ester Fields (Bethune-Cookman); 5. Emma Phillips (Alabama State); 6. Cassie Gibby (Alabama State). Distance: 112 ft., 11¾ in.

HIGH JUMP: 1. Mildred McDaniel (Tuskegee); 2. Lula Bell (Tuskegee); 3. Barbara Mueller (CYO); 4. Kay Bunting (CYO); 5. Elaine Strube (CYO); 6. Frances Fleming (Tuskegee). Height: 5 ft., 4 n.

JAVELIN THROW: 1. Lula Bell (Tuskegee); 2. Patricia Monsanto (Tenn. State); 3. Donnis Thompson (CYO); 4. Esther Hardy (Alabama State); 5. Mamie Brown (Tuskegee); 6. Florence Gordon (Tuskegee). Distance 108 ft., 10 in.

SHOT PUT: 1. Donnis Thompson (CYO); 2. Annie Burns (Tuskegee); 3. Flora Stallworth (Alabama State); 4. Van Ester Fields (Bethune-Cookman); 5. Florence Gordon (Tuskegee); 6. Marilyn Huber (CYO). Distance: 37 ft., 9 5-8.

Junior Women

50-METER RUN: 1. Lucinda Williams (Woodville, Savannah); 2. Isabell Jenkins (Carver, Jenkins, Ga.); 3 Vernell Golden (Beach, Savannah); 4. Mary Harris (Washington, Atlanta). Time: 6.5.

80-METER HURDLES: 1. Jeanette Cantrell (Turner, Atlanta); 2. Beverly Tidwell (Washington, Atlanta); 3. Cherry Jackson (Washington, Atlanta); 4. Annie Butts (Turner, Atlanta). Time: 13.0.

100-METER RUN: 1. Lucinda Williams (Woodville, Savannah); 2. Addie Collier (Washington, Blakeley); 3. Isabell Daniels (Carver, Jenkins, Ga.); 4. Jean High (Howard, Atlanta). TIME: 13.1.

200-METER RUN: 1. Ollie Collier (Howard, Atlanta); 2. Louise Hutchins (Washington, Blakeley, Ga.); 3. Charline DeAfordii (Howard, Atlanta); 4. Dorothy Calhoun (Turner, Atlanta); 5. Doris Westbrook (Turner, Atlanta); 6. Joe Ann Tolbert (Carver, Atlanta). TIME: 26.1.

440-YARD RELAY: 1. Washington, Atlanta (Beverly Tidwell, Mary Harris, Freddie Daniels, Shirley Hightower); 2. Howard, Atlanta (Charline DeAffordii, Ollie Collier, Jean High, Cherry Jackson); 3. Turner, Atlanta (Margaret Garland, Jeannette Cantrell, Doris Westbrook, Dorothy Calhoun); 4. Hunt, Fort Valley (Ruby Simmons, Ethel Morgan, Mary Louise Jordan, Dorothy Griggs); 5. Washington, Blakeley, Ga. (Emma Mills, Princetta Wright, Lucile Hutchins, Lugretha Mills); 6. Beach, Savannah (Vernell Golden, Martha Shell, Georgia McPherson, Altomese Burton). TIME: 51.2.

880-YARD RELAY: 1. Howard, Atlanta (Charline DeAffordii, Cherry Jackson, Jacquelyn Kemp, Alice Collier); 2. Oliver, Pittsview, Ala., (Lucile Davis, Christine Jackson, Birdie Williams, Queen Edmond); 3. Turner, Atlanta (Margaret Garland, Doris Westbrook, Jeanette Cantrell, Dorothy Calhoun); 4. Camden Academy, Camden, Ala. (Annie Spencer, Mattie Henry, Claree Dumas, Charlotta Craig); 6. McIntosh, McIntosh, Ga. (Dora Bush, Juanita Reed, Mary Fields, Rosetta Johnson). TIME: 1:52.1.

BASEBALL THROW: 1. Jean Wilcox (Carver, Atlanta); 2. Beverely Tidwell (Washington, Atlanta); 3. Cherry Jackson (Howard, Atlanta); 4. Annette Jenkins (Howard, Atlanta); 5. Louise McCoy (Washington, Blakeley, Ga.); 6. Margaret Garland (Turner, Atlanta). DISTANCE: 231 ft. NEW MEET RECORD.

BROAD JUMP: 1. Vera Roberts (McIntosh, McIntosh, Ga.); 2. Mattie Hall (Monroe, Albany); 3. Dorothy Griggs (Hunt, Fort Valley); 4. Johnnie Ross (Washington, Blakeley, Ga.). DISTANCE 16 ft. 4½ in.

DISCUS THROW: 1. Doris Powell (Washington, Blakeley, Ga.); 2. Mamie Montgomery (Camden Academy, Camden, Ala.); 3. Patricia Maddox (Washington, Atlanta); 4. Annie Maddox (Howard, Atlanta). DISTANCE 97 ft. 9⅞ in.

HIGH JUMP: 1. Jeanette Cantrell (Turner, Atlanta); 2. Mattie Henry (Camden Academy, Camden, Ala.); 3. Lucille Davis (Oliver, Pittsview, Ala.); 4. Ora Gresham (Turner, Atlanta); 5. Mary Cain (Monroe, Albany); 6. Alice Wesley (Monroe, Albany). HEIGHT: 5 ft.

JAVELIN THROW: 1. Cherry Jackson (Howard, Atlanta); 2. Ora Gresham (Turner, Atlanta); 3. Gladys Hawks (Washington, Atlanta); 4. Janie Davis (Tuskegee Institute High); 5. Annette Jenkins, (Howard, Atlanta); 6. Bettye Hampton (Howard, Atlanta). DISTANCE 93 ft., 1 in.

SHOT PUT: 1. Willie Batty (Turner, Atlanta); 2. Jean Wilcox (Carver, Atlanta); 3. Minnie Jones (Union, McIntosh, Ga.); 4. Janie Taylor (Turner, Atlanta); 5. Jennie Davis (Tuskegee Institute High); 6. Gladys Johnson (Washington, Atlanta).

Atlanta High Schools Win Junior Women's Title

BY JOEL W. SMITH

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Baton-passers wearing the green and gold of Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark. swept to three team championships in the 28th Tuskegee Relays Carnival, Friday and Saturday, in Alumni Bowl.

Three crack Philander Smith combinations sped home in front in the spring medley, onemile and two-mile relays and finished second in the quarter-mile relay.

These smooth-striding speedsters from Arkansas included: Deith Gardner, Allen Moore, William Taylor, Richard Estick, Roy Taylor, Witer and Wynter.

TURNER SHATTERS RECORD

Arthur Turner, Xavier University distance runner from New Orleans, shattered the carnival record in the classic Motor Mile. After trailing Lt. Tom Newberger, former South Dakota State star from Ft. Benning, who moved out front on the third lap, Turner cut loose on the last curve and came home strong. His new mark of 4:27.1 erases the record of 4:27.5 set for Edward Culp. Also Xavier, in 1951.

The David T. Howard High spikesters of Atlanta breezed to victory in the 440 and 880-yard relays, after James Foster and Jasper Kemp finished one-two in the high school 100-yard run. Carrying the baton for the Rams were Fonnie Lawson, Kemp, Leroy Mitchell, and Bobby Pennamon.

TURNER GIRLS WIN

The well balanced team of the Catholic Youth Organization, Chicago, Ill., rolled up 125 points to win top laurels in the 26th annual women's sports day championships.

Other teams in the senior division finished as follows:

Tuskegee Institute, 110; Tennessee State University, 87; Alabama State College, 28; and Bethune-Cookman College, 15.

Three Atlanta high schools finished one, two, three in the junior women's division, with Henry McNeal Turner high wrapping up the champion with 69 points.

Howard posted 65 points; Booker T. Washington, 52; George W. Carver, 19.

SPORTS OF THE WORLD

By Marion E. Jackson

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Cleve Abbott likes to tell while ambling down memory lane how Booker T. Washington envisioned Tuskegee Institute as the alma mater of all visitors. That no matter what ones affiliation or loyalty it would be possible to carve a special niche in the heart for this oasis in the peanut belt of Alabama. Try to be indifferent to this line of reasoning if you may but the late educator who built this genuine wonder of the world succeeded in his ambition here.

Tuskegee Institute by playing host to the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference and the Tuskegee Relays draws to its campus approximately 40 or more representatives from various institutions throughout the nation each year. Several hundred high school tours move through its buildings and grounds yearly. Many thousands of visitors from throughout the United States, Canada and Mexico visit here along with several more thousands from abroad.

A cursory check of license tags would make a revealing thesis on the interest of the people of the world in Tuskegee. Almost daily cars from Maine to California pull up in front of Booker T. Washington's statue which shows him lifting the veil of ignorance from the minds of his people and marvel at the greatest of the man.

You know the story well. Hardly an educated man hasn't read "Up From Slavery," Washington's life story and reacted with pride at the story which is more appealing than any "Rover Boy", "Frank Merriwell" or Horatius Alger" success saga. It still grips me with an overwhelming sense of pride in his ability to overcome tremendous odds and built such a massive dynasty devoted to education.

Washington believed in athletics. His affection for sports was preserved by the late Robert Russa Moton. Although Frederick Douglas Patterson found the 20th Century a costly era for financing sports it must be remembered that Tuskegee Institute never retrenched on its athletic program.

It is kind of hard to remember Tuskegee Institute without a football, basketball, baseball, track, tennis or golf team. Virtually every college man is at home sport — and don't neglect swimming — is programmed by the college.

What irks the rabid Golden Tiger backer today is the calibre of the teams. Where Tuskegee once carved a winning fortress that outrivals any that Florida A&M, Tennessee State, Lincoln (Mo.) or Prairie View have fashioned today only a carbon copy remains. The glories of BenStevenson, Mozelle Ellerbe, Alva Tabor and numerous other legendary greats of the past have faded.

The glamour of the All-Americans who rocketed across the sports pages like a comet has gone and in its place there is a forlorn and tragic shadow.

Tuskegee has its ROTC, its five-year plan, its various schools and its memories but athletics have shrunk to a withered and wizened limb, which is no longer monstrous or frightening.

Where its juggernauts of the past roved fearless and with mighty armour only a faint rumble now can be heard. It is this that irks the alumni which longs for the good old days when it was a badge of honor to win over a Tuskegee team.

Yet in its athletic decadence, there remains a fondness that will not shrink. It exists like an fragrant exirir — overpowering and appealing.

It is this enchantment that stirs reflections around about tournament time and they are revived when the Tuskegee Relays roll around again.

Tuskegee Institute then becomes the "People's College." Athletes in their short pants and spiked shoes rove with the familiarity of a lifetime. They haunt the streets, marvel at the unmatched floral wonder and smile at the friendly passerbys.

I like to watch all of this from in front of Dorothy Hall, the guest house, which Mrs. Sara N. Locklair has transformed into a poor man's a Waldorf Astoria. From the summer benches which look forward to Washington's statue and which is only a stone throw from the Institute Chapel with the famous singing window. Behind the chapel, is the cemetery of campus greats. Washington's remains are there along with others who helped make the oasis in the heart of Alabama.

Only a Negro traveler can understand why Tuskegee is the heart and pride of Alabama. Start motoring south through Newnan, LaGrange, Hogansville, West Point and Auburn and you endure many of the trials of the road. Yet when you reach Tuskegee, the city that is, you make a beeline for the college campus.

It is a watering place in a Sahara of prejudice and bigotry. Here you are removed from the dust of jimcrow and reactivated as a first class citizen.

This is a puzzle too. For Macon County where the Institute is located has some hostile restrictions on voting. Police brutality is worse than many cities of better publicized repute. There is a sullen citizenry which takes advantage of caprices of a Boswell Amendment designed to disfranchised Negroes. It is used to blackball some of the most intelligent residents in the state from voting.

These restrictions remain. They are the last vestige of the Grand Father Clause, the Ku Klux Klan and the Vigilantes who endured to keep the Negro in place.

Yet the college remains everybody's alma mater. You like it, you love it.

So at the Tuskegee Relays, when so many different colleges reveal its beauty, elegance, and refinement, we repeat that here is everybody's alma mater.

Booker T. Washington wanted it so. And his dream has come true.

Tuskegee Institute Announces Winners Of Invitational Tennis Tournament

Courier

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., May 15—The renewal of the Invitational Interscholastic Tennis Tournament saw 15 boys and girls compete on the championship courts at Tuskegee Institute.

In the girls' singles semi-final, Virginia Johnson, Booker T. Washington High School, Atlanta, Ga., defeated Eva Clark, Turner High School, Atlanta, 6-2, 6-4. Doris Clark of Turner High beat Katie Young of Booker Washington High, Atlanta, 3-6, 6-2, 6-3. In the final round Virginia Johnson beat Doris Clark 6-0, 6-0.

P 8 A

In the boys' singles first round, John Redmond, Howard High School, Atlanta, Georgia, beat Charles Crowder, Parker High, Birmingham, 6-3, 6-1; Willie Fannin, Booker Washington High, Atlanta, won from George Carter, Tuskegee Institute High, default; Allison Kelly, Carver High, Atlanta, beat William Buck, Tuskegee Institute High, 6-2, 6-3; Ralph Culpepper, Booker Washington, Atlanta, beat Floyd Harris, Decatur, Alabama, 6-1, 6-2.

Quarter final round: Ralph Keeley, Carver High, Atlanta, beat Marcus Davis, Tuskegee Institute High, 6-3, 6-3; John Redmind beat Willie Fannin, 6-0, 6-2; Allison Kelly beat Ralph Culpepper, 6-1, 6-3; Robert Thomas, Turner High, Atlanta, beat Fielder Floyd, Tuskegee Institute High, 6-3, 6-1.

Semi-final round: John Redmond beat Ralph Keeley, 6-3, 6-1; Allison Kelly beat Robert Thomas, 6-1, 6-2.

Final round: Allison Kelly beat John Redmond, 6-4, 6-0.

and Allison Kelly, Carver High,

Semi-final round. doubles: Ralph Culpepper and Willie Fannin, Booker Washington High, Atlanta, won from Marcus Davis and George Carter by default; Ralph Keeley and Allison Kelly, Carver Higt, Atlanta, won from William Buck and Fielder Floyd by default.

Final round. doubles: Ralph Keeley and Allison Kelly beat Ralph Culpepper and Willie Fannin, 8-6, 6-1.

TUSKEGGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., May 15, 1954 — Playing in the 28th annual southern Intercollegiate Championships here this week for men and women was possibly the best seen here in the past several seasons. Both the men and the women players showed marked improvement over previous years.

Tues-5-18-54

Outstanding was the play of Carl Kirksey of Florida A and M University, Tallahassee, against his teammate Thomas Calhoun, the American Tennis Association Intercollegiate champion.

In the final women's singles which had to be called on account of darkness, top seeded Ivy Ramsey of Bethune-Cookman College, leading her teammate, Evelyn George, one set down and 4-1 in the second set. This match will be finished at Bethune-Cookman College.

Men's singles, first round Ricky Hemphill, Tuskegee, beat Sam Morris, Fisk University, 6-1, 6-2; Matthew Russell, Florida, beat Nelson Brownleaf, South Carolina State College, 6-0, 8-6; Leroy Henerson beat Alfred Brown, Grambling, default; Howard Irby beat John Jamerson, 6-3, 6-4; Robert Glover, South Carolina State, beat Robert Wilson, Grambling, default; Carl Kirksey, Florida, beat Henry Palmer, Dillard, default; Tom Harris, Fisk, beat Butler Ford, Dillard, default.

Second round: Thomas Calhoun, Florida, beat Fred Burke, Tuskegee, 6-2, 6-4; Sam Bacote, Morehouse, beat Lester Burke, Grambling, default; Ricky Hemphill, Tuskegee beat George Gardner, Morris Brown, 6-3, 6-4; Matthew Russell, Florida, beat Leroy Henderson, Morehouse, 6-2, 6-1; Howard Irby Tuskegee, beat Rudie Glover, South Carolina State, 6-2, 6-1; Carl Kirksey, Florida, beat Tom Harris, Fisk 6-0, 6-1; Roosevelt Stewart, Tuskegee, beat Chester Miles, Florida 6-2, 6-4; Ernest Bristol, Fisk, beat Chester Porter, Grambling, default.

Quarter final round: Thomas Calhoun beat Sam Bacote, 6-0, 6-1; Ricky Hemphill beat Matthew Russell, 7-5, 4-6, 6-4; Carl Kirksey beat Howard Irby, 6-3, 7-8, 6-4; Roosevelt Stewart beat Ernest Bristol, 6-0, 6-0.

Semi-final round: Thomas Calhoun beat Ricky Hemphill, 6-0, 6-2; Carl Kirksey beat Roosevelt Stewart, 6-3, 7-5.

Final round: Thomas Calhoun beat Carl Kirksey, 6-1, 3-6, 6-3.

Men's doubles quarter final round; Jamerson and Bacote beat Glover and Brownleaf, 6-2, 6-0; Calhoun and Miles beat Harris and Bristol, 6-0, 6-3; Hemphill and Burke beat Kirksey and Russell, 6-4, 6-4.

Semi-final round: Stewart and Irby beat Jamerson and Bacote, 4-6, 6-2, 6-4; Calhoun and Miles beat Hemphill and Burke, 6-0, 6-2.

Final round: Stewart and Irby beat Calhoun and Miles, 7-5, 6-2.

Women's singles quarter final round: Evelyn George, Bethune-Cookman beat Doris Hodges, Tuskegee, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3.

Semi-final round: Ivy Ramsey, Bethune-Cookman, beat Annie Franceis, Tuskegee, 6-0, 6-2; Evelyn George beat Doris Chase, Tuskegee, 7-5, 5-7, 6-1.

Semi-finals doubles: Ramsey and George beat Chase and Stockard, Tuskegee, 6-1, 6-2.

Women's doubles final round: Ramsey and George beat Hodges and Frances, retired.

Dinal round singles called because of darkness.

14n 1954

ATHLETICS
TRACK- NATIONAL AAU TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIPS.
HARRISBURG, PA.

3-Way fight looms in women's meet

HARRISBURG, Pa. — What promises to be the most heated three-way battle in the history of distaff athletics is in prospect for sports fans of this city when the National AAU track and field championships are held here Friday and Saturday.

Vying for top honors will be Tennessee State University, Tuskegee Institute and the Chicago Catholic Youth Organiation, among a field of teams representing close to 20 other organizations. Afro-American

Tennessee and Tuskegee engaged in a nip and tuck contest last year with the former winning.

Mae Faggs — Barbara Jones

lineup there is not the concentration of down-the-line power that was present in the Bombers of 1947. P. 15

The prospect of facing the likes of Whitey Lockman, Davey Williams, Hank Thompson, Monte Irvin, Don Mueller, et al, is not nearly so discouraging to a pitcher as was the case when an opposing moundsman had to wade through such as Tony Lazzeri, Mark Koenig, Lew Gehrig, Earl Combs, Joe Dugan, Bob Meusel, etc.

The American League hurlers of 27 years ago had to bear down all the way. There was no chance to relax at any point in the batting order. Which, of course, meant that Ruth could be benefited by the thunder surrounding him. 7-31-54

Couldn't Concentrate

The opposition couldn't focus as much of its attention on the Babe as today's Giant opponents can direct to Willie.

Another good sign is the fact

CHICAGO — Willie Mays departed from the New York Giants to attend the funeral of his aunt in Fairfield, Ala., but his mates edged the Cugs, 2-1.

The winning run was scored in the top of the 9th by Hank Thompson. Thompson opened the game with a single, was sacrificed to second by Monte Irvin and scored on pinch-hitter Bill Taylor's blow to left.

Irvin had two singles, stole a base

Gene Baker had one hit in three tries for the Cubs. His roommate, Ernie Banks, was hitless in two.

BOSTON—The Red Sox played the Cleveland Indians to a tie for the second straight evening but the latter succeeded in gaining a half-game in the AL race when the Yankees lost to Chicago.

Al Smith had two hits and Larry Doby one as the Tribe overcame a 6-run lead and finished in a 7-7 deadlock.

Smith had a double and single, Doby a home run. Dave Hoskins pitched 3 1/3 innings in relief, allowed four hits and gave up one run.

NEW YORK—Four hits apiece by Minnie Minoso and Johnny Groth set the pace for the Chicago White Sox in their 15-3 rout of the Yankees.

Three of Minoso's four blows were doubles. He scored two runs.

PHILADELPHIA — Vic Power was held hitless in four at bats but the Athletics triumphed 8-1 over the Detroit Tigers.

CINCINNATI — Junior Gilliam collected two hits and scored two runs in five times to bat in the Brooklyn Dodgers' 5-1 victory over the Redlegs.

Roy Campanella was 0 for 4 for the afternoon.

ST. LOUIS—Brooks Lawrence was credited with his 7th win against three losses in a wild game in which the Cardinals outlasted the Pittsburgh Pirates, 13-12.

MILWAUKEE — Bill bruton and Hank Aaron each had one hit of the four the Braves succeeded in getting off Robin Roberts. The Philadelphia Phillies won the game, 6-1.

Won 15 Of 16 Meets

The Alabama lasses, now coached by a former national champion, alumnus Nell Jackson, have always been in the thick of the quest for the title. And from 1936 to 1952, they lost only one meetin 16 years.

Tennessee, however, moved suddenly to the forefront during the epast three years, and headed by Jean Patton Latimer, Mae Faggs, Pat Monsanto, et al, closed ranks on Tuskegee.

Heading the 14-girl contingent which left Tuskegee Monday night, are Mildred McDaniels, high jump ace; Lula Bell, hurdles star, and Arline Pugh, sprinter and broad jumper of considerable merit.

Best In World?

Miss McDaniels is the defending titlist in the high jump and is rated by Athletic Director Cleve Abbott as "probably the best in the world." She is a sophomore.

Abbott and coach Nell Jackson are equally high on Miss Bell, who, according to them, "is likely to give her opponents a really busy time."

Miss Pugh, who hails from Beaumont, Texas, is the defending champion in the junior broad jump and a shifty sprinter "who can make her presence felt."

Monsanto Lost To Tenn.

Leading lights of the Tennessee aggregation are the speedy Mae Faggs, already crowned 1954 indoor sprint queen; Margaret Davis, who will be seeking the 50-meters title in both the junior and senior divisions, and Cynthia Thompson, their classy West Indian 100 and 200 meters hope.

Illness of the mother of Pat Monsanto, however, will deprive Coach Ed Temple of the services of Tennessee's captain and field events star. Miss Monsanto is compelled to be at her Bay Side, N.Y., home and will miss the weekend meet.

A strong hand in the nationals will also be held by the Windy City's CYO outfit. An interracial club which seems to become more formidable by the year, the Chicagoans will surround their

Mable Landry

two Olympic stars — Barbara Jones and Mabel Landry—with several newcomers.

Starred In Olympics

Miss Landry, it will be recalled, captured the Helsinki broad jump and last year was a braod jump and sprints champion in the nationals.

Miss Jones, though only 14 years old at the time, was a member of the world-record 400 meters relay team which won the event for the U.S., in the 1952 Olympics.

Other faces to contend with in the CYO lineup are Donnis Thompson, stellar shotputter from University of Illinois, and white Barbara Mueller, defending hurdles champ and winner of the timber event in the recent Tuskegee Women's Sports Day.

Annual Women's Sports Day Slated In Tuskegee May 7-8

May 4 — More than 350 young women from various sections of the county will participate in the 26th annual Women's Sports Day which will be held in the Alumni Bowl at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., May 7th-8th.

Colleges and Universities having returned entry blanks are Alabama State College, Tennessee State University, Bethune-Cookman College, Philander Smith College, Prairie View A&M College and Catholic Youth Organization Club, Chicago.

Tennessee State University will send an outstanding array of talent headed by Mae Faggs, member of the 1948 and 1952 Olympic teams. She was a member of the U.S. team that set a new world's record for the 400 meters at Helsinki, Finland, in 1952, Cynthia Thompson, Tennessee University sophomore, was a member of the 1948 Jamaican Olympic team and placed sixth in the 100 meter at London. She has just returned from Mexico City where she represented Jamaica in the Central American games. Other members of the team are: Margaret Davis, Hurdles and high jump, along with several freshmen who will probably break into the point column.

The Catholic Youth Organization of Chicago, better known as the CYO, is sending the entire team to Tuskegee. These young women are students from the leading colleges and universities in the Middle West. Among these institutions are: Oberlyn College, DePaul University, Loyola University and the University of Illinois.

Many High Schools throughout the South are sending track and field teams to take part in Tuskegee's Women's Sports Day Extravaganza. High Schools sending teams are: Brooks High, Quitman, Ga., Howard Academy, Ocala, Fla., Beach High, Savannah, Ga., Booker Washington, Howard, Carver Vocational and Turner High all of Atlanta, Ga.; McIntosh Union High, McIntosh Ga. Sand Fort High, Seale, Oliver Junior High, Phillsband, St. Jude Academy, Montgomery, Central High School, Mobile, Wilcox County, Millers Ferry High School, Millers Ferry, Georgia, Lincoln. High School, Port Arthur, Texas, Washington High School, Blakely, Ga., Monroe High School, Albany, Ga., Woodville High School Savannah, Ga., Carber High School Jenkins, Ga., Wayne County High School, Jesup, Ga., and the Tuskegee Institute High School, Tuskegee Institute.

Two members of the Tennessee State University women's track and field team, Mable Landry and Barbara Jones were also members of the 1952 Olympic team, Miss Jones ran on the record breaking relay team and Miss Landry was entered in the broad jump at Helsinki.

Philander Smith College of Little Rock, Ark., will be represented at the Tuskegee Women's Sports Day activities by one of the best teams ever assembled at that institution. Many of these young women are from Central America and several of them have represented their countries in international competition.

350 Women To Vie In Tuskegee Relay

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — More than 350 young women from various sections of the country will participate in the 26th Annual Women's Sports Day which will be held in the Alumni Bowl at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, May 7th and 8th.

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Two members of the Tennessee State University women's track and field team, Mable Landry and Barbara Jones, were also members of the 1952 Olympic team. Miss Jones ran on the record-breaking relay team and Miss Landry was entered in the broad jump at Helsinki.

Philander Smith College of Little Rock, Arkansas, will be represented at the Tuskegee Womens Sports Day activities by one of the best teams ever assembled at that institution. Many of these young women are from Central America and several of them have represented their countries in international competition.

Women's Sports Day In Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., May 12—Colleges and high schools participated in the 26th annual Women's Sports Day Championship held in the Alumni Bowl at Tuskegee Institute, Friday and Saturday, May 7 and 8.

Those who won places in the several events scheduled were: Senior Women: Catholic Youth Organization (Chicago, Ill.), 125 points; Tuskegee Institute, 110 points; Tennessee State University, 87 points; Alabama State College, 28 points, and Beth-Cookman College (Daytona Beach, Fla.), 15 points.

Junior Women: Turner High School (Atlanta, Ga.), 69 points; Howard High School (Atlanta, Ga.), 35 points; Booker T. Washington High School (Atlanta, Ga.), 52 points; Booker T. Washington High School, Blakely, Ga.) 35 points; Woodville High School (Savannah, Ga.), 20 points; Carver Academy (Camden, Ala), 18 points; McIntosh Union High School (McIntosh, Ga.), 17 points; Carver High School (Jenkins, Ga.), 14 points; Oliver Junior High School (Pittsview, Ala.), 14 points; Monroe High School (Albany, Ga.), 11 points; Hunt High School (Fort Valley, Ga.), 10 points; Beach High School (Savannah, Ga.), 9 points; Tuskegee Institute High School (Tuskegee Institute, Ala.), 6 points, and Central High School (Mobile, Ala.), 1 point.

14n 1954

CARVER FOUNDATION

Carver Foundation Inks Nutrition Pact

$20,000 Marked For Diet Study

Courier

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Dr. L. H. Foster announced this week that a three-year contract involving nearly $20,000 has been agreed upon between the Carver Foundation and the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Pittsburgh 14-15 Pg.

Dr. Johnnie H. Watts, the principal investigator for the project, recently came to Tuskegee Institute after earning the Ph.D. degree at the University of Chicago, to serve as research associate of the Carver Foundation and as an assistant professor of chemistry.

The project will be concerned with an investigation of the availability of the essential amino acids and of food energy in whole egg, peanut butter and pork muscle.

* * *

THE FIRST phase of the project in now in progress, with eight young men from the School of Veterinary Medicine and the Department of Chemistry volunteering as experimental subjects.

Dr. Watts is being assisted by Lovie O. King, a graduate student in foods and nutrition and an undergraduate in chemistry from A. M. and N. College in Pine Bluff, Ark.

Willie B. Dillard, a graduate student in foods and nutrition, is in charge of food preparation and service.

Dr. Howard W. Kenney, a local physician, is associated with the project as medical consultant.

During the experimental periods, each of which lasts for ten days, the subjects are on rigid diets, consisting of measured quantities of all the food components.

* * *

THEY ARE required to eat all that is served and are allowed weighed amounts of cornstarch wafers and protein-free candies (prepared in the research laboratory) between meals. Meals are served in the diet kitchen of the School of Home Economics.

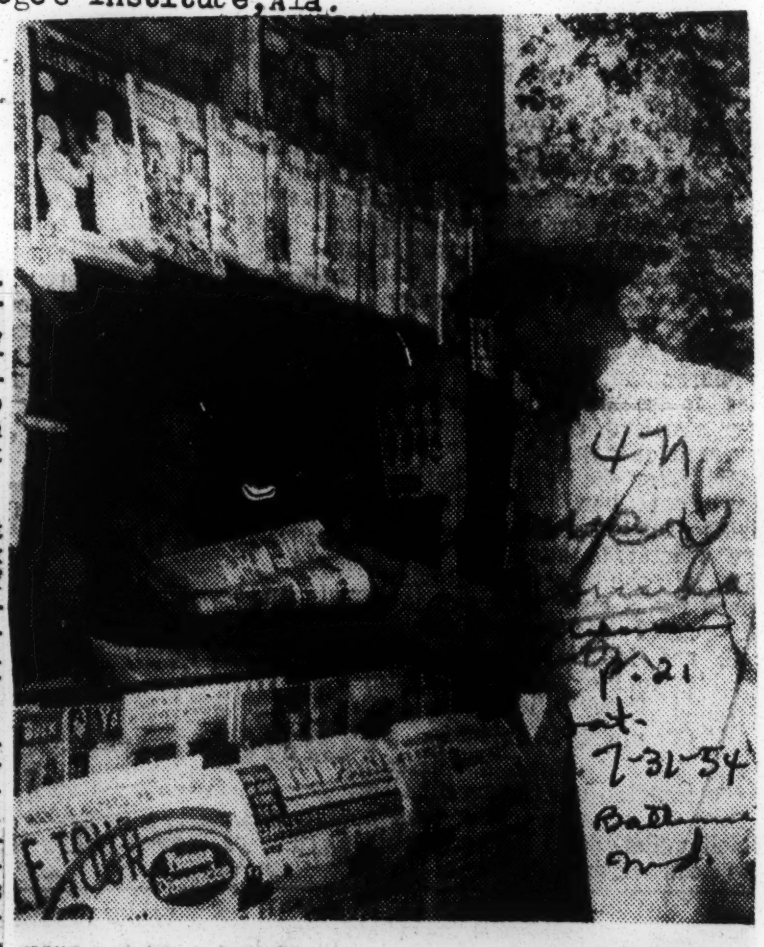
Personality of the week: Dr. James H. M. Henderson, associate research professor, Carver Foundation, Tuskegee Institute, flew this week to attend the 8th International Congress of Botany, at the Sorbonne. He was invited by the Congress to read a paper on July 13, and also at a post - session gathering of scientists at Briancon, France on July 16.

Specialist In Plant Physiology

Dr. Henderson is a specialist in plant physiology and biochemistry, and his work is mainly concerned with the technics of growing plant tissues in test tubes. Leading botanists from all over the world gathered in Paris for the Congress, and Dr. Henderson said his expenses were paid by two foundations interested in research.

He is the son of Dr. and Mrs. E. B. Henderson of Falls Church, Va. His father writes for the AFRO, and recently retired after 40 years in the Washington, D.C., school system. The younger Henderson is a graduate of Howard and the University of Wisconsin, where he received his Ph.D. degree. He later did advanced research in his field at the California Tech. He's due back in the USA on August 1.

There appeared in the "TURTOX NEWS"
Vol. 32, No. 5, May 1954, an
article, "A Simple Transfer Cabinet"
By Mr. John P. Rier, Jr. and Dr. James H.M.
Henderson, both of the Carver Foundation.
Campus Chats.
August 1954
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.



GETS THE NEWS — Dr. James H. M. Henderson, associate research professor, Carver Foundation, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., buys a French paper to keep up with the news soon after his arrival in Paris, France. Son of Dr. and Mrs. E. B. Henderson, Falls Church, Va., he is in Paris to read a paper at the 8th International Congress of Botany. (Ollie Stewart Photo).

4n p.21 7-31-54 Baltimore Md.

14n 1954

CARVER FOUNDATION

FELLOWSHIPS

Tuskegee Announces Carver Foundation Fellowships

World 14n Tues. 2-23-54

Atlanta, Ga.

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(ANP) — Fellowship grants for research study in chemistry and home economics have been announced by the Carver Foundation at Tuskegee Institute covering the 1954-55 college terms.

The grants, ranging from $1,200 to $1,300, over both research and graduate study toward master of science degrees in chemistry and home economics.

p.6

General qualifications are high scholastic average; a bachelor's degree from an accredited college, with a major in chemistry or nutrition, and research capability.

The grants cover educational fees and living accommodations for one year. Further information concerning the study may be obtained from The Carver Foundation, Tuskegee, Ala.

Tues 2-23-54

The Carver Foundation was established in honor of the late Dr. George Washington Carver, noted Tuskegee scientist and professor whose experiments with the peanut vegetable led to the discovery of some 300 peanut by-products.

Tuskegee Announces Carver Foundation 1954-55 Fellowships

Call p. 17

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (ANP) — Fellowship grants for research study in chemistry and home economics have been announced by the Carver Foundation at Tuskegee Institute covering the 1954-55 college terms.

Kansas City

The grants, ranging from $1,200 to $1,800, over both research and graduate study toward master of science degrees in chemistry and home economics.

3-5-54

General qualifications are high scholastic average; a bachelor's degree from an accredited college, with a major in chemistry or nutrition, and research capability.

The grants cover educational fees and living accomodations for one year. Further information concerning the study may be obtained from the Carver Foundation, Tuskegee, Ala.

The Carver Foundation was established in honor of the late Dr. George Washington Carver, noted Tuskegee scientist and professor whose experiments with the peanut vegetable led to the discovery of some 300 peanut by-products.

Senior Of Distinction Gets Grant

Miss Margaret Marie Thompson, home economics senior, who was graduated with distinction from Tennessee A. and I. State university last month, has been awarded a graduate research fellowship for $1200 to Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

The fellowship was awarded by the George Washington Carver foundation and covers two semesters and one summer session.

Miss Thompson, daughter of Mrs. Nancy Shane Thompson and the late Rev. A. B. Thompson, resides at 1045 31st ave., North in Nashville, Tenn., with her mother and her aunt, Miss Rosa Bella Shane.

She is a graduate of Haynes

MARGARET M. THOMPSON

high school and is majoring in foods and nutrition at A. and I. Miss Thompson will b e g i n her work at Tuskegee in September, 1954.

May 18,1954

MISS LILLIAN L. PETERSON

Huntington Hall-

We are happy to inform you that the Committee on Awards and Scholarships has approved our recommendation for a Carver Foundation fellowship in the amount of $1200 to be made available to you on Sept. 17, 1954. .....

/s/ Clarence T.Mason
Acting Director
(Graduate-Class 1954)

Shriners Give $3,600 Grant to Foundation

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala — (ANP) — The Shrine Tuberculosis and Cancer Research Foundation made its first fellowship grant for Cancer study in the deep South here last week when it awarded $3,600 to the George Washington Carver Foundation.

The grant was made during the annual Public Health meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical society at the C. V. Roman memorial in Institute chapel.

Charles V. Hendley, grand master of Prince Hall Masons of Alabama and imperial deputy of the Shrine, represented the imperial potentate in making the presentation. He remarked:

"The Shrine charity looks to the day when medical science and research fellows will have found a way to eradicate the ills from two dreaded diseases—Cancer and Tuberculosis. This fellowship is one step in the forward attack against these dreaded siseases."

Hendley lauded the work of the research chemists at Carver Foundation and praised Shriners and members of the Daughters of Isis for their foresight in supporting a national program with a frontal attack upon the ills of society.

Dr. James H. M. Henderson received the award for the foundation.

The presentation was under the auspices of Mizraim Temple and Mizraim court. Mrs. Rowena Bracken and Malachi Morse are illustries Commandress and illustrious potentate, respectively.

REV. Martin L. Bethel

The passing of Rev. Martin L. Bethel was announced at 11:00 o'clock Chapel, Sunday, March 21, 1954.

Instructor-Phelps Hall Bible Training School.

.... Retired.

The Alabama Division of the Southern Regional Council will hold its annual meeting at the Campus Center, Alabama State College, Montgomery.

"The Role of the Press in Democratizing Public Education in Alabama" will be discussed at the afternoon session.

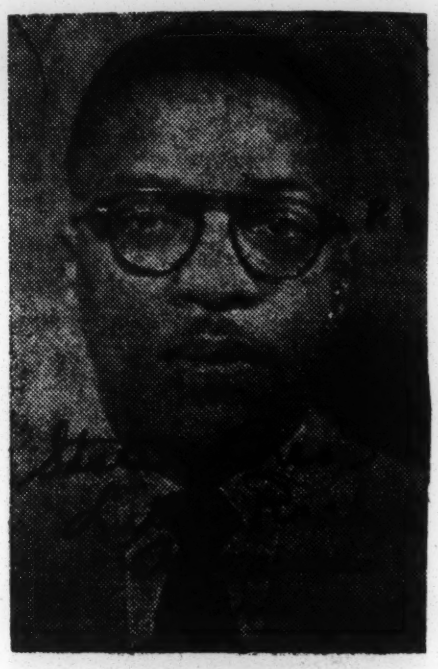
Emory O. Jackson, a local newspaper editor, will discuss "The Role of the Negro Press in the School Democracy Effort."

Dr. A. J. Davis, professor of psychology and dean of the School of Education at Tuskegee Institute, will lead a discussion on "Some Next Steps In Public Education in Alabama." Others listed on the panel are C. A. Parish, professor of sociology, University of Kentucky, and Clay Long, a high school student from Andalusia.

Local Man Gets 'Skegee Position

Andrew P. Torrence, son of Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Torrence, 1319 West 13th street, has accepted an appointment as acting head of the department of agricultural education, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Institute, Alabama..

Mr. Torrence recently completed all requirements for the Doctor of Philosophy degree at the University of Wisconsin, which will be conferred in June. He will be the first person to receive a Ph. D. degree with major emphasis in agricultural education from the University of Wisconsin. His minor field is in agricultural economics.



MR. TORRENCE

While studying at the University of Wisconsin, he served as graduate assistant to the graduate examination committee in the department of education for one year. This committee is in charge of and administers all master's examinations and all Ph.D. prelims in the department of education. He also served as research assistant in the department of agricultural education for one year.

Mr. Torrence is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity and Phi Delta Kappa professional fraternity.

His wife, Mrs. Marion Torrence, who has a master's degree in business education from the University of Wisconsin, is presently employed as the secretary to the Vice-president at Tuskegee institute.

MR. CHARLES H. GIBSON,SR.

Toledo,Ohio-Charles H. Gibson,85, former chief accountant at Tuskegee Institute, suffered a fatal heart attack here last week while on a shopping trip with his daughter-in-law.

Mr.Gibson, who went to Tuskegee shortly after Booker T.Washington founded the Alabama school,retired in the early 1940's. He was a graduate of Hampton Institute.

He had lived here since his retirement with a son, J.Slater Gibson, former first assistant city law director and prominent attorney.

Theelder Mr. Gibson was formerly president of the Tuskegee Building and Loan Association. He was a member of Grace Presbyterian Church in Toledo.

Also surviving are duaghters, Mrs. Marietta A. Hamilton,Detroit, and Mrs. Fannie Miller, Guthrie,Okla.; nine grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren.

Courier
p.1. Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 5-8-54
(Mr. Gibs n passed, Friday,April 30,1954)

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MR. AND MRS. GEORGE L. HOWELL

Miss Rosemary Howell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Howell married to Mr. Thomas Craig. May 29, 1954.

FINAL RITES HELD FOR MRS. PERDUE

Funeral services for Mrs. Jailoue Perdue, who died June 3,1954 John A.Andrew Hospital were held Mon.June 7 at Washington Chapel A.M.E.Church, Rev.E.Simpson James officiating.

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Herald P.1
Tues.June 15,1954
Tuskegee,Ala.

Tuskegee Official Plans To Attend Race Parley

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. June 19—Lewis W. Jones, acting director of the Rural Life Council at Tuskegee Institute, will attend the "Conference on Race Relations in World Perspective" at the University of Hawaii in Honolulu June 28 to July 23.

This conference, under the auspices of the University of Hawaii, the University of California and the University of Chicago is sponsored by the Ford Foundation and the McIverny Foundation. Among those expected to attend are 31 of the world's most eminent sociologists.

The purpose of this conference is to review the state of scientific knowledge about race relations in worldwide perspective.

Architect honored

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Edward L. Pryce, who has served on the faculty of the Tuskegee Institute School of Agriculture since 1948 as landscape architect and head of the Department of Ornamental Horticulture, was recently elected to the American Society of Landscape Architects.

In achieving this distinction, he becomes the second colored person in the United States to be so honored. The other is Dr. Charles Dickenson of Lincoln University at Jefferson City, Mo.

Cleve Abbott Is Hospitalized

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Cleve Abbott, athletic director at Tuskegee Institute here for almost 40 years, was taken to veterans hospital last Thursday.

Abbott, a graduate of South Dakota State university, was hired by the late Booker T. Washington, then president of Tuskegee. He attended officers training school at Des Moines, Iowa, graduated in 1917, and served overseas with the military intelligence department.

Charles Trout Jr. Awarded Scholarship

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Charles E. Trout Jr., second year student at the Tuskegee institute high school, has been awarded an all-expense scholarship at the Andover Summer session at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.

Charles was recommended by Principal K. B. Young and became one of 10 boys from several sections of the United States to receive the academy's 1954 scholarship awards. The session lasts from June 29 through Aug. 25. Phillips Academy is a college-preparatory school for boys and has a 176-year history.

Young Trout is the son of Charles E. Trout, director of public relations at Tuskegee Institute and Mrs. Trout.

Two Alabamans To Appear On CBS Feature, "High Mountain"

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA.— Two progress-building Alabama figures will appear in the CBS feature production "The High Mountain" which will be held in a playback at 3:30 Sunday afternoon, June 13 at the regular meeting of the Tuskegee Civic Association in the Trade "Y" Building.

Dean C. G. Gomillion, TCA president and William F. Mitchell, chairman of the Voter Franchise Committee of the Tuskegee Branch NAACP, will appear on the hour-long Columbia Broadcasting Station documentary report depicting the progress of the Negro in the United States.

The program emanated from New York City recently on a nation-wide hook-up.

Many persons who heard the original radio show, which is a documented report on the progress of the Negro, were high in their claim for this CBS presentation. "The High Mountain" was produced and edited by Al Morgan, Fred Garrigus and Don Kellerman, all of the CBS staff. This radio show is narrated jointly by Judge William H. Hastie, highest ranking Negro judge in the United States, and Admiral Allan G. Kirk, former Ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Among the participants on the show are Walter White, executive secretar NAACP; Governor Herman Talmadge of Georgia; Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League; Thomas L. Hamilton, imperial wizard of Carolina Ku Klux Klan; George Meany, president A. F. of L.; Ben Epstein, national director Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'raith; Walter Reuther, president CIO.

This recording also recorded the views of Dr. Benjamin A. Mays, president Morhouse College and Dr. Rufus Clements, president of Atlanta University — both of Atlanta and Hulan Jack, president of Burrough of Manhattan, New York City. This show comprised 80 hours of taped interviews from all parts of the nation, but is packed into one hour of actual broadcast.

Mr. Gomillion, in announcing this program, said that he is especially anxious that public school teachers and students of history and social studies plan to hear this broadcast. He said too that tape recording will be made available to teachers in the community for use in their civic and social studies classes without cost.

FOREIGNERS VISIT TUSKEGEE — At the foot of Booker Washington Monument, Tuskegee, Lemuel Graves of the American Embassy, Paris, France, and members of his family spent a few moments before leaving Tuskegee for New York. Left to right: Mrs. Lemuel Graves, Mrs. Sarah P. Martin, 87, grandmother; Lemuel Graves and daughter, Theora Graves.

Veteran Staff Member At Tuskegee Dies

Capt. Alvin J. Neely, long time faculty member of Tuskegee Institute, died at 11:30 Sunday on arrival to the hospital.

A member of the Tuskegee faculty for more than 40-years, Capt. Neely began his work under the school's founder, the late Booker T. Washington. He also worked under many of the succeeding presidents of the school including Dr. R. Moten,, Dr. F. D. Patterson, and more recently, Dr. Luther H. Foster.

Following his graduation in Brickmasonry, he was a member of the original Tuskegee Institute Quartette, a musical group that traveled extensively acquainting the public with Tuskegee.

The captain's first position at Tuskegee was superintendent of grounds. Active until his death, he served as dean of men and registrar for 20-years and sang with the Tuskegee choir for 30-years. At one time he also managed the choir. Moreover, Capt. Neely is the retired alumni secretary. He was a native of South Carolina.

Funeral services for Capt. Neely have been scheduled for 3:30 P. M. Wednesday at the Tuskegee Chapel. Interment will be in the chapel cemetery.

He leaves to mourn his passing his wife, Mrs. Emily Moore Neely, three brothers, two sisters and other relatives and friends.

14n 1954

FACULTY AND STAFF

Bell-Drye Joined In Impressive Ceremony

A delightful Christmas motif was carried out at St. Gregory's Catholic Church in Los Angeles, Calif., when Miss Mary Nichols Drye became the bride of Mr. Charles Bernard Bell, Jr., of New Orleans.

The entire altar was banked in potted poinsettias which formed a startling and beautiful background for the Christmas green of the bridesmaids' dresses. Huge baskets of giant white chrysanthemums with bird of paradise decorated the entrance to the main aisle that was candle lit for the processional.

The bride was a picture of rare beauty in a period style gown of blush satin and chantilly lace. The billowing skirt flowed into a court train and she wore a blush illusion veil that was held in place by a tiny cap. Her bouquet was of white orchids and lilies of the valley. All eyes followed her as she marched down the center aisle on the arm of her father, Major Frank L. Drye.

Miss Zoe Wise served as maid of honor. Other attendants were Miss Daphne Williams and Mrs. Elaine Broady Craig. Little Joyce Barnes served as flower girl. Each attendant carried a heart shaped bouquet of bright red carnations to compliment her green colored gown.

Mr. Clyde Jupiter, also an Orleanian, served as best man and ushers were William Thompson, Robert Drye, brother of the bride; Alton A. Adams, Jr., and Flournoy Anthony.

Beautiful wedding music was sung by Miss Delores Piper, former New Orleanian.

Mrs. Frank L. Drye, mother of the bride, wore a creation of beige Peau de Soie with matching accessories. Mrs. Charles B. Bell, Sr., mother of the groom, chose a smart outfit of champagne taffeta with brown accessories for the socially prominent rite.

A reception followed during the brunch hours at the S. Arlington home of the bride's parents, Major and Mrs. Frank L. Drye.

The young bride, formerly of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, graduated from UCLA with a B.A. degree in Music Education and holds teaching credentials in kindergarten and primary education. At present she teaches in the Los Angeles City School System.

The groom is a graduate of Xavier University, New Orleans, and Doctor of Philosophy in mathematics from Notre Dame University, South Bend, Indiana.

Accompanying the groom's parents from New Orleans to witness the Catholic rite was his aunt, Mrs. Elaine Tolliver. The newlyweds will make their home in Los Angeles.

MR. AND MRS. AARON O. COOK, JR.

Mrs. Emmie Jones of 114 Ozone Street, S. W., announces the marriage of her daughter, Dolores Elizabeth, to Mr. Aaron O. Cook, Jr., on Sunday, December 20, at the home of the bride's mother. Dr. Samuel Williams performed the ceremony. Mrs. Cook is a graduate of Spelman College and received her M. A. degree from Smith College. She is presently employed at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. Mr. Cook is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and is currently teaching at Ballard-Hudson High School in Macon, Georgia.

MISS MABLE E. EVANS (center) Wheat Flour Institute nutritionist, is surrounded by Morgan State college home economics students and faculty members following a talk at the Baltimore, Maryland college last week. At Miss Evans' right is Miss Thelma V. Winder, acting home economics department chief.

Tuskegee Educator Named To Capitol Safety Conference

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Mrs. Bettye Steel Turner of Tuskegee Institute itinerant teacher-trainer of Vocational Home Economics, State Department of Education, who is currently serving an assignment with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in Washington, has been named a member of the President's White House Conference on Safety, meeting there Feb. 17-19.

This national conference of leaders among basic groups of the population is for the purpose of study, evaluation and coordination of measures to improve safety programs and to insure greater traffic safety.

Mrs. Turner, who is also the state advisor of New Homemakers of America, will serve on the organization group of the conference as the national representative of the organization which covers 17 Southern states, and will represent also its counterpart the Future Homemakers of America which is nation wide.

MR. EMERY J. JEFFERSON

MR. EMERY J. JEFFERSON, Instructor in Poultry Husbandry, B.S. Tuskegee Institute, M.S. Massachusetts State College passed, Tuesday, August 17, 1954-John A. Andrew Hospital.

CAPTAIN ALVIN J. NEELY

Captain Alvin J. Neely, retired (Registrar) passed Sunday, Sept. September 26, 1954.

SEE: CODE- 34a(2) 1954

Sixth Candidate Files For Public Office In Alabama

The sixth Negro candidate for public office, the latest being Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman of Tuskegee who seeks a post on the Macon County Board of Education, has entered the May 4 Alabama Democratic primary.

Others are: P. 1

BIRMINGHAM

Atty. Arthur D. Shores, candidate for the Alabama State Legislature from Jefferson County. Seven members are to be elected.

MOBILE

ness leader

The Rev. Terry M. Batts, Primitive Baptist minister.

Alex Herman, fraternal and busi-

Clarence H. Montgomery, insurance salesman

All three seek membership on the Mobile County Democratic Executive Committee from Ward 7. Two committeemen are to be selected.

MONTGOMERY

E. D. Nixon, a member of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, seeks membership on the Montgomery County Democratic Executive Committee from Precinct 2.

TUSKEGEE 2-12-54

Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, educator, seeks membership on the Macon County Board of Education. She is a graduate of Howard University, Washington, D. C. and holds a master's degree from Columbia University. She is director of research at Tuskegee Institute.

In 1952, there were two Negro candidates for public office in Alabama. L. C. Lamar ran for the City Council in Huntsville in the Democratic primary. Edward Robinson ran for the Fairfield City Council as an independent.

Mr. Shores in his speech last Monday night before the Fairfield Voters League was given an enthusiastic reception. The Jefferson County Progressive Democratic Council, of which Mr. Shores heads, was scheduled to meet last night in Masonic Temple.

This week Candidate Shores released a draft of his platform and said that he will develop it as the campaign progresses. Here it is:

'As a candidate for the, State Legislature from Jefferson County, Alabama, I feel that by virtue of my training and experience, I am qualified to serve the people of this County in that capacity. I feel that I can bring to the Legislature a type of experience and a knowledge of problems of a large segment of our population so necessary for the continued growth and development of our County and State.

"I definitely favor legislation that would help to curb juvenile delinquency. I feel that our laws dealing with the Department of Public Welfare should be modified and altered to provide more assistance to the aged and needy. That our public Eleemosynary Institutions dealing with mental and health patienth should have greater appropriations to increase both the physical facilities and personnel. That greater appropriations be made for education to increase teachers' salaries and provide adequate school facilities. I favor legislation implementing our Motor Vehicles as a means of curbing accidents and deaths on our highways, also continued development of our roadway system. Since our county is so highly industrialized, I favor legislation to promote harmonious relations between labor and industry, and the repeal of any legislation repressive to labor's right to organize and work.

Offers Her Talent To Neighbors

Honored P. 8

From Macon County comes the good news that Mrs. Jessie Parkhurst Guzman, Director, Department of Records and Research at Tuskegee Institute, has qualified as a candidate for the Macon County Board of Education. Nobody who is informed, and fair, will question her qualifications. Birmingham, Ala.

She is Southern born, being a native of Savannah, Georgia. She is a graduate of Howard University, Washington, D. C. and Columbia University, New York City. Having been a teacher, and held a number of education-related positions, she could bring something to public office which is needed. 2-12-54

Mrs. Guzman is to be commended for offering her training, talent, experience, quality of character, interest in human beings, to her neighbors and the citizens of Macon County as a candidate for the board of education. Problems of education are manifold and complex and really need the ability of a person like Mrs. Guzman.

News Of Colored People

By MARY K. FRAZIER

Mrs. Jessie Guzeman, director of department of research and records at Tuskegee Institute, will be the speaker of the annual observance of "Know Your State Federation" as sponsored by the Montgomery City Federation of Womens' Clubs on Sunday at 4 p.m. at the First Congregational Christian Church. An interesting supporting program has been planned by the committee headed by Mrs. Zelia Stephens Evans and will include a statement of the program of the state work by Mrs. Leola H. Whitted and a similar statement concerning the program of the work in the city of Montgomery by Mrs. Jane Lowe Clayton. Music will be furnished by the choral groups of the Anna M. Duncan and the Dora Beverly Clubs. Montgomery Ala.

Mrs. Guzeman is a graduate of Clark University and of Howard University. Her M.A. degree was won from Columbia University and she has done advanced study in sociology and history at the University of Chicago under a General Education Board Fellowship, working on a study relating to the role of the Negro woman during slavery. Ala. 3-18-54

The general public is cordially invited to share the program, which will be followed by a reception at the Community Center operated by the City Federation. Mrs. Sadie Brooks is president of the sponsoring organization.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS SERVICE AWARDS

FACULTY AND STAFF

14n 1954

Two Tuskegee Teachers Receive Service Honors

Advertiser

Special To The Advertiser

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., May 11 — Jessie O. Thomas, public relations adviser of the American Red Cross spoke at the vesper services honoring faculty members completing 25 years of service with Tuskegee Institute.

Twenty-five year service keys and certificates were awarded Edward W. Ramsey, head of commercial dietetics baking department and Frank J. Wright, production manager, printing department.

The presentations were made by Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute.

Ex-Tuskegee Dean Joins RCA Staff

NEWARK, N. J. — Dr. William C. Curtis, former Dean of the School of Engineering at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, was among the four recent additions to the senior engineering staff of the Radio Corporation of America's Moorestown, New Jersey Plant as the plant continued to extend the scope of its activities on vital Government projects for national security.

Dr. Curtis along with Dr. Donald C. Beaumarriage was added as a systems [illegible]. Also added were two engineering authorities in advanced weapons systems [illegible], joined the radar engineering setup; John H. Madison as Coordinator Military Liaison and David Shore as a staff engineer of Weapons Systems Planning.

Dr. Curtis, who was a Dean at the Alabama college for six years before joining RCA, received his Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Electrical Engineering at the University of Illinois in 1934 and 1935, respectively, and became an instructor in trade electricity. Remaining there for 10 years, he advanced to director of the Trade School. He earned a Sc. D. degree in Applied Physics at Harvard University in 1948 after which he became Dean of the institution's Engineering school. His new responsibilities at RCA involve carrying out studies on advanced systems techniques.

The continued strengthening of the Moorestown Plant's top-flight engineering staff reflects the increasing importance of RCA contributions to military electronics. The broadened scope of these activities involving both investigations and development and design projects, is helping to update military electronic equipment for advances in weapons, tactics and operations.

Orthopedist Joins Staff At Famcee

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — The appointment of Dr. John W. Chenault, one of the nation's foremost orthopedists, to the faculty of Florida A and M university, has been announced by President George W. Gore, jr.

Dr. Chenault, who joins the staff of the $2,000,000 hospital and health center as physician in charge of special services, received the MD degree from the University of Minnesota in 1931, and headed the Infantile Paralysis Clinic at John A. Andrew Memorial, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., for 18 years. He is a member of the speciality board of the American Board of Orthopedic Surgery.

Sorority Fetes Mrs. Chenault At Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Sept. 29—More than 50 members of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority attended a gala celebration honoring Mrs. Dorothy Chenault and welcoming new Deltas to the Tuskegee community. Mrs. Chenault, who has been affiliated with the sorority for 16 years, is leaving Tuskegee Institute with her husband, Dr. John W. Chenault, formerly at John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, who has accepted a position at the Florida A and M. University Hospital.

The party was held at the residence of Mrs. Ada Anderson on Franklin Road. As Mrs. Chenault entered the room, the group sang, "For She's a Mighty Good Delta." The entertainment committee presented the program including charades, truth or consequences and prizes.

Mrs. Laura B. McCray, president of Zeta Sigma Chapter, in making a dedication to the honoree, said that she had "always looked for the best in others and given the best she had." Mrs. Chenault made an appropriate response of appreciation.

Members of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority welcomed to Zeta Sigma Chapter were Mrs. Ruth Burgess, Miss Gardinel Armstrong and Miss Geraldine Williams.

Committees functioning at the occasion were: Entertainment committee, Mrs. Lexine H. Weeks, chairman; Mrs. Fannye J. Harris, Mrs. Ruth Ballard, Mrs. Inez Pitts, Mrs. Josephine Walton, Mrs. Ada Anderson. Refreshment committee, Mrs. Lottie Waddell, chairman; Mrs. Annie Ruth Jackson, Mrs. Noel Campbell Mitchell, Mrs. Geraldine Williams and Mrs. Harriett Jeffries. Invitation committee, Mrs. Fannye J. Harris, Mrs. Sarajean D. Mosley and Mrs. Shirley Walton Ludlow.

Among others in attendance were Mrs. Euretta T. Adair, Mrs. Naomi P. Blassingille, Mrs. Vivian Caliman, Mrs. Gladys Carroll, Mrs. Lolla P. Carter, Mrs. Edythe Clarke, Mrs. Lula Cox, Mrs. Agnese Davis, Mrs. Cecile Dawson, Mrs. Helen Bibble, Mrs. Lois Dummett, Mrs. Laura Edsell, Miss Myrtle Evans, Mrs. Vera C. Foster, Mrs. Curtis H. Franklin, Mrs. Norma Gaillard Mrs. Evelyn Gaskin, Mrs. Alma R. Hunter, Mrs. Bernice Lofton, Mrs. Gloria Mobiley, Mrs. Elvira W. Palmer, Mrs. Katherine Parker, Mrs. Nannie Poole, Mrs. Sereeta H. Reed, Mrs. Nadine Rier, Mrs. Elaine F. Thomas, Mrs. Dodinda D. Trader, Mrs. Florence Trammell, Mrs. Evelyn M. Williams and Mrs. Lillian Thompson.

The evening closed with the singing of the Delta Hymn.

NEW FACULTY MEMBERS of Savannah State College, seated, left to right: Farnese I. H. Lumpkin, assistant professor of clothing and art; Roberta M. Cifors, men's dorm director; Evelyn V. Grant, music instructor; standing, Thomas Saunders, languages and literature and Walter Larkins, assistant professor, modern foreign languages.

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9-12-54

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Defender 10-16-54

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9-30-54

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Among others in attendance were Mrs. Euretta T. Adair, Mrs. Naomi P. Blassingille, Mrs. Vivian Caliman, Mrs. Gladys Carroll, Mrs. Lolla P. Carter, Mrs. Edythe Clarke, Mrs. Lula Cox, Mrs. Agnese Davis, Mrs. Cecile Dawson, Mrs. Helen Bibble, Mrs. Lois Dummett, Mrs. Laura Edsell, Miss Myrtle Evans, Mrs. Vera C. Foster, Mrs. Curtis H. Franklin, Mrs. Norma Gaillard, Mrs. Evelyn Gaskin, Mrs. Alma R. Hunter, Mrs. Bernice Lofton, Mrs. Gloria Mobiley, Mrs. Elvira W. Palmer, Mrs. Katherine Parker, Mrs. Nannie Poole, Mrs. Sereeta H. Reed, Mrs. Nadine Rier, Mrs. Elaine F. Thomas, Mrs. Dodinda D. Trader, Mrs. Florence Trammell, Mrs. Evelyn M. Williams and Mrs. Lillian Thompson.

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Baltimore Afro-American 9-18

NEW FACULTY MEMBERS of Savannah State College, seated, left to right: Farnese I. H. Lumpkin, assistant professor of clothing and art; Roberta M. Cifors, men's dorm director; Evelyn V. Grant, music instructor; standing, Thomas Saunders, languages and literature and Walter Larkins, assistant professor, modern foreign languages.

Courier-Journal P.19 Sat 10-2-54

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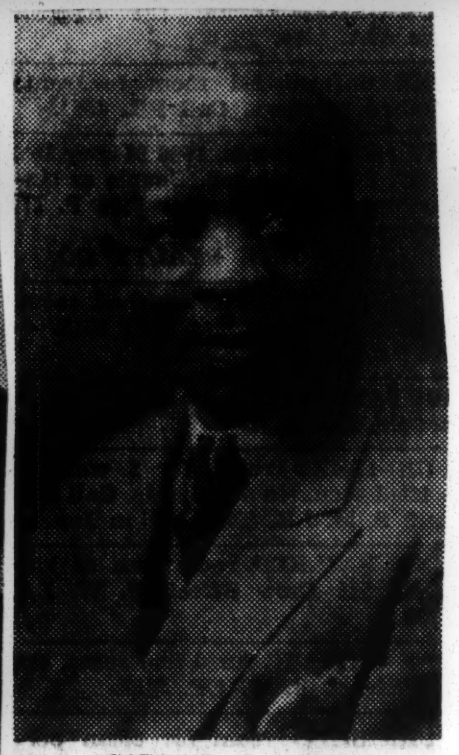


CAPT. A. J. NEELY

Last Rites Held For Alvin J. Neeley, Tuskegee Staff Man

Worked

Thurs 9-30-54

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Alabama — Relatives, friends and Tuskegee Institute alumni throughout the country were distressed this week over the passing of Captain Alvin J. Neely.

In failing health for the past few years, Captain Neely died suddenly on Sunday morning, September 26. He spent most of his active life at Tuskegee Institute.

PART-TIME STUDY

He entered what was then the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute in the Fall of 1901. He graduated with a diploma in brickmasonry and from the Academic Department in 1908. He later, through part-time study, received a Junior College diploma and a Bachelor of Science degree from Tuskegee Institute.

His employment with the Institute began in 1909 under Dr. Washington when after serving a year as custodian he became superintendent of Buildings and Grounds. In addition to his regular duties, he was appointed by Dr. Washington in 1912 as director-manager of the Tuskegee Male Quartette. With this group, he travelled throughout the country on concert tours, speaking and raising funds for the institution. He retained his interest in music up to the end.

Other employment with the Institute includes registrar, 1918-1938; dean of men, 1930-1941; and executive secretary of the General Alumni Association, 1941-1952.

ATHLETIC COMMITTEE

Old grads remember him most effectively and affectionately in his roles as chairman of the Discipline Committee and the Athletic Committee. In the former position, he granted many students, in whom he saw a future, that coveted "second chance."

Under the Moton administration, he was often delegated to perform important services for the Institute and served often as acting president. His active duties with Tuskegee Institute were never terminated. Although he was officially retired in 1952 as executive secretary emeritus of the General Alumni Association, he continued on important committee assignments. On the Friday before his death he attended the meeting of the Executive Council of which body he had been a member for more than 40 years.

Mr. Neely was an active churchmen in St. Andrews' Prostestant Episcopal Church. He was a Mason, a Shriner, and a member of numerous civic, educational, fraternal, and community organizations. At one time he served as mayor of the Tuskegee Institute community.

He has written widely, particularly in alumni journals and Institute periodicals. His counsel was often sought in the area of alumni relations.

Captain Neely is survived by his wife, Mrs. Emily Moore Neely; two sisters: Mrs. Julia Lindsay of New York City; and Mrs. Cannon of Chicago; and three brothers: Home of Palestine, Texas; Marrison of Newark, N. J. and Thomas of Evanston, Indiana.

EDUCATORS SAY:

End of segregation is certain to come

ATLANTA—(ANP) — Educators, speaking in widely - scattered areas of the country, last week, rapped the evils of segregation.

Dr. Benjamin Mays, Morehouse college president, scoffed at reports that Georgia and other states in the deep South would stage a revolution if school segregation was banned.

"There were no revolutions in the deep South when the Negro got the ballot. Neither . . . when segregation was outlawed in rail and bus travel," he reminded his Atlanta audience.

Integration Inevitable

Dr. A. J. Davis, dean of education at Tuskegee Institute, told a meeting of the Alabama division of the Southern Regional council that "integration in the public schools is inevitable."

Dean Davis proposed the election of colored school board members for "further understanding" of the problems in desegregation.

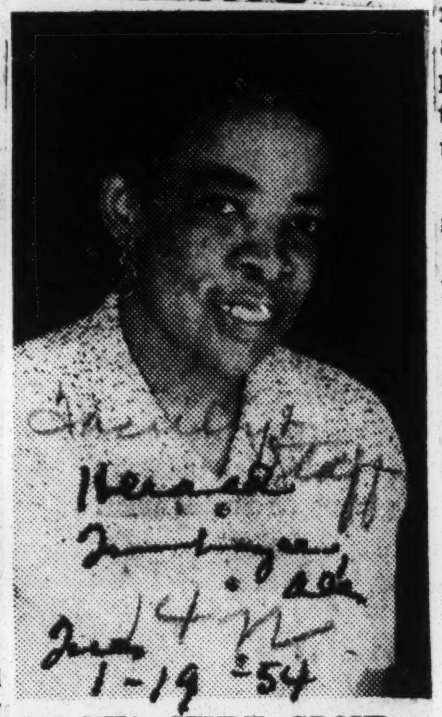
Dr. Mordecai Johnson, Howard university president, continued his outspoken role before the annual Christian Action conference at Washington's Mayflower hotel.

"Segregated Christianity"

"Segregated Christianity in the United States and in South Africa is conforming to the pattern set by economic leaders in colonial countries," Dr. Johnson declared.

"We here think it is something evolved from the slave system," he said.

"We have lost China to the Communists and we are sure to lose Africa with a Christianity based on segregation," Dr. Johnson warned.



ON NHA STUDY GROUP—Mrs. Betty Steele Turner, (above) assistant professor of home economics education at Tuskegee Institute and itinerant teacher trainer of the State Department of Education, has been granted a six weeks leave to serve with the Health, Education and Welfare Office in Washington, D. C. She will work with a group making a study of the work of the New Homemakers of America.

Dean To Speak At Council Meeting

Dr. A. J. Davis, professor of psychology and dean of the School of Education at Tuskegee Institute, will lead the panel chosen to discuss next steps in public education in Alabama at the annual meeting of the Alabama Division, Southern Regional Council, which will be held at the Campus Center, Alabama State College, Montgomery. Dean Davis holds a Ph. D. degree in psychology from the University of Minnesota. For many years, he has been an active member of inter-racial educational and social action organizations. He directs the Tuskegee Institute Summer regional workshop for principals, which is sponsored by the Southern Education Foundation.

Another participant on the program will be Clay Long, a high school student from Andalusia. Mr. Long will discuss the topic "from the point of view of a student." This youth has been active in religious education, and is recognized as an interesting speaker.

Mrs. Smith Sings At Camden School

Ethel Hardy Smith, lyric soprano and instructor of voice at Tuskegee Institute, appeared in a popular young peoples concert at Camden Academy last Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Lexine Weeks accompanied the artist.

Especially appealing to her young audience were "Let All My Life Be Music," "Carissima", "Lullaby," "Night Wind", "The Big Brown Bear," and "The Brownies," all by modern composers. The high-soaring "Villanelle" by DelAcqua received an ovation. The group of spirituals including "His Name So Sweet," "Talk About A Child," "Wade in The Water" and "Rise and Shine" was very warmly received with the audience joining the artist in the last number.

Mrs. Weeks was enthusiastically applauded for her delightful rendition of "Sprites of the Glen" by St. Denee. For her encore the pianist played the stirring "Polonaise" by Chopin.

During their stay at Camden Academy, the Tuskegeeans were guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Peoples. Mr. Peoples is principal of the academy.

Dr. Dibble Named For Health Parley

Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., medical director of John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, was appointed on March 24 by Gov. Gordon Persons to serve on the Governor's Conference for Mental Health.

The conference will make a thorough study of the state's mental health program with a view toward making needed improvements.

Mrs. Louise Graves, of New York City, is visiting her mother, Mrs. S. P. Martin. Mrs. Graves, who is a writer at Arnold Constable, has recently returned from Paris, France, where she visited her son, Lem Graves, former columnist with The Pittsburgh Courier and now with the foreign service of the United States.

Tuskegee pair become NAACP life members

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — C. G. Gomillion, dean of students at Tuskegee Institute, and his wife, a reference librarian, presented a check for $600 to the NAACP for a fully-paid life membership and for the first installment ($100) on another.

Dean Gomillion is chairman of the executive committee of the Tuskegee branch, member of the executive committee of the Alabama Conference of NAACP branches and member of the advisory board, Southeastern NAACP Regional Conference.

Ramsey, Tuskegee Dietetics, Slated To Speak Here

Edward Ramsey, head of the Dietetics Department of Tuskegee Institute is scheduled to be guest speaker at a banquet given at the completion of a course to waitresses an dwaiters at the 18th Street Branch Y. M. C. A. at 7:30 Monday night, May 17.

In making the announcement E. W. Barker, "Y" executive secretary, said this was the second year that the Y. M. C. A. has sponsored this course through the cooperation of the Birmingham-Jefferson Restaurant Association.

The course is given to teach the beginners the fundamentals of food handling and efficient service, to enable him to earn a decent livelihood, to bring new and more efficient service into this profession.

Many young men and women who completed the course last year are gainfully employed and others are using the experience to help them financially, in securing the vocation of their choice.

C. Gibson, ex-aide at Tuskegee buried

TOLEDO, Ohio (ANP) — Funeral services were held this week for Charles H. Gibson, 85, former chief accountant at Tuskegee Institute, who suffered a fatal heart attack while accompanying his daughter-in-law on a shopping trip.

Gibson, a graudate of Hampton Institute, went to Tuskegee shortly after Booker T. Washington founded the Alabama institution. He retired in the early 1940's and since then has made his home here with his son, J. Slater Gibson, former first assistant city law director.

In addition to his son, he is survived by sisters, Mrs. Marietta A. Hamilton, Detroit, and Mrs. Fannie Miller, Guthrie, Okla.; and nine grandchildren and seven great - grandchildren.

Cleve Abbott Is Hospitalized

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Cleve Abbott, athletic director at Tuskegee Institute here for almost 40 years, was taken to Veterans hospital last Thursday.

Abbott, a graduate of South Dakota State College, was hired by the late Booker T. Washington, then president of Tuskegee. He attended officers training school at Des Moines, Iowa, graduated in 1917, and served overseas with the military intelligence department.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD AWARD WINNER — Dr. Ira L. Ferguson (right) associate professor of Hygiene and Education at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., congratulates Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, pastor emeritus of Riverside church, New York City, for having been awarded one of the 1954 Albert and Mary Lasker Awards in Planned Parenthood Federation of America at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel. Edward S. Lewis (center) executive director of the Urban League of Greater New York looks, on with approval.

Pryce Elected To Landscape Group

Edward L. Pryce, who has served on the faculty of the Tuskegee Institute school of agriculture since 1948 as landscape architect and head of the department of ornamental horticulture, was notified this week of his election to the American Society of Landscape Architects.

He becomes the second Negro in the United States to be so honored. The other is Dr. Charles Dickenson of Lincoln university at Jefferson City, Mo.

Assistant Dean Leaves Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Miss Elizabeth Ray, assistant Dean of Women and Secretary in the office of the dean of women at Tuskegee Institute left last week for Boston University to take a special course in personnel and Guidance. She will return in time for the opening of the first semester on Sept. 17.

Miss Ray, whose home is Union Springs, Ala., got her early education at Tuskegee Institute. She finished elementary school at the Chambliss Children House; high school at Tuskegee Institute when it had a high school department, and later finished college here.

She devoted a number of years to work in the extension service and aided materially in helping her parents educate a large family. It was largely through her success in developing active programs in 4-H Club work and work with adults while assigned to the "Movable School" that she was assigned to the staff of the dean of Women at Tuskegee Institute.

Miss Ray is a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority. The Tuskegee Woman's Club, and serves as faculty advisor to the Baptist Student Union.

DR. JAMES H. M. HENDERSON

Personality of the week: Dr. James H. M. Henderson, associate research professor, Carver Foundation, Tuskegee Institute, flew in this week to attend the 8th International Congress of Botany, at the Sorbonne. He was invited by the Congress to read a paper on July 13, and also at a post-session gathering of scientists at Briancon, France on July 16. ....
Afro-American. P.4
Sat. 7-24-54, Baltimore, Md.

Ex-'Skegee Aide Dies

TOLEDO, Ohio—Charles H. Gibson, 85, former chief accountant at Tuskegee Institute, suffered a fatal heart attack here last week while on a shopping trip with his daughter-in-law.

Mr. Gibson, who went to Tuskegee shortly after Booker T. Washington founded the Alabama school, retired in the early 1940s. He was a graduate of Hampton Institute.

He had lived here since his retirement with a son, J. Slater Gibson, former first assistant city law director and prominent attorney. The elder Mr. Gibson was formerly president of the Tuskegee Building and Loan Association. He was a member of Grace Presbyterian Church in Toledo.

Also surviving are daughters, Mrs. Marietta A. Hamilton, Detroit, and Mrs. Fannie Miller, Guthrie, Okla.; nine grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren.

MRS. LAURA B. McCRAY

MRS. McCRAY ASSISTANT
TO THE DEAN OF STUDENTS
Campus Chats
September 1954

MRS. BETTYE STEELE TURNER

Mrs. Turner- ASSISTANT
SUPERVISOR OF HOME ECONOMICS
EDUCATION FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA.
Campus Chats
Sept. 1954

Benson Pledges Farm Plan To Benefit All Rural Levels

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson told the 5,000 persons gathered at Tuskegee Institute last week for the 63rd annual Tuskegee Farmers Conference that the new program proposed by the Eisenhower administration will promote stability and prosperity and a larger measure of freedom in agriculture.

Expressing concern for the small farmers, he added, "New studies are being made to set such farmers on the road to quality farming."

The secretary in his address spoke again and again of accomplishing equality of opportunity for all farmers. He praised the work of agricultural leaders in the several branches of service and promised the continuation of full scale professional agricultural service.

"We need to assure an adequate level of living for the farmer with few acres and a little to sell," he said. "Many such farmers are Negroes. Their farms average less than 50 acres. Seventy per cent of them are still tenants. We cannot and do not blame small farmers for this situation. They have big problems. They need special guidance. We shall do all in our power to provide the help and guidance that will enable these farmers to help themselvs."

Agricultural leaders here for the Professional Agricultural Workers Conference proclaimed the week of farm activities to be as wholesome and encouraging as they have witnessed in many years.

In their meeting they considered the theme: "Solving Southern Agriculture for Maximum Productivity and Full Employment." They had top leadership in all branches of the service.

Their conclusion was that they should work as a coordinated group in servicing Southern agriculture. By working together to correct low-income and substandard living conditions, they expect to induce a higher spiral of production of both goods and services which would add greatly to the stability and health of our farm economy.

The Annual Farm and Home Week attracted a large number of farmers and homemakers who had the help of specialists in planning their 1954 farm and home programs.

The coveted Tuskegee Institute Merit Farm Family Award went to the Nick Fichard family, of Huntsville.

On a 686-acre farm in the rich limestone valley of Madison County, the Fichards produced $26,900 worth of farm products in 1953. Their largest income came from cotton and dairying. On 300 acres of cotton, farmed with four tractors, they produced 101 bales of cotton. Cotton and cottonseed brought gross sales of $19,919.22. Gross recepits from 20 milk rows producing Grade "B" milk amounted to $3,665.

The family has a comfortable home which is furnished with modern conveniences, including television. He is a qualified voter and takes an active part in civic affairs in his community.

Certificates were awarded to farmers and 4-H Club members who produced 100 bushels of corn or more on an acre. Top award went to a 4-H Club boy, Jessie Paschal, of Elmore Cohnty, who produced 124 bushels on one acre. Second place was awarded to a farmer, C. A. Jarmon, of Colbert County, for producing 123 bushels per acre. Other 100 bushel producers were: 4-H'er Harvey Flemming, Elmore; Farmer Rollie Whiteside, Colbert; Farmer John Chess, Choctaw; 4-H'er Elbert Wright, Elmore; Farmer Jimmy Taylor, Choctaw; 4-H'er Ira Wright, Jr., Elmore; 4-H'er Jessie Rhodes, Lauderdale; Farmer D. C. Burns, Tallapoosa, and Farmer Dan Acklin, Limestone.

Farm Conference Gets Under Way

The annual three-day farmers meeting began at Tuskegee Institute Sunday afternoon when the twelth annual session of the Professional Agricultural Workers Conference heard Dr. Jackson V. McElveen, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA, decry the average farm productivity in the South.

Despite many gains along all fronts of agricultural production in the South in recent years it was his opinion that the smaller family operated units where the largest population is involved is in need of services and attention. This, he believes, should come quickly if we are to retain that great middle class farm population that has been the backbone of the nation.

In introducing the speaker and outlining the purposes of the meetings being held this week, Dr. L. H. Foster, president, traced the history of Tuskegee Institute's interest in the farmer and his problems and opportunities. Many important developments have occured, he stated, since Booker T. Washington called a meeting of all of the farmers in the area in 1891 to try and find a way out of their poverty and misery. He stated that he sees progress in the general of agriculture but that the rapid changes from row crop to livestock and from horse drawn to mechanized farming is creating problems of displacement. This he expected to be a major concern in the discussions of the week.

S. E. Marshall, state Extension agent for Virginia, and J. P. Davis, PMA officer, USDA, with headquarters in Little Rock, led a discussion on the need for improving Southern Agriculture.

The program Monday featured Howard Bertsch, chairman of the USDA Work Group Committee on Underemployed Rural People; Harold Williams, of the Farmers Home Administration, and representatives from the land grant college staffs, the Farm Credit Administration, state Extension Service staffs, the TVA and several connected agencies.

The sixteenth annual Farm and Home Week also began on Sunday and ran through Tuesday. The Rural Ministers Institute is being held jointly with both these sessions.

Representatives from 10 states are expected on Wednesday for the 63rd annual Tuskegee Institute Farmers Conference. A special stage exhibit is being prepared for the occasion, a forum by the farmers and their wives, awarding certifciates to 100 Bushel Corn Club producers and awarding the certificate to the Alabama Merit Farm Family.

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson will deliver his address at 2 p.m. Wednesday.

New Agriculture Program to Promote Prosperity

Benson Assures 5,000 at Farmers 63rd Conference

TUSKEGEE—Southern farmers were greatly encouraged by the forthright manner in which Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson told the 5,000 persons gathered at Tuskegee Institute last week for the sixty-third annual Tuskegee Farmers Conference that the new program proposed by the administration will promote stability and prosperity and a larger measure of freedom in agriculture.

EXPRESSING concern for the small farmers, he added, "New studies are being made to set such farmers on the road to quality farming."

He said, "We need to assure an adequate level of living for the farmer with few acres and a little to sell. Many such farmers are Negroes. Their farms average less than fifty acres. Seventy per cent of them are still tenants. We cannot and do not blame small farmers for this situation. They have big problems. They need special guidance. We shall do all in our power to provide the help and guidance that will enable these farmers to help themselves."

The Secretary arrived early enough to tour the Institute with President L. H. Foster and other school officials.

Dat. 2-13-54

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The coveted Tuskegee Institute Merit Farm Family Award went to the Nick Fichard family of Huntsville, Ala.

On a 686-acre farm in the rich Limestone Valley of Madison County, Ala., the Fichards produced $26,900 worth of farm products in 1953. Their largest income came from cotton and dairying. On 300 acres of cotton, farmed with four tractors, they produced 101 bales of cotton. Cotton and cotton-seed brought gross sales of $19,919.22. Gross receipts from twenty milk cows producing grade "B" milk amounted to $3,665.

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A FEATURE of the week was Professional Agricultural Workers Conference. Leaders in the several agencies, on-campus and off-campus, gathered to study ways of coordinating their efforts to further lift income and living standards among smaller farmers. In photo, Dr. R. A. Munday, chief, Animal Science Division, Tuskegee Institute, discusses training programs for prospective agricultural workers. At right of Dr. Munday are Dr. C. C. Scarborough of North Carolina State college; Dr. Jones of Indiana; L. J. Washington of the Washington Office, Farmers Home Administration.

2-20-54

Farmers' Meet Spotlights Rural Problems, Progress

DR. FOSTER PRESENTS the coveted Merit Family Award to Mr. and Mrs. Nick Fichard of Huntsville, Ala. The Fichard family had a gross income of $26,900 from their 1953 operations of 600 acres of farm land.

TUSKEGEE FARMERS' CONFERENCE at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., draws hundreds of visitors from many states who marveled at the progress made in income and living standards among farmers, large and small. In this photo, Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson (right) is greeted by Tuskegee President Dr. L. H. Foster. Benson was principal speaker.

Notables Coming Here For Annual Farmers Convention

Rural

Tuskegee, Alabama

The twelfth annual Professional Agricultural Workers Conference will convene at 2 p.m. Sunday in the Peabody Room of Dorothy Hall to mark the beginning of the sixty-third annual Tuskegee Farmers Conference. The meetings will continue through next Wednesday.

Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute, will open the meeting with an address outlining the major purposes of the conference and will introduce Dr. Joseph R. Houchins, former attaches of the U. S. Bureau o Census, who will speak on "Social and Economic Characteristics of Rural Farm and Non-Farm Population in the Southern Region".

High point of the conference will come on the closing day next Wednesday when Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, will be the guest speaker.

The opening address by Dr. Houchins will be followed by an address by Dr. Jackson V. McElveen, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA, on "Levels of Production on Farms in the South."

Other participants on the three-day conference include Howard Bertsch, chairman, U. S. D. A. Work-Group Committee on Underemployed Rural People; Harold Williams, farm management specialist, Farmers Home Administration, Washington, D. C.; Carl Colvin, deputy governor, Farm Credit Administration, Washington, D. C.

Deans from the several land grant colleges, vocational agricultural teachers, county agents and other leaders will share in the conference.

Beginning Monday morning he Farm ad Home Short Course ill be held in the School of griculture and the School of ome Economics. The Rural Ministers Institute will also be- in on Monday.

Photo by Kraus.

BENSON WELCOMED—Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson was greeted yesterday by Mayor Phil M. Lightfoot of Tuskegee. Benson was principal speaker at the 63rd annual farmers' conference sponsored by Tuskegee Institute.

Benson Outlines Farm Plan Before Tuskegee Audience

By GEOFFREY BIRT
Advertiser Staff Writer

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 27—Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson said here today he fully realized his "primary responsibility . . . is to promote the welfare . . . of all farm people."

He told 600 Negro delegates to the 12th annual Professional Agricultural Workers' Conference meeting at the famed Negro Institute the proposed agriculture program of the administration "will help bring agricultural production into balance" and that "an orderly reduction to the present (food) surpluses" was a "practical step" to this end.

As the man in the nation beset with solving the problem of huge farm surpluses today, Benson spoke with keen appreciation of the memory of the great Negro scientist, the late Dr. Washington Carver of Tuskegee.

"Dr. Carver," said Benson, "(was) a man who knew something about agricultural surpluses . . . A surplus of peanuts in this country sent this great scientist to his laboratory to find new uses for the crop. He ended, years later, with some 300 new products he made from peanuts. We need more achievements of this kind if we are to tackle our agricultural problems today."

Holds News Conference

At a news conference before the speech, Benson said he was "certain" there was "growing support for the new farm program as farmers came to understand it better, and the reasonableness of it." He said he believed Congress would enact legislation to put it into effect.

The secretary said for years "and rightly," he added, "emphasis had been placed on production," but now more emphasis must be placed on marketing farm products.

In his speech he pointed to the huge farm surpluses which were bulging out of warehouses all over the nation, and he said:

"You want to raise your cotton, tobacco, peanuts, and other crops for consumers' use, not just for storage in government warehouses. But the present system of fixed price supports, designed mainly as a wartime measure has done just the reverse of that . . . It has priced cotton and some other crops out of reach of people who need shirts and sheets and more food. Instead of being available for these people, these supplies are in storage."

Four Main Points

Benson summarized his program under four points. Before doing so, however, he asked that it should not be called "The Benson Program." The secretary said:

"I want to make it very clear the program presented by the President is his program. We were happy indeed to play our full role in its development—but the final decisions were made by Dwight D. Eisenhower in behalf of the administration—and I am proud to support them 100 per cent."

Later in his speech, Benson again tipped his hat to President Eisenhower, saying: "The people have had to wait for someone to come along and establish a farm program which will help maintain a balanced agriculture. I think President Eisenhower has proposed such a program."

Summing Up Program

Summing up the proposed new program, Benson said that (1) Price supports would be adjustable rather than rigid. Variable supports "would promote shifts in production and supply and meet changes in demand."

The new program might not get away from acreage allotments and marketing quotas altogether, he thought, but mainly "we would rely on variable price supports ranging from 75 to 90 per cent of parity to encourage or discourage expanded production of a given crop according to need."

(2) All price-supported farm commodities would be based on "the new and modernized parity formula applicable to all of them."

"Under the new program," Benson said, "the parity advantage for wheat, corn, cotton, and peanuts would be allowed to expire as now scheduled on Jan. 1, 1956."

But lest the change for these comomdities "would be too abrupt," he said, if it were made in just one year, the President has proposed the changeover be gradual and cushioned by the adoption of transitional parity. This would be accomplished by limiting the parity level change to five per cent per year until modernized parity would be completely in effect."

(3) It is proposed that "present excess reserves of wheat, cotton, vegetable oils, and possibly some dairy products should be frozen . . . from the market . . . to give the new program a chance to work."

(4) The new program "would place wheat, corn, cotton, rice and peanuts under the adjustable price support provisions of the agricultural acts of 1948 and 1949 . . . The proposals would continue the programs for tobacco, meat animals, dairy products, poultry and eggs, fruits and vegetables, sugar, and feed grains other than corn."

Secretary Benson disclosed President Eisenhower was considering calling a conference of foreign ministers of food and agriculture to discuss with them possible ways to unload America's farm surpluses or stockpiles. Benson said the President was also considering sending trade missions to Europe, Asia, and South America to try and expand the export trade for our farm products.

Balancing A Sack Of Corn

Those who met and heard Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson at Tuskegee Institute Wednesday came away confirmed in their impression of a high-minded, courageous and dedicated public official.

The farm surplus problem that Benson is grappling with is one of the most vexatious before the country. It is explosive politically and it is plainly one to which there is no neat solution.

Few politicians have the courage of the President and Benson in insisting upon a return to flexible supports, as the law now provides after this year. An exception is the former Democratic secretary, Clinton Anderson, who stands with Benson. But all know that the farm support program is bearing the farmer toward what appears inevitable disaster.

If farmers continue to raise products for which there is no market and the government continues to pay them to do it, there wil be an eventual backfire. The Grange and the American Farm Bureau Federation know that and they support Benson.

Right here in Alabama, as *The Advertiser* showed recently, we are running out of places to store the surpluses.

On the very day that Benson was making his Tuskegee plea that a program be adopted to take some note of the realities of supply & demand, the Senate Agriculture Committee was voting to raise the limit on what the government can buy in surplus farm crops from $6.75 billion to $8.5 billion. The reason is that the government has now purchased nearly $6.75 billion worth of crops that aren't needed and it needs more money to pay farmers to keep on producing for the government rather than the market. Can any sensible person believe that this can go on indefinitely?

Seeing all this, Secretary Benson aptly described what he is trying to do with this story:

[The Eisenhower program] will help bring agricultural production into balance. Booker Washington . . . learned something about balance as a boy in Virginia where he used to carry corn to the mill on horseback. I, too, have been through that experience. A couple of hands would balance the sack of corn over the back of the horse for the boy, and . . . invariably before he completed the three-mile journey, some of the corn would shift from one side to the other, and the sack would become unbalanced . . . It would fall to the ground. Dr.

Photo by Kraus.

SMILES FOR ADVERTISER—Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson not only smiled broadly for this special photo yesterday, but admitted "this is my Southern smile." He was the principal speaker at the annual farmers' conference held at Tuskegee Institute.

Tuskegee Institute—

Secretary Benson Praises Tom Campbell's Jesup Wagon

BY STUART X. STEPHENSON
Advertiser Alabama Editor

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Jan. 27—Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson listened with intense interest here this afternoon as several thousand voices blended with the rich, resonant baritone of 72-year-old Tom Campbell. The retired agriculture wizard led a great assembly of farm people in singing the spiritual "Get On Board."

* * *

Dr. Campbell had the crowd with him from the first note. Mr. Benson joined in "on the chorus."

* * *

The old Jesup Wagon came into the secretary's "Quality Farming" speech before the 63rd annual farmers conference here this afternoon. Mr. Benson told the farmers "you have been making progress ever since Tom Campbell started coming among you with his movable school—the old Jesup Wagon, incidentally, was featured in the 125th Anniversary Edition of The Advertiser, published last Sept. 27.

* * *

There is none of the corny in Secretary Benson. He is a typical Westerner, serious, a hard worker and a man who believes that, above all, the greatest solace is found in taking your problems humbly to the Almighty.

* * *

As pointed out by President L. H. Foster of Tuskegee Institute, Secretary Benson knows something about this business of farming because he farmed in Idaho, served as a county agent, and studied and taught agriculture at Utah Aggies, Iowa State and Brigham Young, not to mention his service as an economist and market specialist.

* * *

In his straight-forward address to the large gathering here this afternoon, Mr. Benson emphasized the word "quality" means measuring up to standards," adding that a quality farmer has a balanced program, he farms efficiently, lives in a comfortable house with modern conviences, educates his children and takes full part in community improvement activities.

* * *

"I've thrilled many times over the story of George Washington Carver," Mr. Benson said, "and what we need in this country is more achievements of his kind as we tackle our agricultural problems today. Mention of the name of Washington, Carver or Campbell in Tuskegee always finds an appreciative and responsive audience.

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Secretary Benson read one of the big-lettered signs in the background of the gymnasium here. It read: "Good management plus hard work equals freedom from want." The distinguished visitor said "those words will be true a thousand years from now."

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Mayor Phil M. Lightfoot of Tuskegee was present. It was the largest crowd he had faced since taking over the city's reins.

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Cameramen were busy throughout the farmers meeting here. Secretary Benson told this reporter. "The next picture is for The Advertiser—with my Southern smile."

Benson Asks Aid Of 5000 Alabama Negro Farmers

TUSKEGEE, Jan. 27 (AP)—The Eisenhower administration promised the nation's small farmers today that they won't be forgotten in the building of a "balanced" agricultural program.

Secretary Benson told a conference of Negro farmers and agricultural workers "there must be more equality of opportunity for all farmers," and assured them that "we will do all in our power" to bring it about.

Guaranteed crop prices alone won't accomplish that goal, Benson declared, because they are "helpful primarily to the larger more mechanized and more efficient farms. We need more than price support programs to assure an adequate level of living for the farmer with few acres and little to sell."

AT TUSKEGEE—Agriculture Secretary Ezra Benson.

Although he offered no blueprint for small farm security, the Agriculture Secretary said President Eisenhower has recognized the "peculiar" problems and has directed government agencies to give them special attention.

And to the approximately 5000 Negro farmers attending the annual conference sponsored by famed Tuskegee Institute, he said, "I invite your careful study and your recommendations. Perhaps some of you can meet in groups and think through some of the special problems of small farmers and let us have the benefit of your thinking."

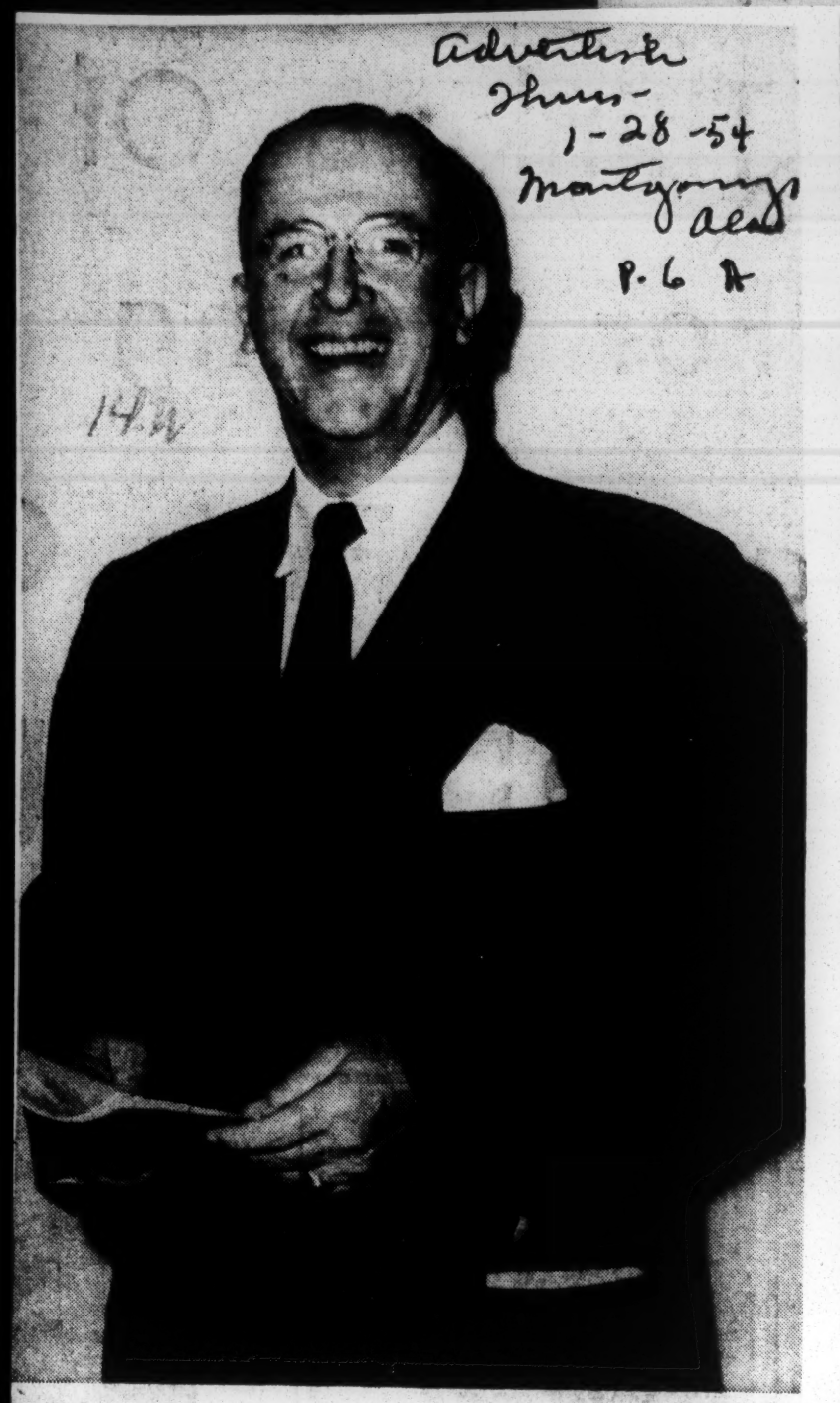
At a news conference before his address the cabinet member said he has sensed a "growing support" generally throughout the country for the administration's farm program.

Secretary Benson predicted as more and more farmers come to "understand the workability of the plan" it will increase in popularity.

"The rigid price guarantee program has led many farmers to put their crops under government loan instead of selling on the free market, Benson explained, adding:

"In some instances it has priced your cotton and some other crops out of reach of people who need shirts and sheets and more food. Instead of being available for these people these supplies are in storage."

Washington says he spent many hours as a little boy standing by the roadside crying and waiting for someone to come along and balance the sack on the horse's back again.



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Tuskegee Will Feature New York Educator At Founder's Day Rally

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 29 (AP)—The dean of the school of education at New York University, Dr. Ernest O. Melby, is scheduled to make the Founder's Day address April 11 at famed Tuskegee Institute.

Meanwhile, some of the nation's best known white and Negro doctors will gather at John A. Andrew Hospital, on the college campus, for the 42nd annual meeting of The Andrew Clinical Society which opens the same day.

On Saturday, April 10, Trustee Day ceremonies will be highlighted by an address by Ben D. Griffin, principal of the Meacham Elementary School at Tampa, Fla.

NYU Dean Plans Tuskegee Speech On Founder's Day

TUSKEGEE, Ala. (AP)—Dr. Ernest O. Melby, dean of the School of Education at New York University, will deliver the Founder's Day address at Tuskegee Institute April 11.

Trustee Day exercises the night before will be climaxed by a talk by Ben D. Griffin, principal of Meacham Elementary School at Tampa, Fla.

The 42nd annual meeting and clinic of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, which brings together some of the nation's leading white and Negro doctors, also starts April 11.

Education Mired In Hysteria, NYU Dean Warns At Tuskegee

By BUNNY HONICKER
Assistant State Editor

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 11 — There is today a "discouraging quest for orthodoxy" among college students and faculty throughout the nation, New York University's dean of the School of Education declared during a Tuskegee Institute Founders Day address this afternoon.

Dr. Ernest O. Melby, principal speaker, did not mention Sen. Joseph McCarthy by name but there was little doubt as to whom his remarks were aimed.

"Our current fear-dominated witch hunting feeds on its own hysteria," he said. "Every imagined discovery of subversion sends the witch hunters forth with renewed zeal. And each time they return with less. Then having exhausted the supply of Communists, they will go after liberals, then Democrats and finally Eisenhower Republicans.

"In the end there is only the little band of witch hunters themselves, in which case we become a replica of the very Russian dictatorship we fear and fight."

On education, Dr. Melby told the gathering of educators and students: "We should ever be mindful that we have only part of education under our guidance. The whole community plays upon and shapes the child—the man.

"It is thus the whole community that must give security — that must love — that must provide freedom.

"Even to mention such a community task in the present (political) climate of American opinion is to evoke a shocking contrast between our ideals, our heritage and our present mood.

"We have in a startling degree lost faith in human beings. We doubt the loyalty of our public servants. We have called traitorous our greatest national heroes, damaged the reputations of hundreds of loyal and devoted citizens, damened the hopes of millions around the globe and disillusioned them with the picture of us as the champions of freedom.

"In our fear we have distorted the true pattern of our government, taken public attention away from our most urgent concerns, turned our university campuses into fear-ridden groups of both faculty and students.

"If our boys and girls and men and women are to be subjected to thought control, or if they subject themselves to self-imposed censorship for fear they will be safely in various orthodoxies of outlook, we shall not have creative thinkers or doers in America.

"Fear of being considered unorthodox will discourage originality of thought. If individual men cannot be their own creative and unique selves, we shall have a frightful waste of creative human talents.

"In our educational institutions both faculty and students must be encouraged to explore the frontiers of knowledge. The dissenter must not only be protected, he must be encouraged to be himself in spite of a public opinion which more and more strives for safe orthodoxy.

"Freedom is threatened today because we have been passing through a period in which our attitudes toward other human beings, our faith in them, our estimate of their worth, our basic respect for them has been in process of deterioration.

"We could pay no greater tribute to Booker T. Washington than to give ourselves fully to the development of these outlooks on individual human beings that gave him true greatness."

Dr. Melby was introduced by Basil O'Connor, chairman of the Tuskegee Institute board of trustees.

The Founders Day address was held in conjunction with the opening of the 42nd annual clinic and the 36th annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, with distinguished physicians, surgeons and psychiatrists from throughout the nation on hand for the week-long sessions.

Tuskegee Institute Audience Hears Founder's Day Speakers

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., April 14—Tuskegee Institute guests were moved by the uniform stepping of students in their procession to chapel on Sunday morning, April 11, which was Founder's Day. The band played "Onward Christian Soldiers" as the traditional Sunday morning line of march to chapel was reviewed by the president, Dr. Luther H. Foster, scores of outstanding guests who were here for Founder's Day exercises and the annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society and townspeople in general.

Sunday afternoon, at the Founder's Day exercises, the guest speaker, Dr. Ernest O. Melby, dean of the School of Education, New York University, stated that, as he observed the students' procession, he was so inspired that he decided to lay aside his formal written speech so he might talk to the people gathered as one person to another.

Dr. Melby's speech was praised as being one of the most profound ever heard in the Institute Chapel. He advised that students must be given respect, affection, and freedom by their teachers for good results.

He stated each child born is a distinct individual, the like of whom there will be no other, and the creativeness of that inimitable person should not be limited or hindered by those around him — not even by his parents to whom the child does not belong in the first place; certainly parents should not try to limit a child's interest to just those areas in which the parent is interested, Dr. Melby advised, for when the child was born unlimited possibilities for creativeness were admitted into the world.

"The world," he said, "should rejoice when a child is born, and an environment conductive to the highest expression of this creative creature should be allowed."

At Vesper Service on Sunday, Dr. J. J. Moore, treasurer of the American Medical Association, told his Tuskegee Institute audience that he was likewise thrilled while viewing the students' procession to chapel, to the extent that he felt a strange desire to be young again after all the many years he had been satisfied with being his own age.

He said that the courage, determination, hope, and confidence exhibited by the students, as they marched to the tune of "Onward Christian Soldiers," inspired in him the desire to get out there and join them in trying to make the world a better place than it is today.

Tuskegee Founder's Day Speaker Declares For Human Brotherhood

TUSKEGEE — (ANP) — Declaring that nothing short of human brotherhood would suffice in today's world, Dr. Ernest O. Melby, dean of the School of Education of New York University, last week delivered the 38th Annual Founder's Day address at Tuskegee Institute.

Digressing from a prepared text on "Creative Foundations for Freedom," the speaker spoke on the life and work of Booker T. Washington.

He said, "There are two golden threats in the tapestry of greatness of which society becomes aware: First, truly great men respect the sacredness of human personality, and, secondly, they honored because what he founded was good.

An academic line of march preceded the Founder's Day exercises in the Institute Chapel.

sense the oneness of the human race. Booker T. Washington embodied both of these principles.

"We honor Booker T. Washington not only because of what he did to raise the dignity of the Negro, but, in so doing, he raised all men."

He stated that the creativeness of each human spirit is responsible for all our art, music, literature, technical, and social progress. He praised the ability of the Founder to recognize and to help bring out this creative talent in individuals.

Dean Melby was introduced by Tuskegee Institute's chairman of the Board of Trustees, Basil O'Connor, who stated that the Founder is

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Kansas City

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Star 4-23-57

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An academic line of march proceded the Founder's Day exercises in the Institute Chapel.

Food, Nutrition Experts Meet For Conference At Tuskegee

Special To The Advertiser

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Feb. 24—Mrs. M. L. Davis, president of the National Culinary Association, said today in the opening sesison of the ninth annual Food and Nutrition Institute professional food service ranks with the fastest developing careers in this country.

She said that more than 60 million Americans eat away from home every day and that they are demanding more in both quality of food and services rendered. On hand for the opening session were representatives of colleges and commercial foods establishments from many sections of the country.

To call attention to opportunities in the commercial foods industry, Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Insttiute, invites members of several high schools in the area to see first hand the work of professionals. The National Culinary Association is the outgrowth of the thinking of Dr. F. D. Patterson, former president and now President Emeritus of Tuskegee Institute. He saw the coming industry of commercial foods service nearly 20 years ago when the Department of Commercial Dietetics was made a part of the college curriculum.

As graduates were turned out and became established they sought to ally themselves with others in the foods craft. The National Culinary Association was the answer. It was set up at Tuskegee Institute and local chapters have since been organized in the cities of Birmingham, Little Rock, Newnan, Macon, Carrollton, Sylvester, Atlanta, Winston Salem, St. Louis, Tuscumbia and New York City.

Members of the executive committee serving with Mrs. Davis are J. L. Brown, secretary-treasurer; Miss Patsy Graves, national organizer; Miss Opal Dixon, organizer for the state of Georgia.

The entire day was devoted to the activities of the National Culinary Association. Entertainment for the group was provided through the Booker T. Washington chapter of the organization which is located at the Institute and made up of members both from the Institute and the Veterans Administration Hospital.

Feature for the program for Thursday is the buyers' conference. Many outstanding persons in the commercial and college procurement service will appear as speakers, demonstrators and consultants.

Theme of this ninth annual Food and Nutrition Institute is "Modern Trends In Foods." William A. Brunson of commercial dietetics and program chairman, revealed that the major purpose is to provide an avenue for professional expression among food industry personnel.

A NEW EMPHASIS:

Tuskegee food show will survey modern practices

Afro-American

Bal. 2-27-54

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — A new emphasis is promised for the food and nutrition institute convening at Tuskegee institute Feb. 24, 25 and 26.

Since the commercial foods industry is booming, study will be given this growth for keeping pace with modern trends.

Meeting concurrently will be the food and nutrition institute, the buyers conference and the national culinary association.

Each of these groups grew out of the original food show held at Tuskegee institute in April, 1946, to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the department of commercial dietetics.

Had Food Display

The first food show and those that followed, emphasized the display of food products and equipment and demonstrations by some of the nation's outstanding chefs.

This ninth annual food and nutrition institute will aim to provide an avenue for professional expression and growth among food industry personnel.

The planning committee is headed by William E. Brunson, director of the department of commercial dietetics and institution management, assisted by Dr. Cecile Hoover Edwards, research associate of the Carver Foundation and assistant professor of food and nutrition.

The buyers' conference on Thursday, Feb. 25, will be addressed by: George Wenzel, restaurant consultant, Austin, Texas; Lofton S. Wesley, proprietor, Wesley Hall, Washington, D.C., and Scott Wilson, senior food supervisor, Resident hall, university of California at Berkeley.

Tuskegee Food, Nutrition Inst. To Stress Modern Food Trends

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — A new emphasis will be observed at the coming Food and Nutrition Institute when it convenes at Tuskegee Institute on Feb. 24, 25, and 26. The commercial foods industry is growing up and study will be given to keeping pace with these modern trends.

The committee headed by William E. Brunson, director of the Department of Commercial Dietetics and Institution Management, and of which Dr. Cecile Hoover Edwards, research associate of the Carver Foundation and assistant professor of Foods and Nutrition, is co-chairman, has invited many leading persons in the foods industry to appear on the several panels and symposiums.

Feb. 24, will be given over mainly to the activities of the National Culinary Association. Mrs. M. L. Davis of the Veterans Administration Hospital is national president.

BUYERS CONFERENCE

The Buyers Conference on Thursday, will discuss "Pre-fabricated Foods." Speakers are George Wenzel, Austin, Tex.; Lofton S. Wesley, Washington, D. C., and Scott Wilson, University of California, at Berkeley.

The evening session is Graduate Night at which time the Department of Commercial Dietetics brings back some of its alumni who have made outstanding contributions to the profession. This year, Albert B. Eubanks, Class of 1940, now manager, cafeteria, Harlem Branch YMCA, New York City, will address the session as will Clarke Wilson of the Class of 1941, who is assistant director of Food Services in the public schools of the District of Columbia.

SYMPOSIUM

The symposium on "New Horizons in Foods and Nutrition." Speakers and discussants will include Miss Mabel Evans, of the Wheat Flour Institute, Chicago; Miss Patsy Graves, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Cecile Hoover Edwards, Mrs. Louise R. Prothro, home economist, Pet Milk Company; Mrs. Ida D. Burt, home economist, the Carnation Company; Leroy W. Jeffries of the Johnson Publishing Company, and R. Maurice Moss of the National Urban League.

The Institute will close on Friday evening, Feb. 26, with the annual Alabama dinner in the Student Cafeteria, at which Dr. L. H. Foster will preside and Andrew S. Seiler, of Seiler Caterers, Boston, Mass., will be the speaker.

Tuskegee Food Institute To Stress Methods, Trends

World
Birmingham Ala

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE — A new emphasis will be observed at the coming Food and Nutrition Institute when it convenes at Tuskegee Institute on February 24, 25 and 26. The commercial foods industry is growing up and study will be given to keeping pace with these modern trends.

FOOD SHOW P. 6

Joint and concurrent sessions will be held by three distinct groups: The Food and Nutrition Institute, The Buyers Conference, and The National Culinary Association. Each of these groups grew out of the original Food Show which was held at Tuskegee Institute in April, 1946, to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the Department of Commercial Dietetics. This first effort was a striking success and brought together representatives of educational, scientific, commercial, and consumer interests.

The first Food Show, and many that followed, emphasized the display of food products and equipment and demonstrations by some of the nation's outstanding chefs. The SERVICE MAGAZINE came into being as an organ of the several groups concerned with the commercial foods industry.

Tues. 2-23-54

PERSONS AND AGENCIES

This Ninth Annual Food and Nutrition Institute will be mainly organizational and educational. It has set as its major aims: 1) To provide an avenue for professional expression among food industry personnel. 2) To make available the thinking and practices of outstanding persons and agencies in the industdy. 3) To encourage professional growth. 4) To direct the Tuskegee Institute training program toward the needs of the foods industry. In addition, there is the vast benefit which the students derive from these contacts.

PANELS, SYMPOSIUMS

The committee headed by William E. Brunson, director of the Department of Commercial Dietetics and Institution Management, and of which Dr. Cecile Hoover Edwards, research associate of the Carver Foundation and assistant professor of Foods and Nutrition, is co-chairman, has invited many leading persons in the foods industry to appear on the several panels and symposiums.

Birmingham Ala.

Wednesday, February 24, will be given over mainly to the activities of the National Culinary Asociation. Reports will be heard from twelve chapters which are located in many sections of the country. Mrs. M. L. Davis of the Veterans Administration Hospital is national president.

The Buyers Conference on Thursday, February 25, will discuss "Prefabricated Foods." This conference will be addressed by George Wenzel, Restaurant Consultant, Austin, Texas; Lofton S. Wesley, proprietor, Wesley Hall, Washington, D. C., and Scott Wilson, Senior Food Supervisor, Resident Hall, University of California at Berkeley.

Food And Nutrition Institute At Tuskegee Attended By 200

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Feb. 25—Two hundred professional and industrial workers representing many areas of education and industry met this morning on the Tuskegee Institute campus for the second session of the ninth annual Food and Nutrition Institute. The theme of the conference this year is "Modern Trends in Food Operations."

The buyers' conference was opened with greetings by H. K. Logan, business manager of Tuskegee Institute. P-10

This section of the Food and Nutrition Institute began in 1945 and has been of immense help to food buyers of colleges, hospitals and such institutions.

The keynote address was delivered by George Wenzel, restaurant consultant, of Austin, Tex. Speaking on the subject, "New Trends in Cost Control Buying," Wenzel explained many techniques gained from his broad experience in management and in his observations. He accentuated his points with slide films based on pictures made in restaurants located across the country. Audience reaction was extremely favorable to the lecture of this authority, who placed his greatest emphasis upon keeping records, portion control, and high quality food.

2-26-54

J. Cavanaugh, manager of "The Ranch," Montgomery, was discussion leader. Explaining that a manager must decide (1) what he is going to sell, and (2) the type of people his business will serve, Cavanaugh placed the matter of "personnel" as the manager's next big consideration. A brief report of "The Ranch" revealed a highly successful record. This progress Cavanaugh attributed to hard work.

Coffee was served through the courtesy of the General Foods Corp. Arthur Walker, coffee representative of Atlanta, gave a resume of the coffee industry in Brazil. This was followed by a discussion of coffee by Henry Galaman, of Columbus, Ga., distributor for General Foods. Also representing the General Foods Corp., and acting as host during the coffee hour, was Joe Triplett, institutional representative, of Atlanta.

Lofton S. Wesley, proprietor of Wesley Hall at Washington, D.C., delivered an inspired address on "Cutting Waste in Operation." Wesley displayed menu cards, formulae and record books in daily use in his institution. "Four ingredients," he said, "go into the operation of every business."

He listed them as (1) brains, (2) work, (3) enthusiasm, and (4) vision. These Wesley elaborated with vivid examples bringing his talk to an inspired climax with a poem on the theme of "Building For Others."

Friends from the Montgomery Gas Company were introduced to the audience. The major feature of Friday's program is the nutrition institute. A symposium, "New Horizons in Foods and Nutrition," will be presented by some of the nation's leading foods and nutrition specialists.

Tuskegee Food, Nutrition Inst. To Stress Modern Food Trends

Courier

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Pittsburgh Pa.

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14n 1954

INTERNSHIP IN HOSPITAL DIETETICS
APPROVED BY THE AMERICAN DIETETIC ASSOCIATION

FIRST GRADUATES OF COURSE
SUMMER SCHOOL, AUGUST 13, 1954

Tuskegee plan OK'd

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 14 —(AP)—The Tuskegee Institute hospital dietetic internship program has been approved by the American Dietetic Assn., President L. H. Foster announced Saturday.

The five interns who received graduate certificates last Friday at Tuskegee's regular Summer commencement exercises became certified members of the ADA upon graduation.

National Dietetic Association Approves Tuskegee Courses

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Aug. 14—President L. H. Foster announced the approval of the Tuskegee Institute Hospital Dietetic Internship program by the American Dietetic Association. This program was begun at Tuskegee in September, 1953.

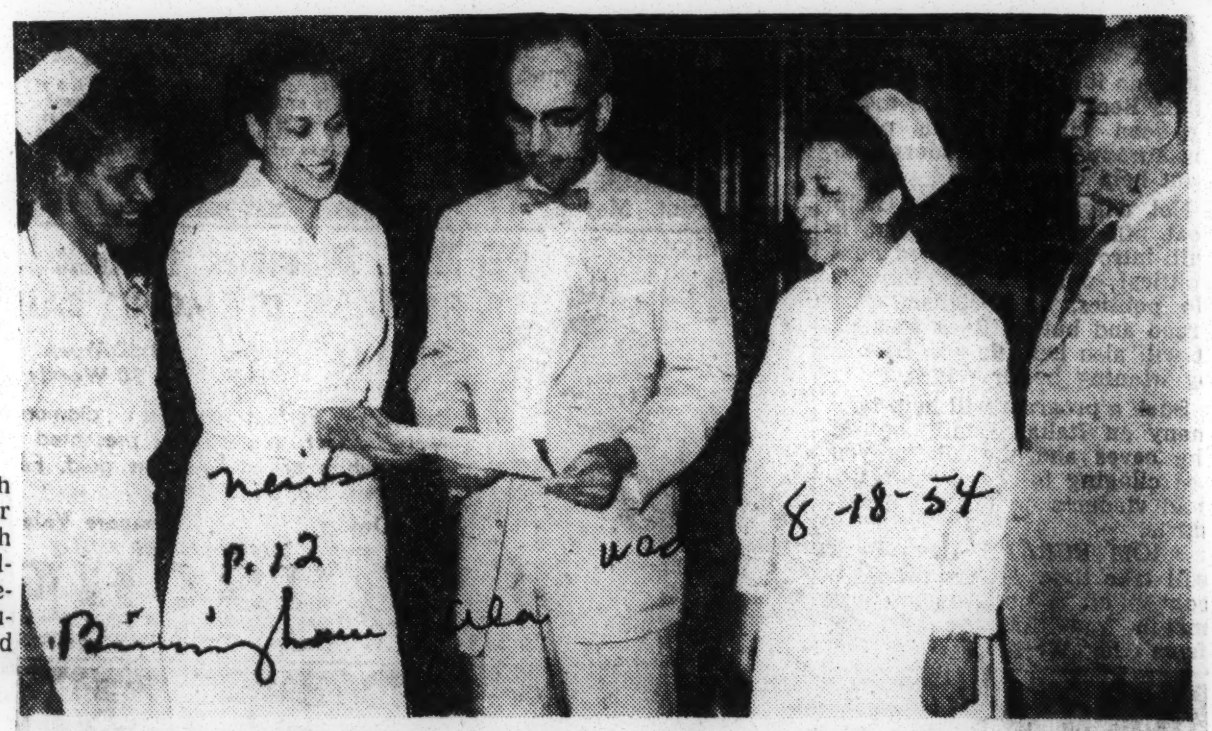
Mrs. Barbara B. Robinson, who heads this newly added program at the Institute, with Mrs. Fannie J. McEnge and Miss Delores Daugherty assisting, has received guidance from Dr. I. A. Derbigny, vice president, in setting up plans and procedures to meet the rigid standards of ADA.

Mrs. Robinson states that the affiliation with the Dietary Department of the United States Veterans Administration Hospital at Tuskegee and the active concern of Dr. T. T. Tildon, manager, Mrs. Curtis Horne Franklin and Mrs. Noel C. Mitchell, figured largely in achieving ADA rating.

The five interns receiving graduate certificates on Friday evening, at Tuskegee Institute's regular Summer Commencement Exercises became certified members of the ADA upon graduation.

Under present arrangements the interns spend nine months at the Tuskegee Institute, John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital and three months at the U.S. Veterans Administration Hospital.

The Tuskegee Institute programs as presently set up can admit six interns for each twelve-month period. The training for a career in hospital dietetics begins with graduation from an accredited college or university, including prescribed courses in Foods and Nutrition, chemistry and the related sciences.



Tuskegee approved for dietetic internship —Taking credit for Tuskegee Institute's new hospital dietetic internship program, approved this week by the American Dietetic Assn., are, left to right, Mrs. Noel C. Mitchell, staff dietitian and coordinator, U. S. Veterans Hospital; Mrs. Barbara B. Robinson, administrative dietitian, John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital; Dr. L. H. Foster, Tuskegee president; Mrs. Curtis Horne Franklin, administrative dietitian, Veterans Hospital, and Dr. I. A. Derbigny, vice president, who helped set up standards for the program.

Headed by Mrs. Barbara Robinson—

Tuskegee's dietetic program approved

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Aug. 18—The American Dietetic Assn. has officially approved Tuskegee Institute's new dietetic hospital internship program.

Under present plans, students in the program spend nine months at Tuskeegee Institute and John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, and three months at the Veterans Hospital there.

Under current arrangements, six interns can be admitted in each 12-month period. The Institute, at Summer commencement, awarded its first five certificates in hospital dietetics.

Training for a career in hospital dietetics begins with graduation from an accredited college or university, including prescribed food and nutrition courses, chemistry and related sciences.

The new program is headed by Mrs. Barbara B. Robinson, assisted by Mrs. Fannie J. McEnge and Miss Delores Daugherty.

Dr. Carey Named Banquet Speaker For Clinical Meet

Herald
Tuskegee, Ala. 14n

Plans for the coming annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society were near completion this week with the announcement by Dr. Eugene H. Dibble that Dr. Archibald J. Carey, Jr., of Chicago, will be banquet speaker on Wednesday evening, April 14.

A few months ago Dr. Carey was appointed by President Eisenhower as first alternate to the Eighth General Assembly of the United Nations. His background has been theology and law. He was a speaker at the Republican National Convention in July, 1952.

P. 1

On the evening of Wednesday, April 14, at 6:30, Dr. Montague Cobb, editor of The Journal of the National Medical Association and professor of anatomy at Howard University Medical College, will speak at the Roman Public Health meeting in the Institute chapel. This annual service is held in memory of the late Dr. C. V. Roman, a pioneer in the development of the John A. Andrew Clinic. Dr. Cobb will speak on the subject "Historical Perspectives on the Battle Against Discrimination in Medicine."

The series of lectures, symposiums and team demonstrations by the individuals and institutions will begin on Monday morning, April 12.

The eminent specialist of psychiatry, Dr. Karl A. Menniger, of the Menniger Foundation in Topeka, Kan., will appear in the introductory meeting Sunday morning, April 11, and again during the week.

Columbus Doctor Named President Of Andrew Clinic

Advertiser

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 15 (AP)—A Columbus, Ga., physician, Dr. Richard M. Haskins, was moved up to presidency of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society today.

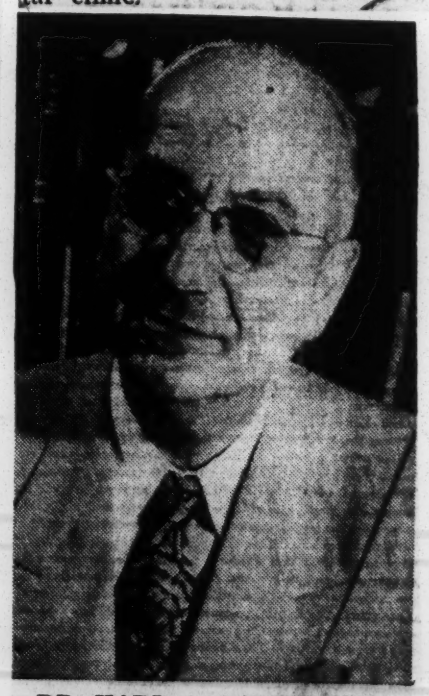
Other officers elected for the 1954-55 term included Dr. E. T. Odum, chief of medical services at Tuskegee Veterans Administration Hospital, secretary.

L. A. Rabb, administrative assistant at Andrew Memorial, was elected to the new post of business manager-treasurer.

Dr. E. A. Taylor of the Veterans Administration Hospital was elected supervisor of medical clinics and Dr. Howard A. Kenney, a Tuskegee physician, was named assistant supervisor.

The dental section of the society also elected new officers. They are Dr. T. W. Tobin, Mobile, president; Dr. A. B. Cooper Jr., Atlanta, president-elect, and Dr. J. H. Williams, Selma, secretary.

Dr. B. L. Jackson of Tuscaloosa was reelected director of the dental clinic.



DR. KARL A. MENNINGER

Tuskegee Meet Hears Address By Psychiatrist

Advertiser

Clinical Society Has 500 Attending Medical Conclave

P. 1

Ala. 4-10-54

By STUART X. STEPHENSON
Advertiser Alabama Editor

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 9 — Declaring it is wrong to assume mental patients won't get well, Dr. Dr. Karl A. Menninger, nationally-famous psychiatrist, outlined the importance of group effort here today to understand the complicated processes of such cases.

Dr. Menninger, who is chief of staff and director of Professional Education at the Menninger Foundation in Topeka, officially launched the forty-second annual clinic and the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society before 500 technicians and personnel of the Veterans Administration Hospital.

The speaker's subject was "The Team Concept in Psychiatry," and he outlined the important steps all members of the team have to take in the proper treatment of the mentally sick. He praised the fine work of the doctors, nurses, psychiatric aides, psychologists and social workers who comprise this team.

Difficult to Understand

Dr. Menninger finds it difficult to understand why so few doctors and physicians of the 200,000 in the United States contribute to the progress being made in psychiatry. "There are more mentally ill patients than all other diseases combined in this country," he asserted, "and yet only three and one-half per cent of our doctors are interested in the biggest and most complicated illness known to man."

The Kansas educator said no state should "see how cheap a mentally sick person can be kept alive," but should appropriate the necessary funds to help rehabilitate these unfortunate people.

The noted visitor was welcomed warmly by Dr. T. T. Tildon, manager of the Veterans Hospital here and Dr. Prince P. Barker introduced the speaker. Dr. G. C Branche outlined the work being done by Dr. Menninger and Dr. Eugene H. Dibble Jr., medical director of the Veterans Hospital, closed the session with a sincere expression of appreciation to the visitor for this contribution to the medical profession.

Doctor Reveals Skin Spraying Can Save Lives

By IRVING FANG
Advertiser Staff Writer

TUSKEGEE, April 14 — Spraying skin on burns, a life-saving operation leaving no scars or discoloration, was revealed today by a nationaly known skin specialist.

Curiously, the part of the body which gives the skin, such as the face, is rewarded for its gift by growing a healthy, unblemished pink skin where there might have been acne, scars, wrinkles or ugly birthmarks before.

Dr. Abner Kurtin, whose method removing blemishes gave new hope to persons with skin problems when it was announced last December, made his latest findings public at Tuskegee Institute's annual John A. Andrew Clinic.

May Replace Grafting

Skin spraying may eventually replace present grafting operations. The 42-year-old New York dermatologist said early findings show the new procedure heals burned areas more quickly, is a simpler operation to perform and leaves no telltale markings.

But what is probably most important of all, the sprayed skin can be borrowed from areas, such as the face, from which it has been impractical or highly difficult to get skin by cutting patches before.

This means someone who has been burned over most of his body now has more available good skin to supply to the burned areas. This could save lives which might otherwise be lost to infection and loss of blood.

Dr. Irving D. London, Montgomery dermatologist, said skin spraying will soon be used to treat burn victims at St. Jude's Hospital.

Skin Frozen

The operation is performed by freezing the skin to be borrowed with a spray of ethyl chloride, leaving it a rigid surface. A circular wire brush, not unlike a small metal grinding wheel, is run over the skin, spraying shreds on to piece of moist linen. The linen is then placed over the burn.

From these shreds of skin "like a frosted mint julep" planted in the burned area, new skin grows out in all directions, joining to form a fresh, whole protective covering. Operations to date show the growth is quick, safe and effective, and there are no prominent burn scars or major differences in pigmentation afterward.

Meanwhile, the part of the body which donated the skin recovers rapidly. Removing skin in this manner is know as plastic planing, the cosmetic method which has been widely acclaimed since it was reported last December.

Plastic planing, almost bloodless, painless, capable of being performed in the doctor's office in as little as 15 minutes and requiring no anesthesia, is replacing the old method of sandpapering the skin, which requires a full operation under general anesthesia.

Skin is removed down to the scar tissue level. New skin, coming from the cell around the hair roots, grows back to normal, usually in less than a month.

From one to seven planings, given one month apart, are generally required. When applied to burn cases or other damaged skin. the ability of skin to grow back so quickly under plastic planing mits a "tremendous number" of grafts to be made from the same area.

Dr. Kurtin said. He added that plastic planing has been performed successfully on some 6,000 persons to eliminate acne, pitting from acne, smallpox and chickenpox, tumors, "port wine stains," accident scars, birthmarks, fine wrinkles, moles and even tatoos. It is also used in the treatment of several rare skin diseases.

Dr. Kurtin and Dr. London showed color movies and slides of the relatively simple operation and some "before and after" views of patients of to the doctors attending the clinic.

Dr. London also introduced three patients, an Air Force sergeant and a housewife with "port wine stains" and a school teacher with acne pits, who showed the results who showed the results of two plastic planing treatments. Marked improvement was evident.

In addition to improving looks and health, Dr. Kurtin observed this treatment has an excellent psychological effect on the patients, especially those who are shy.

"Their response is phenomenal." he said.

PLASTIC SURGERY SIMPLIFIED

Skin Tissue Sprayed Onto Damaged Areas

By REX THOMAS

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 15 (AP)—A new skin-grafting technique so simple it can be used in the home without putting the patient to sleep was disclosed here by a skin specialist.

In the revolutionary "plastic planing" process, tiny shreds of skin tissue are sprayed from one part of the body to another without leaving a scar in the place whence it was taken. The process was demonstrated by Dr. Abner Kurtin to white and Negro doctors attending the annual John A. Andrew Clinic.

In the first public announcement of his new operation which takes only minutes to perform, Dr. Kurtin explained how the technique can be used quickly to cover large areas of burned or otherwise damaged skin.

SOONER THE BETTER

And the sooner a grafting operation is performed, he said, the better chance of escaping without a permanent scar. It can be done, too, with a minimum of usable tissue, such as a small patch of skin left undamaged after a fire.

In the plastic planing process developed by the New York dermatologist and since used by doctors elsewhere, skin is picked up from a frozen portion of the body by a rapidly-spinning brush and sprayed onto moist linen cloth, which is then transplanted to the damaged skin.

The only anesthetic required, said Kurtin, is ethyl chloride, which freezes the good skin "like a frosted mint julep." The procedure is so simple it could be done in the home, he said, but should be performed in a doctor's office.

NO HOSPITALIZATION

It doesn't call for hospitalization required in earlier and slower methods of grafting, he added, and a "tremendous number" of grafts can be taken from a tiny area of skin.

Not only does the new operation leave the previously unaffected area free from scar, Dr. Kurtin continued, but it can actually beautify the skin by peeling off impurities.

Psychiatrist Says Lack Of Interest Hurts Mentally Ill

TUSKEGEE, Ala., April 10 (AP)—The medical profession hasn't developed the interest it should in treatment of the mentally ill, says Dr. Karl A. Menninger, Topeka, Kan., psychiatrist.

He made this observation at a preclinical session of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society which opens its 36th annual meeting here Sunday.

The meeting which attracts top medical leaders, both Negro and white, for its sessions each year, will get underway after a Founder's Day address at Tuskegee Institute tomorrow.

Dr. Ernest O. Melby, dean of the New York University School of Education, is the Founder's Day speaker.

Dr. Menninger, in an address to some 500 technicians and personnel of the Tuskegee Veterans Hospital yesterday, said there are more mentally ill people in the United States than victims of all other diseases together.

"And yet only three and one-half per cent of our doctors are interested in the biggest and most complicated illness known to man" he said.

"It is wrong to assume mental patients won't get well."

Doctors At 'Skegee Hear Dr. Menninger

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Man has a natural tendency toward destructiveness, Dr. Karl A. Menninger said in a public lecture delivered here recently at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital.

The noted psychiatrist explained that man's destructive tendency may be directed against himself or against others.

He quoted the Viennese Dr. Sigmund Freud, pioneer in the field of Psychoanalysis, as saying "the life instinct is all the time combatting this tendency toward destructiveness."

Dr. Menninger also explained the mistaken concept that sex is the motivating force back of all mental disturbances. He pointed out that although Freud alluded to sex as a factor he later discovered that hate upsets people more than anything else.

Dr. I. A. Derbigny, vice president, welcomed Dr. Menninger to Tuskegee and he was introduced by Dr. Prince P. Baker, chief, neuropsychiatric services and head of the Tuskegee Mental Hygiene Clinic.

Dr. Menninger also appeared before the staff of the Veterans Administration at Tuskegee.

ELEVATED—Dr. R. M. Haskins has been elected president of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society. A prominent surgeon in Georgia, Dr. Haskins is active in civic work, a former president of the Southeastern Medical Society and chairman of the executive board of the Georgia State Medical and Pharmaceutical Association. He is a native of Springfield, Ill.

College Hospital Fully Accredited By Joint Agency

Herald
Tuskegee, Ala.

Dr. L. H. Foster, president of Tuskegee Institute, reported last week that the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital has been fully accredited by the Joint Commission of Hospitals in the United States and Canada.

Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., medical director, attributes this recognition to the excellent staff made possible through affiliation with the Veterans Administration Hospital and the joint cooperation of Meharry Medical College, Emory University, the University of Alabama's Medical College, and Howard Medical College. He stated further that the internal staff has constantly improved the several areas of the hospital through advanced preparation and new techniques.

There are 34 staff physicians connected with the hospital, in addition to several auxiliary units where highly-trained professional people are employed. The John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital has 175 beds.

The hospital was formerly provisionally accredited and, in becoming fully accredited, became one of 3,418 such institutions in the United States and Canada so recognized.

The Joint Commission which passed on the hospital's qualifications is made up of the American College of Physicians, the American College of Surgeons, the American Hospital Association, the American Medical Association, and the Canadian Medical Association.

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Dr. Menninger also appeared before the staff of the Veterans Administration at Tuskegee.

Dr. Crump Named To Hospital Staff

Advertiser

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —L. A. Rabb, business administrator of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, announced today Dr. L. H. Foster's approval of the appointment of Dr. E. Perry Crump, professor and chairman of the Department of Pediatrics, Meharry Medical College, as consultant in Pediatrics to the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital.

Dr. Crump is a diplomat of the American Board in Pediatrics and a fellow of the American Academy of Pediatrics. It was through him that Dr. T. M. Campbell Jr., chief, Pediatrics, John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital received his training.

Dr. Crump made his first visit to John A. Andrew Hospital in the capacity of consultant in Pediatrics on March 31 and will return periodically.

Tuskegee Clinic Told Of Skin Graft So Simple It Can Be Done In Home

Post-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

BY REX THOMAS
Associated Press Staff Writer

TUSKEGEE, April 14—A new skin drafting technique so simple it can be used in the home without putting the patient to sleep was disclosed here today by a famed skin specialist.

The revolutionary "plastic planing" process in which tiny shreds of skin tissue are sprayed from one part of the body to another without leaving a scar in the place where it was taken was demonstrated by Dr. Abner Kurtin to white and Negro doctors attending the annual John A. Andrew Clinic.

In the first public announcement of his newly-developed operation which takes only minutes to perform, Dr. Kurtin explained how the technique can be used quickly to cover large areas of burned or otherwise damaged skin.

In the plastic planing process developed by the New York dermatologist, and since used by doctors elsewhere, skin is picked up from a frozen portion of the body by a rapidly spinning brush and sprayed onto moist linen cloth, which is then transplanted to the damaged skin.

The only anesthetic required, said Dr. Kurtin, is ethyl chloride, which freezes the good skin "like a frosted mint julep." The procedure is simple enough that it could be done in the home, the New York specialist said, but should be performed in a doctor's office.

Not only does the new operation leave the previously unaffected area free from scar, Dr. Kurtin continued, but it can actually beautify the skin by peeling off impurities. For that reason, he said, tissue can be taken from the face to be grafted to other parts of the body.

Along with color movies of the plastic planing process, Dr. Kurtin and a Montgomery, Ala., specialist, Dr. Irvin London, introduced three patients treated by Dr. London with the new technique.

After only two treatments, an air force sergeant and a housewife with "port wine stains" and a school teacher with scars showed marked evidence of rapid improvement.

Fund Urged To Fight Medical Race Ban

Post-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

TUSKEGEE, April 14 (AP)—Negro doctors throughout the nation were urged tonight to contribute $100 each to a fund to combat practice of medicine.

The appeal came from Dr. W. Montague Cobb, professor of anatomy at Howard University, Washington, D. C., and editor of a journal of the National (Negro) Medical Assn., who declared history has proved that segregated medical systems are unworkable and should be abolished once and for all.

Dr. Cobb, who spoke at the annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, suggested that donations from an estimated 4100 Negro physicians and surgeons be contributed to the "fighting fund for freedom" undertaken by the National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

The NAACP campaign is aimed at ridding the nation of racial discrimination by 1963, the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Dr. Cobb pointed out that the American Medical Assn. assessed its members $25 each to combat proposed national health insurance and said Negro doctors should be willing to put up $100 "to banish discrimination from health areas."

As to the practical effect of medical segregation, the doctors were told that the "futility of attempts at maintaining racial separation has become apparent in medical as well as other areas."

From the earliest history of the United States, he recalled, Negroes have contributed substantially to advancement of medical knowledge, yet the racial "bars have been up" in medical schools since 1830.

In fact, he said, it was a Negro slave who first suggested the use of smallpox vaccine in the United States during the Boston epidemic of 1721, which doctors had used effectively in his native Africa.

14n 1954

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE HOSPITAL DIETETIC INTERNSHIP

AMERICAN DIETETIC ASSOCIATION

Tuskegee Internship Gets ADA Approval

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — President L. H. Foster announced the approval of the Tuskegee Institute Hospital Dietetic Internship program as of July 24, 1954 by the American Dietetic Association. This program was begun at Tuskegee in September, 1953.

Mrs. Barbara B. Robinson, who heads this newly added program at the Institute, with Mrs. Fannie J. McEnge and Miss Delores Daugherty assisting, has received the timely guidance of Dr. I. A. Derbigny, Vice President, in setting up plans and procedures to meet the rigid standards of ADA. Mrs. Robinson states that the affiliation with the Dietary Department of the Unied States Veterans Administration Hospital at Tuskegee and the active concern of Dr. T. T. Tildon, Manager, Mrs. Curtis Horne Franklin and Mrs. Neel C. Mitchell, figured largely in achieving ADA rating.

The five interns receiving graduate certificates on Friday evening, August 13, at Tuskegee Institute's regular Summer Commencement Exercises became certified members of the ADA upon graduation.

Under present arrangements the interns spend nine months at the Tuskegee Institute, John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital and three months at the U. S. Veterans Administration Hospital. Facilities and patient-load at these two institutions provide an excellent medium for this training.

Hospitals, one of the ten largest industries in the country, are deplorably short of dietitians. This fact coupled with the growing number of hospitals in the South sponsored by Federal, State and local funds increases the demand for certified dietitians. As has been true during the training period, instruction is an important part of the work of the detitian. She teaches hose within her sphere, whether they be student nurses, patients, employees or dietetic interns.

The Tuskegee Institute programs as presently set up can admit six interns for each twelve-month period. The training for a career in hospital dietetics begins with graduation from an accredited college or university, including prescribed courses in Foods and Nutrition, chemistry and the related sciences.

Dietetic Program Ok'd For Tuskegee Institute

The Tuskegee Institute hospital dietetic internship program has been approved by the American Dietetic Association, President L. H. Foster announced yesterday.

The five interns who received graduate certificates last Friday at Tuskegee's regular summer commencement exercises became certified members of the ADA upon graduation.

Under present arrangements the interns spend nine months at the Tuskegee Institute, John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital and three months at the U.S. Veterans Administration Hospital.

National Dietetic Association Approves Tuskegee Courses

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Tuskegee Diatetic Plan Gets ADA Okay

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Mrs. Barbara B. Robinson, who heads this newly added program at the institute, with Mrs. Fannie J. McEnge and Miss Delores Daugherty assisting, has received the timely guidance of Dr. I. A. Derbigny, vice president, in setting up plans and procedures to meet the rigid standards of ADA. Mrs. Robinson states that the affiliation with the dietary department of the United States Veterans Administration Hospital at Tuskegee and the active concern of Dr. T. T. Tilden, manager, Mrs. Curtis Horne Franklin and Mrs. Nool C. Mitchell, figured largely in achieving ADA rating.

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The Tuskegee Institute programs as presently set up can admit six interns for each 12-month period. The training for a career in hospital dietetics begins with graduation from an accredited college or university, including prescribed courses in foods and nutrition, chemistry and the related sciences.

FULL APPROVAL—Mrs. Barbara B. Robinson, administrative dietitian of the Tuskegee Institute Hospital Dietetic Internship, presents to President L. H. Foster a copy of a letter from the American Dietetic Association granting full approval of the program at the Institute. With them are, from left to right, Mrs. Noel C. Mitchell, staff dietitian, US Veterans Administration Hospital; Mrs. Robinson; Dr. Foster; Mrs. Curtis Horne Franklin, administrative dietitian, US Veterans Hospital and Dr. I. A. Derbigny, vice president who helped set up standards and requirements for the course.

MONEY FOR UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND

14n 1954

Institute Given Over Half Million By College Fund

Dr. L. H. Foster announced that a total of $537,575.22 was received in 1953 by Tuskegee Institute from the United Negro College Fund. The sum is being applied to both current operating and capital improvement purposes, Dr. Foster stated.

In a breakdown of uses to which funds have been allocated, it was pointed out that $76,421.22 has been set up for current budget expenses, including scholarship aid, teaching and laboratory equipment, library books, faculty salaries, and student-health programs.

The balance of $462,154.00 represents a grant from the United Negro College Fund's five-year building campaign for $25,000,000, which is known as the National Mobilization of Resources for the United Negro Colleges.

President Foster said that capital funds received are being used for the erection of the building for the School of Engineering and to help defray part of the cost of a new dormitory.

Tuskegee Receives $537,000 During '53 From College Fund

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Feb. 3 (AP)—Tuskegee Institute received $537,575 during 1953 from the United Negro College Fund, President L. H. Foster said today.

The money is being applied to current operating expenses and for capital improvements, including part of the cost of a building for the School of Engineering and a new dormitory.

14n 1954 MONEY FOR $1,000
WILL OF MRS. ELIZABETH C. CARTER BROOKS

BROOKS WILL PETITION FILED IN
COOK COUNTY.

Chicago,Ill. Petition for admission to probate the will of Elizabeth C Carter Brooks, widow fo AME Bishop Sampson Brooks, who died July 12, 1951, was filed in the Probate Court of Cook County last week.

. . .

Hampton,Morris Brown and Tuskegee, $1,000; Afro-American $1,000; Woman's Parent MITE Missionary and Foreign Missionary Society, $1,000.

. .

Afro-American
P 6
Baltimore. Md.
Sat. 12 18 54

Tuskegee Receives Grant

Informer 1/4/54

TUSKEGEE — Dr. L. H. Foster announced that a three-year contract involving nearly $20,000 has been agreed upon between the Carver Foundation and the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. P.3

Dr. Johnnie H. Watts, the principal investigator for the project, recently came to Tukegee Institute, after earning the Ph. D. degree at the University of Chicago, to serve as research associate of the Carver Foundation and an assistant professor of chemistry.

Pat. 2-27-54

The first phase of the project is now in progress, with eight young men from the School of Veterinary Medicine and the Department of Chemistry volunteering as experimental subjects.

Data from these studies will afford an evaluation of the three test foods in terms of their amino acid composition, but still more important will be inf rmation gained on the extent to whch the body uses whatever amounts that are present in the foods.

Medicine and the Department of Chemistry volunteering as experimental subjects.

Pat. 2-27-54

Dr. Watts is being assisted by Miss Lovie O. King, a graduate student in Foods and Nutrition and an undergraduate in chemistry from A. M. and N. College, in Pine Bluff, Arkansas. Miss King will use some of the resulting data for her master's thesis in Foods and Nutrition. A full-time research assistant will be added to the staff in the very near future. Miss Willie B. Dillard, a graduate student in foods and nutrition, is in charge of food preparation and service.

Dr. Howard W. Kenney, a local physician who was recently certified by the Specialist Board in Internal Medicine as a Diplomate of the American College of Physicians, is associated with the project as medical consultant.

During the experimental periods, each of which lasts for ten days, the subjects are on rigid diets, consisting of measured quantities of all the food components. They are required to eat all that is served and are allowed weighed amounts of cornstarch wafers and protein-free candies (prepared in the research laboratory) between meals. Meals are served in the diet kitchen of the School of Home Economics. The basic diet affords a variety of foods, including orange juice, fruit salads, beets, carrots, baked apple and canned peaches; at the same time, it contains a very small amount of protein. Over 90 percent of the daily protein intake comes from a single food—whole egg, peanut butter, or pork tenderloin. The same breakfast, lunch, and dinner is served each day during a single experimental period. Synthetic vitamins and minerals are supplied in cases where the amounts of these nutrients are below the recommended allowance. The complete diets are adequate in calories and in all the known nutrients.

Protein and caloric intakes are based upon the body weight of each subject. (Body weights are not affected in either direction by those diets.) Daily intakes and excreta of all subjects will be analyzed for calories and for the specified nutrients under investigation.

Data from these studies will afford an evaluation of the three test foods in terms of their amino acid composition, but still more important will be information gained on the extent to which the body uses whatever amounts that are present in the foods.

Carver Foundat'n To Get $20,000 Research Grant

WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 22—(Special) — Dr. L. H. Foster announced this week that a three-year contract involving nearly $20,000 has been agreed upon between the Carver Foundation and the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Johnnie H. Watts, the principal investigator for the project, recently came to Tuskegee Institute, after earning the Ph. D. degree at the University of Chicago, to serve as research associate of the Carver Foundation and an assistant professor of chemistry.

The project will be concerned with an investigation of the availability of the essential amino acids and of food energy in whole egg, peanut butter, and pork muscle. The first phase of the project is now in progress, with eight young men from the School of Veterinary

Carver Foundation Inks Nutrition Pact

$20,000 Marked For Diet Study

Courier P. 3

14n

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Dr. L. H. Foster announced this week that a three-year contract involving nearly $20,000 has been agreed upon between the Carver Foundation and the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Johnnie H. Watts, the principal investigator for the project, recently came to Tuskegee Institute after earning the PhD. degree at the University of Chicago, to serve as research associate of the Carver Foundation and as an assistant professor of chemistry.

The project will be concerned with an investigation of the availability of the essential amino acids and of food energy in whole egg, peanut butter and pork muscle.

* * *

THE FIRST phase of the project in now in progress, with eight young men from the School of Veterinary Medicine and the Department of Chemistry volunteering as experimental subjects.

Dr. Watts is being assisted by Lovie O. King, a graduate student in foods and nutritior and an undergraduate in chemistry from A. M. and N. College in Pine Bluff, Ark.

Willie B. Dillard, a graduate student in foods and nutrition, is in charge of food preparation and service.

Dr. Howard W. Kenney, a local physician, is associated with the project as medical consultant.

During the experimental periods, each of which lasts for ten days, the subjects are on rigid diets, consisting of measured quantities of all the food components.

* * *

THEY ARE required to eat all that is served and are allowed weighed amounts of cornstarch wafers and protein-free candies (prepared in the research laboratory) between meals. Meals are served in the diet kitchen of the School of Home Economics.

14n 1954

MONEY FOR

$250,000
MRS. MARY STILLMAN HARKNESS

Harkness Will Awards $250,000 To Tuskegee

NEW YORK, July 14 (AP) — Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., today was revealed as a $250,000 beneficiary in the estate of Mrs. Mary Stillman Harkness, widow of philanthropist Edward S. Harkness.

Mrs. Harkness, who died June 1950, left gross assets of $19,625,925 and a net estate of $18,177,995, an estate tax appraisal showed. Charities and other public beneficiaries are to receive $4,217,697.

14n 1954

MONEY FOR

$2,500 RESEARCH GRANT
SWIFT AND CO., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Tuskegee gets research grant

Ala. Democrat
Ala. 2-27-54

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —Investigation into an unknown death-dealing disease which attacks newborn calves is being conducted at Tuskegee institute through a special grant of $2,500 to the Carver Foundation by Swift and co., of Chicago.

The research is being conducted by Dr. E. G. Trigg, professor of veterinary bacteriology assisted by J. A. Yeatman and Dr. Charles M. Ford, head of the biological sciences, in the School of Agriculture.

Dr. Clarence T. Mason, research director at Carver Foundation, stated that the project represents part of the over - all objective of the Foundation and Tuskegee institute, to work on problems which are of immense value to the South as a whole.

Tuskegee To Study Calf Death Disease

Advertiser

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Feb. 17—The Carver Foundation of Tuskegee Institute has received a grant of $2,500 from Swift and Company, of Chicago, Ill., to investigate an unknown death-dealing disease which attacks newborn calves.

Money

The project entitled "Study of Possible Micro-organisms Which Cause Death in Calves Between the Ages of One and Seven Days," has been assigned to Dr. E. G. Trigg, professor of veterinary bacteriology in the school of veterinary medicine. He will be assisted by an associate, J. A. Yeatman and will have the co-operation of Dr. Charles M. Ford, head of the biological sciences, in the school of agriculture.

14n 1954

MONEY FOR

$3,600
SHRINE TUBERCULOSIS
AND CANCER RESEARCH FOUNDATION

$3,600 donated to fight cancer

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. (ANP)—The Shrine Tuberculosis and Cancer Research Foundation made its first fellowship grant for cancer study in the South last week, when it awarded $3,600 to the George Washington Carver Foundation.

The grand was made during the annual public health meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society at the C. V. Roman memorial in Institute Chapel.

Makes Presentation

Charles V. Hendley, grand master of Prince Hall Masons of Alabama and imperial deputy of the Shrine, represented the Imperial Potentate in making the presentation. He remarked:

"The Shrine charity looks to the day when medical science and research fellows will have found a way to eradicate the ills from two dreaded diseases —cancer and tuberculosis."

SHRINERS MAKE FELLOWSHIP GRANT AT TUSKEGEE — Charles V. Hendley, Grand Master of Prince Hall Masons of Alabama, and Imperial Shrine Deputy, presents Dr. James H. M. Henderson of George Washington Carver Foundation, Shrine Charity fellowship check for Cancer Research. The check in the amount of $3,600 was a grant from the funds of the Imperial Council of Shriners' Tuberculosis and Cancer Research Foundation and marked the first of such fellowships given in the Deep South. The fellowship was made during the annual John A. Andrews Clinical society meeting last week.

Shriners Give Support To Health Program

World

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Alabama — Charles V. Hendley, Grand Master of Prince Hall Masons of Alabama and Imperial Deputy of Shriners, asserted here this week that the "fitness of things call on those engaged in special fields working with others to bring about a better tomorrow not alone in social improvements job opportunities and economic security, but also in the field of health."

Sat. 4-24-54

In a speech delivery before doctors attending the John A. Andrews Clinical Society the Grand Moster emphasized the national interest of members of the Ancient Egyptian Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and the Daughters of Isis in the eliminating of the two dreaded diseases—Cancer and Tuberculosis.

The occasion of the address was the presentation of the Shrine Tuberculosis and Cancer Research Foundation fellowship in Cancer Research to "an outstanding medical research student" at the George Washington Carver Foundation. The fellowship, the first from the organization in the deep south, is for the study of plant cancer and its relationship to human tissues.

"The Shrine charity looks to the day when medical science and research will have found a way to eradicate the ills of health, and temples across the nation support the frontal attack," Mr. Hendley declared.

The Grand Master, who represented the Imperial Council and the Imperial Potentate, pointed out that the fellowship was for $3,600 and then pointed to this as "one step in the forward attack against Cancer."

The Alabama Grand Master and Shrine official lauded the work of research chemist at Carver Foundation and praised Shriners and their auxiliary members for their foresight in supporting such a worthwhile national program. "The gallant Nobes of today will secure for future citizens a greater health security," he pointed out.

Dr. James H. M. Henderson, accepted the fellowship grant for the George Washington Carver Foundation and will direct the research work of the recipient John E. Spikner.

Mr. Spikner is from Chicago, Illinois. In addition to studies at Tuskegee's George Washington Carver Foundation he has studied at Wilberforce University and De Paul University.

Attending the presentation were Shriners and Daughters of Isis from Georgia, Tuskegee, Montgomery and Birmingham.

Dr. Raymond E. Jackson, Shrine Imperial Potentate, who was unable to attend wrote: "these occasions represent the soul of the Shrine spirit throughout our Imperial Domain. You and your Temple are to share the many plaudits which have come and will come to the Imperial Council in the future for its humanitarian activities."

14n 1954 MONEY FOR $20,000 GRANT

Kegee gets U. S. grant of $20,000

Afro-American

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala —Dr. [illegible] H. Foster announced last week that a three-year contract for nearly $20,000 has been agreed upon between the Carver Foundation and the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Bonnie H. Watts, a graduate of the University of Chicago will serve as research associate of the Carver Foundation and as assistant professor of chemistry at Tuskegee Institute.

Project Objectives

Sat. 1-15-54

The project will be concerned with an investigation of the availability of the essential amino acids and of food energy in whole egg, peanut butter, and pork muscle.

P. 2

Assisting Dr. Watts will be Miss Lovie O. King, graduate of A.M. and N. college, Arkansas; Miss Willie Dillard and Dr. Howard W. Kenney.

14n 1954

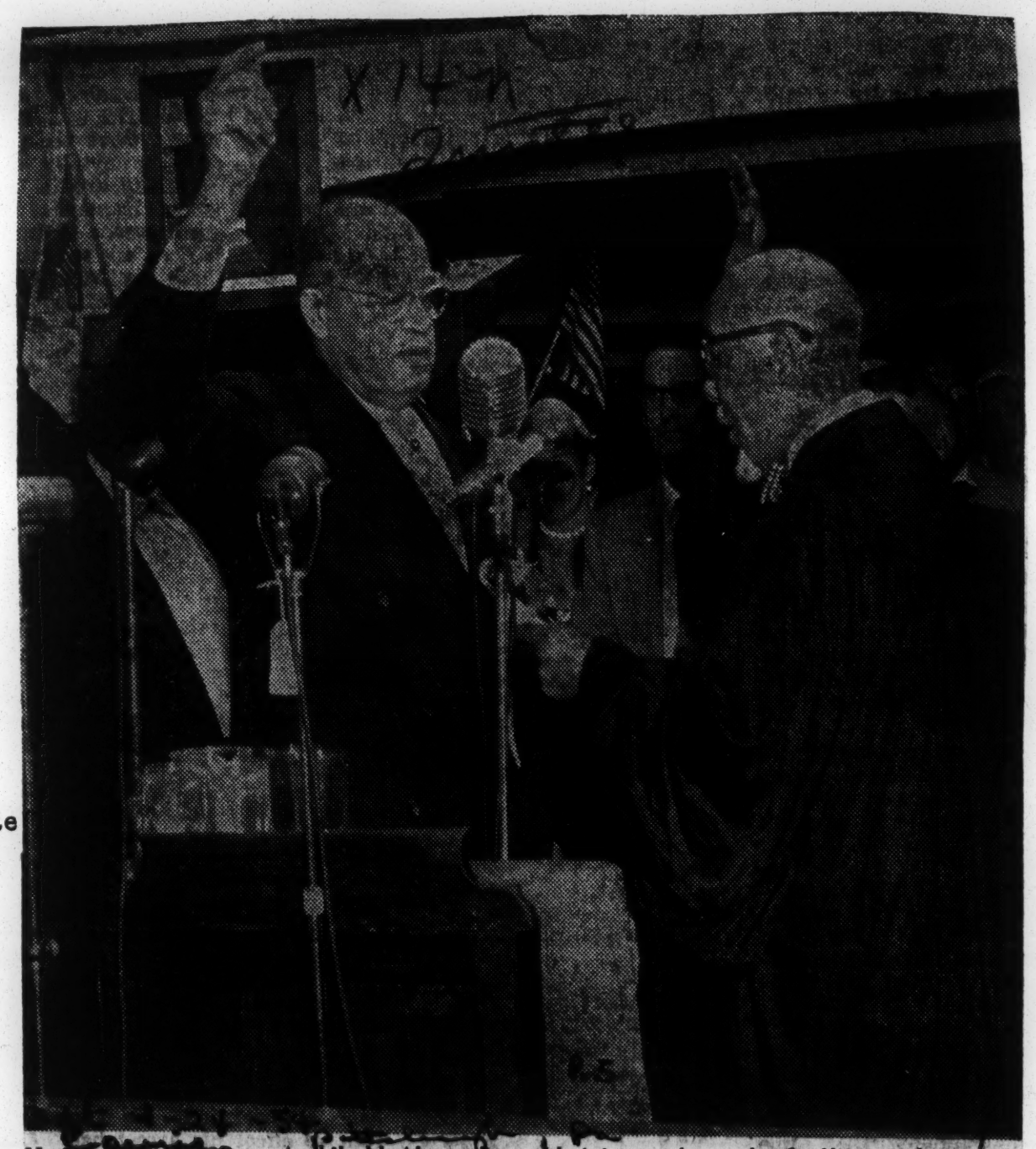
RURAL LIFE COUNCIL

Reference to
DR.ERNEST E. NEAL,
DIRECTOR OF RURAL
LIFE COUNCIL ....
See-
31a-What Other
Newspapers say.

TUSKEGEE TRUSTEE
NAMED GOVERNOR
OF VIRGIN ISLANDS

Washington,Feb15 (AP)
President Eisenhower today nominated Archie A.Alexander, a Negro, to be governor of the Virgin Islands.
Alexander,65, is from Des Moines, Iowa, and is associated with the construction firm of Alexander and Repass.
Eisenhower announced simultaneously he has accepted the resignation of the present Virgin Islands governor, Morris F. DeCastro,effective upon Alexander's qualification.
Alexander, who currently lives in Washington is a Trustee of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, and is a director of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Co. of Chicago.

Advertiser
p.1
Tues. 2-16-54
Montgomery,Ala.



'I Swear'—Gov. Archibald Alexander of the Virgin Islands is sworn in as Federal Judge Herman E. Moore administers the oath of office in the Emancipation Gardens in St. Thomas, V. I., during inauguration ceremonies.

14n 1954 TRUSTEE

MR. ALEXANDER B. SIEGEL
NEW YORK, N.Y.

TUSKEGEE BOARD MEMBER BURIED p.10

NEW YORK (ANP)—Alexander B. Siegel, member of the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute, was buried here Sunday, Jan. 31. Cause of death was not immediately disclosed.

A. B. Siegel, 68, Attorney Here

Alexander E. Siegel, sixty-eight, attorney, died yesterday at his home, 784 Park Ave. Until his retirement this month, he had been a partner in the corporation law firm of Van Vorst, Siegel & Smith of 25 Broad St. He joined the firm in 1912, becoming a junior partner a year later and a full partner in 1924.

Born in New York, Mr. Siegel was the son of Hermann and Pauline Blum Siegel. He was graduated from City College in 1905 and from Columbia Law School, in 1908. During World War I he was regimental adjutant of the 58th Coast Artillery Regiment. Mr. Siegel was a trustee of the Tuskegee Institute and a member of the American, state and city bar associations and the New York Lawyers Association.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Anna Levy Siegel; a daughter, Mrs. Flora S. Heidell; and a sister, Miss Jane Siegel.

SELDES—Alice Hall, beloved wife of Gilbert Seldes and mother of Marian Seldes Claman and Timothy Seldes, sister of Marion, Richard and Monroe [illegible] suddenly at Lakeland, Fla., on Jan. 29. Services at the Chapel of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, N. City Monday, [illegible] m.

SIEGEL—Alexander B., on Jan. 29, 1954, beloved husband of Anna Levy Siegel and devoted father of Flora S. Heidell. Brother of Jane Siegel. Reposing at Universal Chapel. Services at "The Chapel of Temple Emanu-El," 65th st. and Fifth av., Sunday, Jan. 31, at 2 p. m. Interment private. Kindy omit flowers.

14n 1954

TRUSTEE

MR. CLAUDE A. BARNETT
MRS. CLAUDE A. BARNETT(ETTA MOTEN)

ETTA MOTEN
ESTABLISHES AFRICAN
LITERATURE CENTER

Tuskegee Institute,Ala.(ANP)
In a formal exercise in the George Washington Carver Museum here last week, singer Etta Moten Barnett presented to Tuskegee Institute initial gifts of books and literature to form the basis of an African Literature Centre.
The Books,representative of a variety of studios and reports on Africa, also include much of the fiction on which has recently been produced with an African locale. A dozen newspaper and magazine subscriptions from West Africa, East Africa and South Africa and London are included.
Miss Moten in a brief talk explained her awareness of the growing interest in Africa on the part of people in America, but said she had discovered how little factual information was available.
President Luther H. Foster in accepting the gift said he felt it would make available the nucleus of a research center on Negro Life which would have an enriching effect upon the total services which Tuskegee Institute renders.

COURIER
P.8
Pittsburgh,Pa.
Sat. 4-24-54

14n 1954

TRUSTEE

The Gastons return from Africa trip

BIRMINGHAM—(ANP)—A. G. Gaston, local business-man and prominent AME church layman, last week returned home with Mrs. Gaston from a trip to Africa which he told reporters "was one of the most wonderful experiences of our lives."

He was most impressed by the church work of AME Bishop E. C. Hatcher in Liberia, saying "I am appealing to our church to help Bishop Hatcher, who is doing a wonderful job of strengthening the prestige of the AME church in Libera and West Africa."

Of his three weeks in Liberia, Gaston said "In Liberia I saw many things that inspired me and impressed me that President William V. S. Tubman is one of the great leaders of our times, and Liberia is being led in the right direction and will soon come into its own."

Etta Moten Sets Up African Books Center

TUSKEGEE, INSTITUTE, Ala. — In formal exercises in the George Washington Carver Museum here recently singer Etta Moten Barnett presented the Tuskegee Institute initial gifts of books and literature to form the basis of an African Literature centre.

The books, representative of a variety of studies and reports on Africa, also include much of the fiction which has recently been produced by African locals.

A dozen newspaper and magazine subscriptions from West Africa, East Africa, South Africa and London are included.

Miss Moten in a brief talk explained her awareness of the growing interest in Africa and she said little factual information was available.

It is her hope that many gifts of books on Africa, African magazines and newspaper subscriptions might be added by friends to help the collection grow.

President Luther H. Foster, in accepting the gift said he felt it would make available the nucleus of a research center on Negro life which would have an enriching effect upon the services rendered by the Institute.

Dr. Ruth C. Sloan, for the past 11 years in charge of the African desk in the information section of the U. S. state department, told of the importance of Africa in world affairs today. Mrs. Sloan is the publisher of African News, a news-letter designed to bring firms and individuals specialized information on Africa

The curator of the Carver Museum, Mrs. B. B. Walcott, remarked that the new center would supply a ready source of information for replies to the scores of questions asked every day about the extensive African exhibits. She felt further it would furnish an almost inexhaustible source of material to graduate stuudents in the field of sociology and history.

Miss Moten and her husband, Claude A. Barnett, have previously given a generous collection of African carvings, art and weavings which were added to the impressive assembly of Africana which the Carver Museum has received over a period of years.

14n 1954

TRUSTEES

THREE NEW TRUSTEES
MISS MARGARET HICKEY, St.Louis,Mo.
MR. JOHN H. JOHNSON, Chicago
MR. GEORGE CHAMPION, DARIEN, CONN.

3 Tuskegee Institute board members named

NEW YORK — Three new members were elected to the board of trustees of Tuskegee Institute (Ala.) at the annual fall meeting here last week, it was announced by Basil O'Connor, chairman of the board.

They are Miss Margaret Hickey, of St. Louis, Mo., editor of the public affairs department of the Ladies Home Journal; John H. Johnson, of Chicago, magazine publisher, and George Champion of Darien, Conn., senior vice president of the Chase National Bank.

MR. WINSTON CRAIG
MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA
(Former Student of Tuskegee Institute)
TERM EXPIRES 1958

Governor's Aide Named To Tuskegee Board

A U.S. Navy veteran of World War II who has served four Alabama governors faithfully, Winston Craig, of Montgomery, was appointed yesterday to the board of commissioners of Tuskegee Institute.

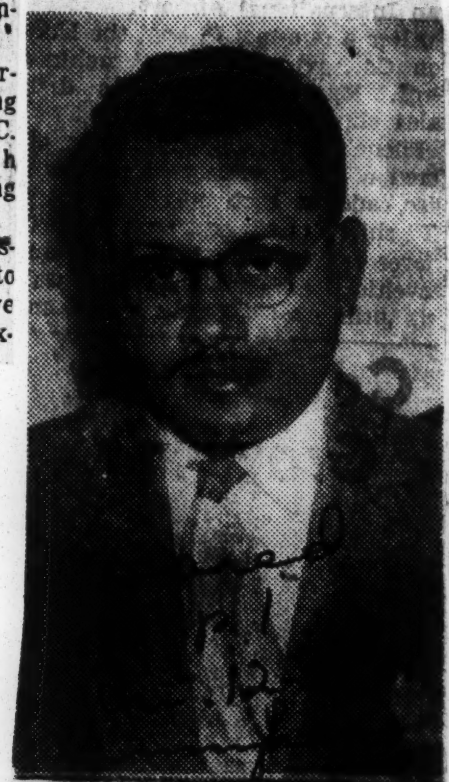
His appointment by Gov. Gordon Persons was announced along with the re-appointment of A. C. Gaston of Birmingham. Both were named for terms expiring Oct. 1, 1958.

Craig, a former student at Tuskegee, has served as an aide to each Alabama chief executive beginning with Gov. Frank Dixon in 1939.

Advertiser
Birmingham Ala.
Mon. 11-25-54

Craig Appointed To Board Of Commissioners, 'Skegee Inst.

14n



WINSTON CRAIG

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (SNS) —Winston Craig, 37-year-old newly appointed member of the board of commissioners of Tuskegee Institute, who becomes the second member of his racial group named by the State of Alabama to this board. The other is A. G. Gaston, Sr., Birmingham business leader.

Birmingham Ala.

Born Dec. 22, 1916 in Dallas County, Mr. Craig, married to Ruth R. Briggs of Montgomery, is the father of three children. They are Winston Craig, Jr., 13; Rita L. Craig, 6 and Regina Craig, 2.

Mr. Craig is a graduate of Knox Academy (now suspended), Selma, Ala., and a former student of Tuskegee Institute. He is a Navy veteran of World War II.

Rev. Gordon Persons appointed him to this four-year post on Nov 24. Mr. Craig has served as a member of the service staff of Gov Persons and three previous governors, starting in 1939.

Appointment To Tuskegee Board

As yet this newspaper is without an inkling of the group's reaction to the appointment by Governor Gordon Persons of Mr. Winston Craig to the board of commissioners of Tuskegee Institute. He joins Mr. Gaston of this board. The governor lifted Mr. Craig from his staff for this new service.

Mr. Craig is a man of fine qualities and keen insight. He knows the aspirations of his group and likely can be counted upon to let this knowledge have its way with him. Upon him rests much more than the honor of a position of prestige. He has a new operational point from where he can be useful in the group's upward march.

Tues. 11-30-54

Naturally this newspaper delights in the opportunity for new and higher service which has come to Mr. Craig. He has our best wishes for success and usefulness in his new role. He can render a valuable service to the whole state and contribute richly to the direction in which sound and enlightened education is moving.

Craig Named Member Of Board Of Commissioners Of Tuskegee Institute

14n

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (SNS) —Winston Craig, an aide to Gov. Gordon Persons, has been named by the Governor as a member of the board of commissioners of Tuskegee Institute.

Tuskegee

Mr. Craig was named to this post Nov. 24.

Birmingham

Meantime A. G. Gaston of Birmingham was reappointed to the board. Both serve until Oct. 1, 1958.

Mr. Craig is a U. S. Navy veteran of World War II and a former student of Tuskegee Institute. He has served as motorist for four governors consecutively, beginning in 1939.

14n 1954

TRUSTEES

John Singer Sargent repainted the head of Mrs. Isaac Newton Phelps Stokes nine times before he was satisfied. Originally a Great Dane stood beside her. When this went badly her banker husband was substituted. Owned by the Metropolitan Museum of Art and included in its new big Sargent-Whistler-Cassatt exhibition.

New Trustees Named To Tuskegee Institute

World Birmingham, Ala.

NEW YORK — Three new members were elected to the Board of Trustees of Tuskegee Institute (Ala.) at the annual fall meeting here last week, it was announced by Basil O'Connor, chairman of the Board.

Fri. 10-29-54

They are Miss Margaret Hickey, of St .Louis, Mo., editor of the Public Affairs Department of the Ladies Home Journal; John H. Johnson, of Chicago, Ill., magazine publisher and president of the Johnson Publishing Company, and George Champion, of Darien, Conn., senior vice president of the Chase National Bank.

P. 5

"The unselfish services of distinguished voluntary leaders like yourselves have helped make Tuskegee the foremost institution of its kind," Mr. O'Connor told the new trustees "And your service with us will help us to work toward our goal of equality of educational, economic and social opportunity for all Americans."

All new members have contributed in their specialized fields to this cause.

Miss Hickey, as department editor of the Ladies Home Journal, has worked with national civic, women's and social service groups, with community development specialists and leading educators. She is a member of the Public Education Advisory Committee of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis and recently completed a six-year term on the board of governors of the American National Red Cross.

Mr. Johnson is publisher and editor of Ebony, Tan, Jet, and Hue, magazines published by the Johnson Publishing Company. In 1951 he was selected as one of the ten outstanding men of the year by the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce. His publications depicting and recording the progress of Negroes in American won him a citation from the Jaycees. He is a member of the Chicago Associatinon of Commerce, Council of Foreign Relations and United Negro College Fp nu .edHswR FRR gro College Fund. He was recently elected a member of the Board, Chicago Chapter, National Conference on Christians and Jews.

Mr. Champion, with almost 30 years service in the field of banking, is senior vice president of the Chase National Bank of New York. He is director of the Better Business Bureau of New York City and serves on the Protestant Council of the City of New York.

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Colored

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Sat. 10-30-54

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Three New Members Elected to Board of Tuskeegee Trustees

Birmingham

New York—Three new members were elected to the Board of Trustees of Tuskegee Institute (Ala.) at the annual fall meeting here Oct. 23, it was announced by Basil O'Connor, chairman of the Board.

P. 1

They are Miss Margaret Hickey, of St. Louis, Mo., editor of the Public Affairs Department of the Ladies Home Journal; John H. Johnson, of Chicago, Ill., magazine publisher and president of the Johnson Publishing Company, and George Champion, of Darien, Conn., senior vice president of the Chase National Bank.

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Ebony Editor To Tuskegee Trustee Board

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News Briefs

From Across the Nation

Named To Tuskegee Board Of Commissioners

Montgomery, Ala. (ANP).—A 37-year-old Negro recently became the second of his race to be appointed to the Tuskegee Institute Board of Commissioners. Winston Craig was named to the post by Gov. Gordon Persons. Craig served as a member of the service staff of Gov. Persons and three previous governors since 1939. The other Negro on the board is A. G. Gaston, Sr., a Birmingham business leader.

140 1954 ALABAMA

State Vocational Trade School Begins Fourth Year

State Vocational Trade School at Birmingham has opened its 4th fall term with the highest enrollment figure in the history of the school. Director T. A. Lawson has announced an unsual influx of students from all over the state of Alabama, bringing the school's enrollment to an all-time high which more than doubles previous enrollments.

There are any number of reasons for this unusual rise in student enrollment, chief among these being: the efforts of a large number of Korean Veterans to beat what has been a deadline for enrollment and an intensified student recruitment program among high school heads by officials of the school.

It is clearly evident now that this young State Vocational Trade School is known over the entire state and is the pride of its people. The present student body boasts students from practically every city, town, county, or area in Alabama. Director Lawson and his faculty and staff stand ready to meet the challenge posed by this added popularity and enormous influx of students. Continued steady enrollment of interested individuals is advocated by the school's administration.

Some tentative and definite plans have been announced for improvements, additions, changes, expansion in some areas, relief of some existing conditions and any number of projects for the betterment of this institution. Complete details in most instances have not yet been given. Some new courses have been proposed. Definite plans call for the opening of an entirely new course in electricity the expansion of the present course in radio and TV repair to include electronics, and the addition of four new faculty members on or about October 1st. Training equipment of a moder nuature is being continuously added to the various departments along with the continued development and improvement of existing facilities.

New faculty faces include Miss Della Prince, General Business, and Charles Milton, plastering and cement finishing.

Hamptonians To Meet At Brick School

Times
Durham, N.C.
Sat. 3-27-54

DURHAM

The 14th annual meeting of the North Carolina Region of the Hampton Alumni Association will be held Saturday and Sunday, March 27 and 28 at Brick Rural Life School, Bricks, N. C.

P. 1 140

Among those expected to appear on the program will be Hampton's President Alonzo G. Moron, H. V. Brown of Goldsboro, Hampton trustee, Lorenzo C. White, Executive Secretary of National Hampton Alumni Association, Neill A. McLean, Director of Bricks Rural Life School, A. R. Johnson, president of Coastal Plains, Alumni Chapter, and Robert Wood, president of Charlotte Chapter.

Doswell Brooks of Washington, D. C. National Alumni president will lead a panel discussion on "Alumni Services to Hampton". Other panel participants are: Miss Lousetta James, Weldon, N. C., Miss Martha Riddick of Charlotte and William Cooper of Greensboro. The "North Carolina Hamptonian of the Year" will also be named at this meeting.

Times

The program will begin at 3 p.m. Saturday and close with dinner 12:30 Sunday. Officers of the North Carolina Region of Hampton Alumni are N. B. White, President, Mrs. Fannie T. Newsome, J. H. Harris, Jr., S. G. Parham, Miss Martha Riddick, Vice-president, R. Kelly Bryant, Jr. Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Marie Cooper, Recording Secretary, M. H. Crockett, Treasurer, George Grigsby, Parliamentarian, L. Lamar Thompson, Sgt-at-Arms.

Sat. 3-27-54

140 1954

BLAYTON SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTING (GEORGIA)

BLAYTON SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTING—Recent graduates of the Atlanta school are, from left, front, Joe Martin, Dorothy Phillips, Rosalyn Stanglin, L. M. McElroy, Ernestine Burch, Aretha Maddox, Robert Turner, Glenda Clay, Doshia Brown, Rudolph Jones, Bettye Clifton, Jacqueline Cook, Franklin Henderson; second row, Ola Cotton, Andrew Lawrence, Clara Price, Dorothy Williams, William Hudson, Thelma Brown, Dorcas Bryant, Hughlon Ragland, Gladys Durham, Frank Whatley, Miriam Weaver; third row, Elizabeth Sexton, Estee Strickland, Mary Russell, Dan Hardemon, Evelyn Garner, Naomi McKibbins, Salvas Gilbert, Marie Jackson, Roy Johnson, Robert Mangum, Isaac Jackson; back row, John McIntosh, Helen Turner, Relephus Traylor, Betty Courtney and Joe Calloway.

Oldest Printing School Now In The Offset Field

NEW YORK — Carving out another milestone in his brilliant printing career, Edwin G. Jenkins, president of Empire Linotype School, the largest and oldest school of its kind in the country, has announced the opening of a complete photo-offset printing course, at his school, 206 E. 19th street here.

In broadening its educational scope to meet the growing need for trained men and women in the printing field, Mr. Jenkins revealed that Empire is the first and only private trade school offering a complete lithography course which includes training in photography, stripping, platemaking and presswork.

MR. JENKINS said, "when I took over the school five years ago I was determined to do all in my power to help Negroes take advantage of the job opportunities offered in the printing field. Since there was no discrimination in employment, the only bottleneck was getting the necessary training for this highly skilled field.

"We have now advanced the school where it gives complete training for a skilled craftsman in hand composition, the foundation of printing; Ludlow operating and maintenance and Linotype operating and mechanism. And now with this photo-offset course the door is open for Negroes to enter the highest paying jobs in the fifth major industry in this country."

EMPIRE LINOTYPE School has been training craftsmen since 1906. When Mr. Jenkins took over the school five years ago it was confined to one floor giving Linotype operating only.

Now the school is housed on five floors with the most modern instructional and industrial equipment and holds day and evening classes. It is fully approved for all veterans and its placement service has a good record of finding job openings. Unique about the school is its housing arrangements for out-of-town students and its pay-as-you-learn plan.

SHOWING HOW—Edwin G. Jenkins, president of New York's Empire Linotype School, the largest and oldest institution of its kind in the nation, checks a student's work off a newly-installed offset press.

The school has recently instituted a course in offset printing.

Oldest Printing School Enters Offset Field

New York—Carving out another milestone in his brilliant career Edwin G. Jenkins, president of Empire Linotype School, the largest and oldest school of its kind in the country, announces the opening of a Complete Photo-Offset Printing Course, at his school, 206 E. 19th St. in N.Y.C.

In broadening its educational scope to meet the growing need for trained men and women in the printing field. Mr. Jenkins revealed that Empire is the first and only PRIVATE trade school offering a complete course which includes training in photography, stripping, platemaking and presswork.

In a statement to the press, Mr. Jenkins said, "When I took over the school five years ago I was determined to do all in my power to help Negroes take advantage of the job opportunities offered in the printing field. Since there is no discrimination in employment, the only bottleneck was getting the necessary training for this highly skilled field. We have now advanced the school where it gives complete training for a skilled craftsman in Hand Composition, the foundation of printing; Ludlow Operating and Maintenance and Linotype Operating and Mechanism. And now with this Photo-Offset course the door is open for Negroes to enter the highest paying jobs in the fifth major industry in this country."

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140 1954

FARGO SCHOOL

NEGRO INSTITUTIONS SEEK ADDED FUNDS

Commercial Appeal

But Arkansas Legislators Slash Higher Budgets

Memphis, Tenn.

L. R. GAINES DEFENDED

Thur. 11-18-54

From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 17. — A state legislator Wednesday issued an urgent call for improvements to two Negro institutions in the state—Fargo School near Brinkley and the Negro Boys Industrial School at Wrightsville. P. 59

Senator Morrell Gathright of Pine Bluff said "the needs at those two institutions are greater than at any others," and added he dwould favor legislation cutting down other agency appropriations, if necessary, to aid them financially.

Called Deplorable

Senator Artie Gregory of Little Rock echoed his sentiments. Mr. Gregory said conditions at Fargo especially were "deplorable."

The two Negro institutions are similar to the White Boys Industrial School near Pine Bluff, at which youthful offenders are held and efforts made to rehabilitate them.

However, the two senators ran into opposition before the Legislative Council, which Wednesday continued its study of state budgets, including the two Negro institutions.

Budget members, following a policy that they won't approve any proposed appropriation increases unless more tax money is made available, rejected proposed building programs at the schools. The actions will be sent in the form of recommendations to the General Assembly in January.

Policy Continued

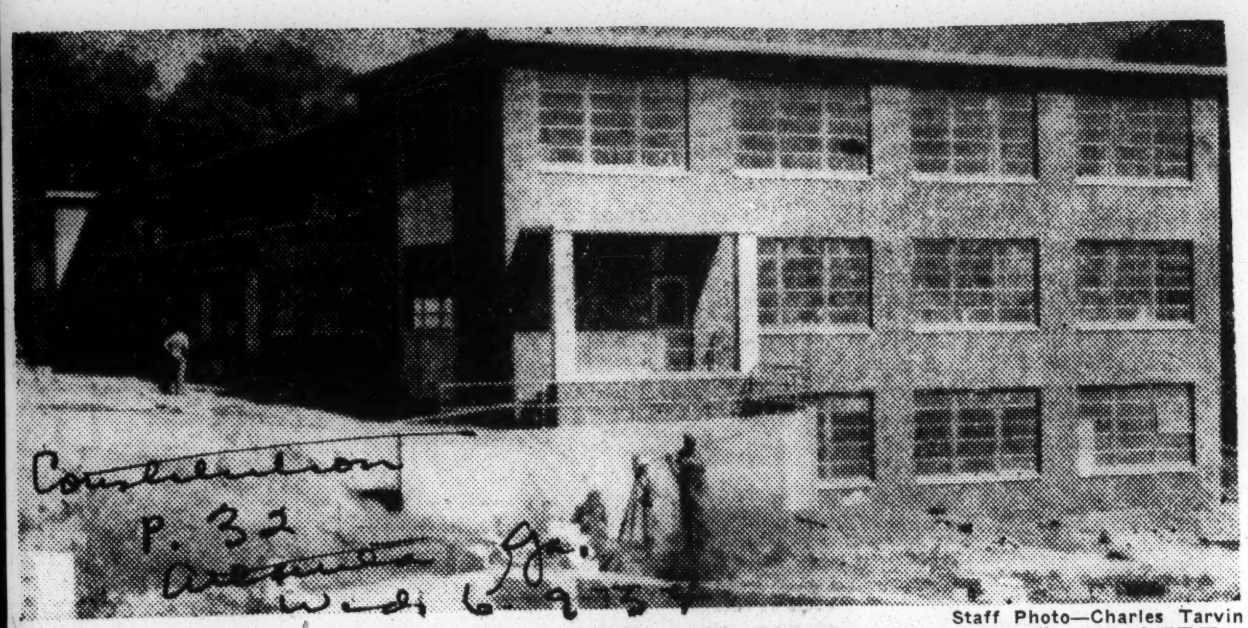
Fargo was requesting $61,000 compared to about $49,000 now received, while the Negro Boys Industrial School was asking $63,000 compared to $61,000 now received yearly. Those totals, however, didn't include requested building funds of close to $100,000.

Some of the council members recognized the needs but continued on the policy of "holding the line" on budget recommendations.

Scott Rushing of Little Rock, white chairman of the Negro Boys Industrial School Board, stoutly defended Supt. L. R. Gaines, the school's Negro head, against criticism leveled at Gaines by Representative Paul Van Dalsem.

Mr. Van Dalsem charged that Gaines' handling of the school had been poor, but admitted he hadn't seen the school before the Negro superintendent took over under Gov. Francis Cherry.

"You should have seen it before then," shot back Mr. Rushing.



Staff Photo—Charles Tarvin

OLIN INDUSTRIAL FOUNDATION BUILDING TO BE COMPLETED IN SEPT.
Will Provide 48,000 Additional Square Feet of Floor Space for Vocational Work

September Dedication Slated For Olin Industrial Building

By HERMAN HANCOCK

Atlanta's place as the Negro vocational education center of the South will be enhanced next September when the new $635,000 F. W. Olin Industrial Foundation building opens at the Carver School.

Perry E. Babcock, executive director of vocational education for Atlanta and Fulton County schools, Sunday said the new facility now nearing completion will provide 48,000 additional square feet of floor space to supplement existing vocational facilities and will furnish services to another 600 students.

C. H. Horn, president of the F. W. Olin Foundation at Minneapolis, is expected to come to Atlanta for the dedication exercises Babcock asserted. The foundation provided $485,000 to construct the building, exclusive of land costs, and another $150,000 for equipment. The design and equipment will be the last word in modern facilities, Babcock said.

Babcock said the school year now ending was the most successful in history. More than 15,000 students were enrolled in all divisions of vocational training.

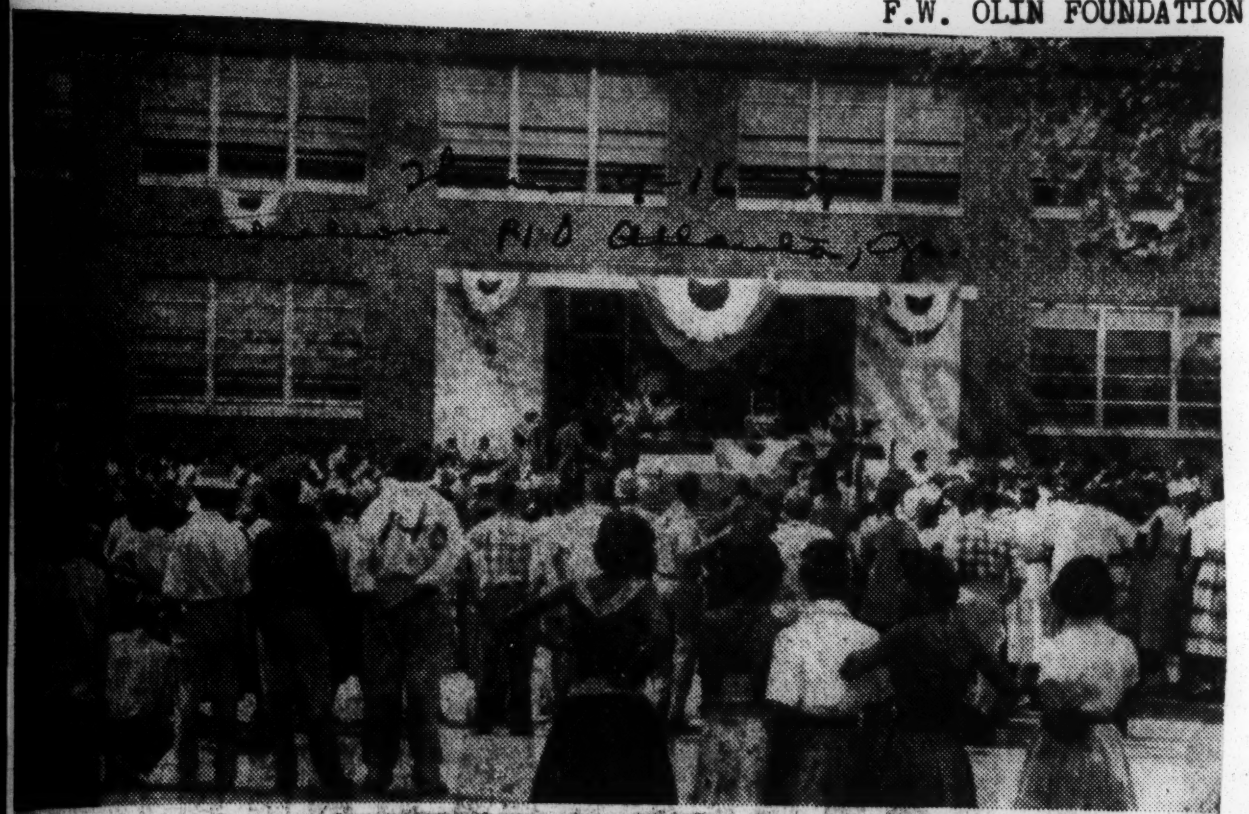
"Not only did the year provide the largest enrollment in history, but we had the most successful year since Atlanta and Fulton schools began in the joint operation in 1947," Babcock said.

Babcock hailed the new Olin facility as another "step in Atlanta's effort to provide superior training."

"No other community in the South will have comparable facilities when the new Olin building begins functioning," he added. "We are proud of it and know it will be an important addition in our training program."

140 1954

GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER VOCATIONAL SCHOOL (GEORGIA)
F.W. OLIN FOUNDATION



Staff Photo—Charles Tarvin

NEW F. W. OLIN INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION BUILDING DEDICATED

Students Throng To Hear Educators, Foundation Directors Speak At Negro Vocational Center

Olin Vocational Center Dedicated

By MARJORY SMITH

The new $635,000 F. W. Olin Industrial Education Building, adjunct to George Washington Carver Vocational School, was dedicated here Wednesday in impressive outdoor ceremonies.

More than 1,000 persons—educational leaders, directors of the F. W. Olin Foundation which gave the building, students and other guests—heard the center for vocational training of Atlanta Negroes lauded as "the culmination of a dream of many years."

The modern trade school, only one of its kind in the South, is believed by educators here to be "unmatched in the nation." The modern three-story brick building, constructed and equipped by a foundation grant, includes 13 trade shops and 12 related classrooms where Negro students and adults can study a wide range of industrial trades.

600 AT A TIME

The school, which can accommodate 600 students at one time, will operate on a three-shift schedule, including evening classes for persons who work during the day. It will offer courses ranging from radio and television to dry cleaning and shoe making, from construction to landscaping.

Charles L. Horn, president of the donor foundation, expressed hope the school will bring into the trade field persons who "once did not realize how honorable is the badge of the tradesman."

He said the Atlanta building is a foundation experiment which may form a pattern for some of its future philanthropies.

Devereaux McClatchey, president of the Atlanta Board of Education, accepted the building as "affording maximum development for the young people of this area." A Carver Vocational School student, Frank Corse, declared the school would be "translated into opportunities for boys and girls to make us better citizens of our nation."

OLIN DIRECTORS

Two other members of the Olin Foundation board of directors, James O. Wynn of New York and Secretary-Treasurer Ralph Clark of Chicago, were present at dedication ceremonies. Miss Ira Jarrell, superintendent of city schools; Paul D. West, Fulton County school superintendent, and representatives of state, city and county boards of education, the State Department of Education, and other interested groups participated.

J. Austin Dilbeck of the Atlanta Board of Education presided. Dr. Charles B. Cofer of Gammon Theological Seminary made the dedication prayer. Music was provided by the Washington High School band and chorus.

The building is located adjacent to the Carver School at 1275 Capitol Ave., SW. Unique gold-leafed plaques and sculpture designed by Atlanta artist Julian Harris adorn the modern facade.

The trade school is in the heart of Atlanta's largest public school center for Negroes. Nearby are Slater, Crogman and South Atlanta Elementary schools and the new Price High School.

140 1954

KANSAS TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

Resigns From KTI Presidency

Call P.

Kansas City, Mo

Tri. 11-12-54

Named Education Commissioner By Governor Alexander

TOPEKA, Kas. — Dr. G. Robert Cotton, president of the Kansas Technical Institute, will go to the Virgin Islands in January to become commissioner of education there, it was announced here Friday, Nov. 5.

Dr. Cotton has been appointed to the Virgin Islands post by Archie A. Alexander, governor of the United States possession in the West Indies.

Cotton, head of KTI for the last seven years, has resigned from the local school, effective January 1. The state board of regents has accepted his resignation "with regrets" and has named a committee to recommend a successor at the institute here.

As education commissioner, Dr. Cotton will have charge of 5,000 students in the public and parochial schools in the islands and will be responsible for "promoting vocational education and establishing colleges for teacher-training." Also under his jurisdiction will be the parks and libraries of the Virgin Islands.

DR. G. ROBERT COTTON

He will be a member of the cabinet in the islands' newly created centralized government.

Dr. Cotton came to Topeka in 1947 from Lincoln university in Jefferson City, Mo., where he taught for 10 years, beginning as an instructor in the department of industrial arts and leaving as professor of mechanic arts and director of buildings, utilities and grounds.

A native of Kansas, Dr. Cotton attended elementary schools in Kansas City, Mo., Indianapolis and Detroit. He was graduated from the Douglass school in Kansas City, Mo., in 1922 and from the Sumner high school in Kansas City, Kas., in 1926.

His higher education was begun at Hampton institute where he received the B.S. degree in building construction in 1930. In 1935, he received the M.S. degree in industrial and vocational education from the Kansas State Teachers' college in Pittsburg, Kas., and in 1944 was awarded the Ph. D. degree from the Ohio State university.

Tri., 11-12-54

Before going to Lincoln university, Dr. Cotton taught at the Lincoln junior college in Atchison, Kas., was basketball coach at the Atchison senior high school and was a teacher and chairman of the department of industrial arts and trades at the Northeast junior high school in Kansas City, Kas.

During the seven years that he spent at the Kansas Technical institute, Dr. Cotton completely reorganized the school. He has developed the school, formerly the Kansas Vocational school, from a vocational high school to a three-year technical college. There also is a special technical program for high school students of the 11th and 12th grades, but most of the students are high school graduates.

Kansas City, Mo.

During his administration, Dr. Cotton has improved the physical plant at KTI, has brought the athletic program up to college level and has established the positions of business manager, buildings and grounds superintendent and a full-time librarian. He has installed a cafeteria program and has promoted the up-grading of teachers.

During his 7 years in Topeka, Dr. Cotton has made more than 150 speeches at various schools, colleges, churches and before various organizations.

In September of this year, the KTI president was elected president of the Kansas Council of Churches, the first Negro to head this state inter-church organization.

He also serves as co-chairman of human relations for the Topeka Church council, is vice president of the state council, secretary for the Topeka Brotherhood committee, treasurer of the Y.M.C.A. board and of the West Central Area YMCA council. He also is president of the Topeka chapter of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, is treasurer of the Ambassador Civic club and is chairman of the board of trustees of the Second Christian church.

Dr. Cotton is a member of the Phi Delta Kappa and Epsilon Pi Tau honorary societies, the Masonic lodge, the American Society for Engineering Education and the American Vocational YMCA committee.

Dr. Cotton is married and has five children.

The Virgin Islands, purchased by the United States in 1916 from Denmark, consist primarily of three large islands, St. Croix, St. Thomas and St. John. Included in the group are 15 other islands with sparse population and 30 uninhabited islands.

Dr. Cotton's appointment is subjective to confirmation by the Virgin Islands legislature.

14 0 1954

MARYLAND

First integrated adult classes work smoothly at Polytechnic

Afro American p. 6 Baltimore, Md

BALTIMORE

Approximately 70 students of both races enrolled Tuesday evening in the public school adult classes, the first in the school system to be operated on an integrated basis.

Last year, the courses were divided for white and colored students in two schools, Douglass and Polytechnic.

This year's courses, all at Polytechnic Institute, North Ave. and Calvert St., are conducted for all adult education students.

First School Integration

The courses mark the first division of the city schools to integrate the staff as well as pupils since the Supreme Court, on May 17, outlawed segregation in public schools.

Actually, a visitor to Polytechnic on Tuesday would have thought that students and teachers had been attending classes in the same school for years, from the easy manner in which they moved about their duties.

There was no fanfare nor discussion nor demonstration. The students seemed interested in getting an education. They had no time for color or other racial issues. They were not concerned with whether the pupil in the next seat was white or colored.

In the registration room where there were four guidance counselors, two colored and two white, students lined up on the basis of studies and interest rather than race.

Mrs. Minnie Graham, white, is principal of the evening school and Wardelle Richardson, who served as vice principal at Dunbar Evening School, is vice principal.

21 Teachers

There are 21 teachers,, among them are:

William Hays, mathematics; Mrs. Betty Williams, English; Mrs. Roberta Roberts and Mrs. Olga Dorsey, elementary coach classes which are geared for those who have not completed their elementary studies.

The courses offered are:

Citizenship, Americanization, general review, junior high school subjects, primary subjects, chemistry, English, U.S. history, trigonometry, typing, office practice, stenography and shorthand.

The two hour classes are conducted on the first and second floors of the main section of the school building. They run from 7:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.

Classes Even

As this reporter moved about the corridors, observing the classes and teachers, she found students evenly divided in most of the classes.

For example, in Mr. Hays' algebra class, on the second floor, his approximately 40 students are half and half.

Most of the students appear to be older people . . . mothers and fathers and possibly grandparents who have missed out in their primary and secondary education.

When they have completed the necessary courses they will be eligible to take the state school board examination.

Many of them will receive high school diplomas while others will be given certificates stating they have finished their primary or junior high school education.

In the junior high school class, where the majority of the approximately 40 pupils were colored, the students were scattered in all sections of the room.

No Segregation

There appeared to be no voluntary segregation. Students who desired to sit to the front did so and those who preferred the back, took the rear seats.

At no time during this reporter's visit was there comment or complaint from anyone.

While talking with Robert Williams, one of the guidance counselors, a white pupil, who appeared to be about 35 years old, said, "Pardon me Sir, but what room did you tell me to go to?"

Mr. Williams looked up and gave him the information and the student smiled and left.

"Isn't this wonderful," Mr. Williams commented. "Why, you'd never dream that these people had once gone to separate schools."

The commercial courses are being conducted at Eastern High School because of the lack of proper facilities at Polytechnic. One of the five typing teachers is W. Dubois Johnson.

Afro American p. 6 Baltimore Md Sat. 6-12-54 14 0

YOUNG PEOPLE WORK, PLAY TOGETHER—Carver Vocational High students have organized an all-girls' club, Les Petite Dames. Members of girls' clubs in all of the city high schools belong, and both races enjoy the club. Youngsters like these shown in above photo belong to the club. This photo was taken last month when the delegates registered for the Model Youth City Council, which was headed by Carver student, Calvin Parker, who served as mayor. Baltimore has been one of the first cities of the U.S. to intergrate schools after court ruling.

140 1954

MISSISSIPPI VOCATIONAL COLLEGE

Future Optimism to Run High at Miss. Voc. College

Courier P. 16 Sat. 11-27-54

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. J. H. White Heads South's Newest College

140

By BILL NUNN JR.

ITTA BENA, Miss.—Mississippi, a state that has been stagnent for years, wallowing in the mire of an educational system that has done little in the way of advancing the God-given heritage of learning to the Negro, may at long last be on the road to a way of life that can be filled with hope towards tomorrow's future.

For, located one mile from the tiny town of Itta Bena, is a growing institution of higher learning that in a few years promises to take its rightful place beside some of the biggest name colleges in the country.

The school is Mississippi Vocational College. In less than four years, this edifice that is dedicated to the promotion of better education for the thousands of book-starved youngsters throughout the state, has grown from an undrained cotton patch into a modern collection of buildings that are valued at well over two million dollars.

* * *

A GREAT PORTION of the ever-increasing strides taken by Mississippi Vocational College can be attributed to the untiring and conscientious effort of one man. The individual is Dr. J. H. White, president of the school and a man whose unbounded energies are directed solely towards the advancement of Negroes to their rightful place as citizens of equality.

From the very first day President White assumed his new duties at Mississippi Vocational he was aware that he was coming face to face with one of the stiffest challenges of his life. But, coupled with that knowledge was the inner conviction that no job . . . and Dr. White has been in the teaching field since 1924 . . . no matter how challenging, can survive ability, the love of honest toil and the belief that God made obstacles so they could be overcome.

With these things in mind Dr. White accepted the many responsibilities that go into becoming a president of a new school. To accept the post he was forced to leave Lane College in Tennessee where he had served three fruitful years as president.

From the outset Dr. White became convinced that there were more people interested in seeing a job done in Mississippi than he had even hoped to anticipate. Citizens of Mississippi, both black and white, came forward with outstretched hands, anxious to offer both financial and moral support.

People like Ex-Governor Fielding L. Wright, R. N. Henley, Mrs. Janie Rice Taylor, J. L. Scott and Harry Carpenter proved cooperative when the needs of the new school were made known. Soon it became apparent that Mississippi Vocational College was a school with a "million friends."

Today, this school, located in the Delta, with a total Negro population of 372,413 Negroes out of a total population of 525,032, refuses to look back.

* * *

BUILDINGS on MVC's campus are among the finest in the country. Accommodations for the faculty consist of twenty-eight individual apartments. Adjacent to the apartment buildings are two separate three-room faculty homes occupied by Dean Lowe and Director of Athletics Ulysses McPherson.

Dr. White's home is of modern prairie-type design. Also located on the campus are homes for the business manager, registrar and farm manager.

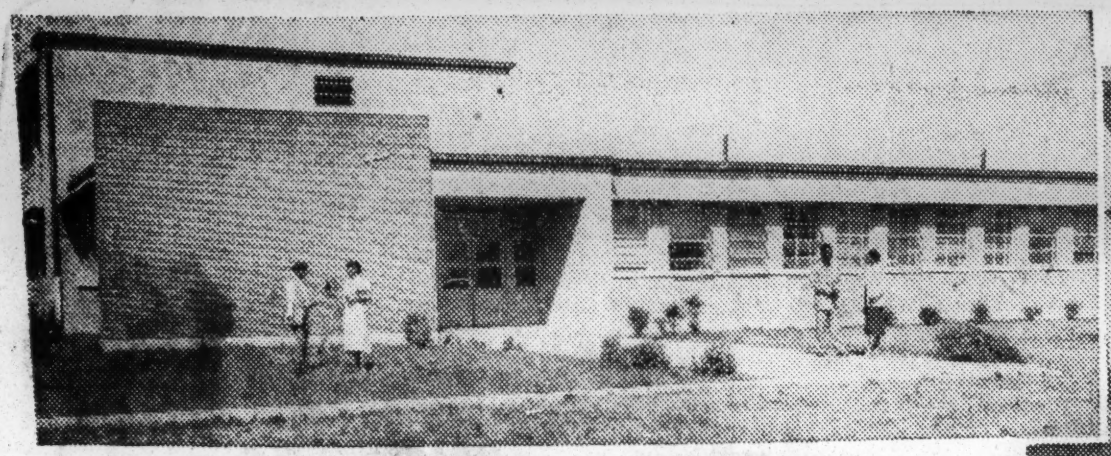
The two dormitories, one for girls and one for boys, (two more will be added by next September) are two-story modern designed buildings that would do any college campus in the country proud. Other campus buildings include the Administration Building, Home Economics Building, Assembly Building and several others.

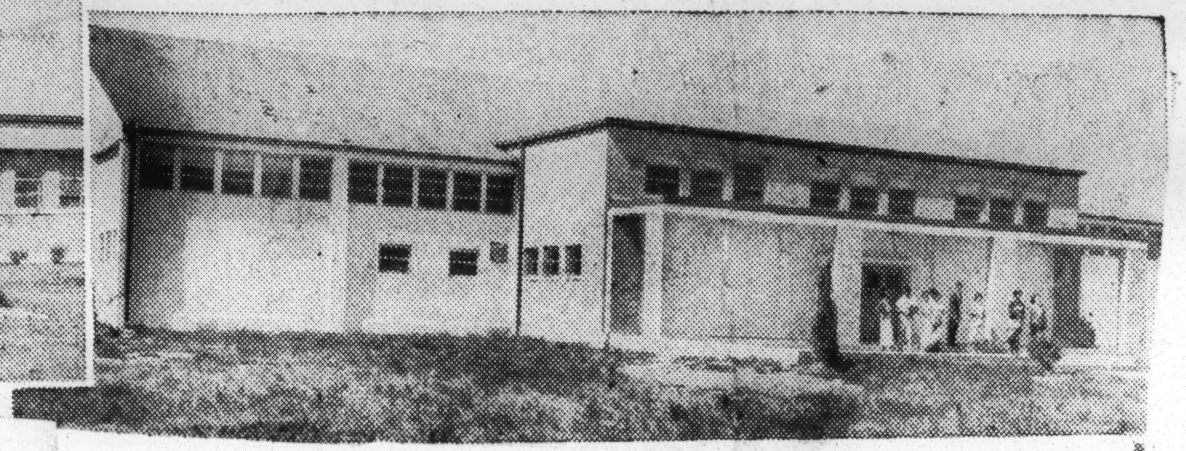
On the agenda is a program that will give MVC forty-six ultra-modern buildings at a cost of more than ten million dollars over the next ten years.

At present there are 499 students in attendance at MVC. Quite a few commute from as far away as fifty miles daily. While dormitory space is at a premium, this situation will be remedied in the near future with additional students' living quarters.

Certainly with such a well rounded program now in operation Mississippi Vocational College is a school that doesn't have to wish for an optimistic future. For, unless something unforeseen occurs, it will continue to surge forward . . . truly a school with a million friends.

Courier Sat. 11-27-54 Pittsburgh, Pa. P. 16





This Is Mississippi Vocational—Reasons why Mississippi Vocational College is rapidly making strides to take its place beside some of the leading colleges in the nation are many and varied. However, the scenes above will help give you an insight on the progress of the country's newest college. In the upper photos are three of the up-to-date buildings that give MVC that new look. On the left is the classroom building; in the center is the gym, sometimes referred to as the home of the Devils because of various athletic, social and other activities that take place there. The other picture shows the faculty apartments, a twenty-eight individual apartment unit that rates high with teachers. In the photo on the lower left is Dr. J. H. White, the school's energetic president. Lower right is a typical girls' room in the dormitory with two lovely MVC students relaxing.

140 1954

NEW YORK STATE TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS

To "Victims"

Journal & Guide

Public Shown The Need For Solution To Complex Problem

Oct 11-13-54

By HELEN S. JACKSON

NEW YORK—Rising figures indicate that juvenile delinquency at its present rate will be doubled by 1960, according to Mrs. Muriel E. Jenkins, assistant superintendent of the New York State Training School for Girls.

The veteran social worker emphasized that she feels the public owes responsibility to programs to combat the threat to the future leaders of the nation.

Negro

THE HIGHEST ranking Negro official in New York's training schools delivered an address recently at the autumn tea of the Phyllis Wheatley Club of the National Association of Colored Women.

Several hundred persons attended the event in the parish hall of St. George's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. A brief musical program opened the event.

* * *

TAKING HER present charge as 'Exhibit A' for the nation, the leader, who accredits the club women with giving her the inspiration that started her into social work, told her audience "the girls in these institutions are your girls—victims of some weakness in our society.

"Every citizen should support his Community Chest drive," Mrs. Jenkins stated, pointing out how its funds aid many agencies which offer assistance toward preventing and alleviating waywardness in teenagers for which there is no "cure-all" solution. She advised ho wa 'big brother' or a 'big sister' connection might be established with the unfortunate inmates, who she asserted are not intrinsically bad, but mostly need "understanding and a chance."

Mrs. Jenkins, a product of Virginia Union University, the Atlanta University School of Social Work, the N. Y. School of Social Work, the School of Social Administration of Chicago University and the Catholic University of America, formerly headed the Hanover, Va. Industrial Home for Boys and the Barrett School for Girls at Glenn Bernie, Md. She also was with the Department of Welfare in Virginia.

Officers of the Phyllis Wheatley Club are Mrs. A. Carlotta Gomez, president; Mrs. Julia Gadsden, vice-president; Mrs. Sarah Davis, recording secretary; Mrs. Hilda Johnson, financial secretary; Mrs. Beatrice Richards, treasurer, and Mrs. Estell Scott, program chairman.

140 1954

PINEY WOODS VOCATIONAL SCHOOL

School Nears Goal After TV Appeal

PINEY WOODS, Miss., Dec. 21.—(UP)—An appeal by a national television program to set up a million-dollar endowment for tiny Piney Woods vocational school for Negroes neared its goal Tuesday.

Dr. Lawrence Jones, Piney Woods president, reported the school has received about $738,000 since the television program last Wednesday night.

Dr. Jones, a prominent Negro educator, appeared on the program This Is Your Life in Hollywood.

The program asked listeners to send one dollar each. School officials here said 105 sacks of mail with money for the fund have already been received and dozens of others are still to be counted.

Piney Woods is located about 20 miles south of Jackson.

ntegration dooms school at Bordentown

Governor praises Jersey clubwomen; Mrs. Mason feted

BORDENTOWN — Complete integration in all areas of education in New Jersey will soon write finis to the usefulness of the state Manual Training School here for colored students.

This was announced Thursday afternoon by Governor Robert B. Meyner in his address at the 39th annual convention of the New Jersey State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs.

The Democratic executive reviewed the progress in race relations in the United States over the past generation.

Federation Praised

In doing so, the Governor paid high tribute to the Federation for the distinguished role its had played in fight for freedom and the preservation of civil rights in the state and nation.

The Federation's story, Governor Meyner said, is the formula by which freedom is attained, nurtured and strengthened.

In endorsing the U.S. Supreme Court's unanimous decision outlawing segregated schools, the Governor declared:

Says South Will Obey

"The practice of segregation has been a betrayal of the principles of the Founding Fathers . . .

"We can expect demagogues to make political capital out of the decision and to arouse hatred and passion . .

"But in the end the schools of the South will educate not two kinds of children, but one kind—the children of God."

Bordentown's Tradition

Referring to the early closing of the Bordentown Manual Training School as "an educational institution for colored children," the Governor said at the outset of his address:

Its role as an educational institution for colored students will come to an end as New Jersey completes its job of erasing the color line.

"The Manual Training Institute has built a tradition in practical education which should be made available to all the youth of New Jersey in need of this specialized type of experience."

11 Memorable Dates

Governor Meyner cited 11 memorable dates since 1940, leading up to the Supreme Court's historic decision last May 17 banning segregated schools, which, he told the clubwomen, he was giving them for their scrapbooks.

These dates, he pointed out, illustrate the advances that have been made in race relations in the United States over the past generation.

(These memorable dates are listed in another story in this edition of the New Jersey AFRO.)

Other highlights of the federated clubwomen's convention will also be found in another story in this edition.

Mrs. Mason Honored

The delegates representing 50 clubs in six districts unanimously adopted a resolution naming Mrs. Alvin S. Mason of Salem, president, "Woman of the Year."

In recognition of her distinguished leadership, the New Jersey Federation will present Mrs. Mason with a $100 life membership in the national federation at the national convention to be held July 31 to Aug. 6 in Washington, D.C.